VOLUME XL.

S.M. ROTHSCHILD 158 State-st.

OPENING

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derwear.

In Medium and Heavy Weights, Merino finished, quarter, half, and all wool, White, Fancy Mixtures, and Scarlet; of European and American manu-

183 Dozen Child Vests and Drawers

From 16 to 24 inches.

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From 26 to 40 inches.

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From 24 to 34 inches.

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Inants' Zephyr Crochet Chemises.

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From 28 to 34 inches.

24 Dozen

Babies' Vests. 340 Dozen

Men's Shirts & Drawers

From 32 to 50 inches.

All Goods are warranted to be fully up to the standard, and the price is guaranteed to be the lowest.

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A MUSICAL WONDER.



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Grand Day's Sport! CHICAGO

JOCKEY CLUB TRACK, THURSDAY, Oct. 21, 1880. Great 20-Mile Race

Miss EMMA JEWETT, of Minnesota, Miss MINNIE PINNEO, of Colorado,

A Purse of \$2,000, Commence at 3:30 p. m. precisely.

ON THE SAME DAY At 1:30 p. m., A Purse of \$200

2:40 Horses, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness, TUESDAY, Oct. 19.

The management of this day's sport is entirely in the hands of Messrs. H.V. Bemis and A.W. Richmond who promise to make it the most POPULAR SPORTING EVENT Of the Season!

Price of Admission, 50 cts. All Refreshments at Down-town prices. Madison-st. Cars direct to the track

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London Assurance Corporation,

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Waterproof Garments. REDUCTION FIVE DAYS ONLY Tuesday to Saturday, Oct. 19-23.

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Fine Speciacies suited to all sights on scientific principles. Opera and Field Glasses. Telescopes, Mi

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113, 115, 117 & 119 State-st

Our stock of Fall and Winter Goods is unusually large and attractive, including all weights and qualities, and offered at

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BY ACT OF CONGRESS.

This Company the only Transportation Line authorized to transport dutiable unappraised goods from New York and Boston in lots of less than car loads. Circulargiving information and instruction can be had on application to Agents of this Company.

LIFE INSURANCE. Which Company issues the ONLY incontestable policy on a man's life?

GRAND ART RECEPTION! Brand's Studios On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct.

20, from 8 to 12, The EXHIBIT OF PICTURES will be the finest ever shown on any like occasion.

The LADIES and GENTLEMEN
of Chicago, and Visiting Strangers,
are cordially invited. FROM 8 TO 12.

Respectfully, E. L. BRAND.

LIFE INSURANCE. Which Company issues the ONLY incontestable policy on a man's life?

Fall Styles Gentlemen's Dress Sill Stiff, and Soft Hats just received Finest qualities and lowest prices of BARNES' HAT STORE, 86 Madi

The Fate of the Alpena Still Shrouded in Mystery,

Though All Indications Point to Her Loss, with All

Several Vessels Sighted the

Steamer Far Out of Her Course.

Experience of a Passenger the De Pere During the Hurricane.

Additional Details of the Loss of the Schooner David A. Wells.

he Schooner Grenada Wrecked on All Hands but One.

Other Accidents Reported from Various Points on the Great Lakes.

st. Paul Isolated by the Storm's Effects for Twenty-four

Extraordinary Snow Blockade on the Line of the New York Central

THE ALPENA.

NO TIDINGS OF HER. Ever since the gale which set in at midnight last Friday and lasted with such terrible force for some twenty-seven hours following, the minds of the people have been filled with forebodings that the eastern shore of the lake, rapid communication with whose age to the telegraph wires, would have a sad story to tell after the winds had abated and miliar, and many a one of them grew more thoughtful while watching the effect of the wind upon the water last Saturday. There past summer, but none of them lashed the lake into fury as did that of last Saturday. A

watcher of the waters from the western shore could not have failed to notice that the wind by fitful gusts swept not along, but down upon the lake's-surface, dashing it into seething waves, from whose tops it lifted masses of the green water, which it then caught up and dashed along in showers of spray. This result of a wind of this kind is technically known among sailors as "spoondrift," and there is no condition of the lake which is more full of danger to vessels than

of the schooner David A. Wells, in itself a dire calamity, showed that the misgivings were not groundless and that word of a more grievous disaster might be expected. The knowledge, too, that the very storm which, it was feared, had caused disaster, had itself rendered the acquirement of intelligence from the eastern shore both tardy and uncertain, tended to augment the fears of men, and for once to belie the old proverb which has it that "no news is good Yesterday the whole city was in very pain-

ful suspense, the news of the ominous delay of the Alpena's arrival having greatly in-tensified the general dread, and the prob-abilities of the stanch steamer's having with-stood the fury of the gale and found a haven in some remote port were more or less hopefully discussed. Hardly any steamer plying on the lake was better or more pleasantly known in and out of Chicago than the Alpena. With a popular summer resort for her east-shore landing place, she had conveyed thousands of Chicago than the late and no one of of Chicagoans across the lake, and no one of these, remembering the pleasures of a safely accomplished voyage, failed to at once take a eep interest in her fate. To them the dedeep interest in her rate. To them the de-lights of their pleasant evening journey re-turned with rare vividness, and after the pict-ure of the brightly lit cabin with its crowd of happy passengers, of the cool walk on the deck with a gen-tle moon shedding soft light upon the waters, had passed away, came another of the scene which must have prevailed when the terrors of the storm had converted all that was to them so delightful into a season of dismay and death. To the experienced in lake matters it seemed like hoping against hope to build theories of the escape of the steamer from that terrible gale and more terrible sea. All did hope, however, and when the news came that a detached portion of the gallant steamer had been seen toiling on the breakers upon the eastern shore of the lake, it seemed as though nothing were left upon which to base a possibility of the safety of the vessel, or of any of her living

FREIGHT OF CREW AND PASSENGERS. the scene which must have prevailed when PREIGHT OF CREW AND PASSENGERS.

FREIGHT OF CREW AND PASSENGERS.

Up to this time the word which was passed from mouth to mouth was "What do you think of the Alpena?" or, "Is there any hope for the Alpena?" It was spoken on the street when friend casually met friend, and in public and private offices the momentary suspense from work was occupied with a hurried hint for intelligence of the missing vessel. No one supposed that anybody else's opinion was better than his own, but the anxious mind sought for a ray of hope, and was not at all particular about either its source or quality.

The office of the Goodrich Line of steamers was besieged all day with the nervously-oppressed seekers for information and comfort, and there was but little of either to be had. And, as if to intensify the forebodings of those who had gathered by the river-side to hear news of the missing vessel, every now and then the arrival of a storm-battered craft would give evidence of the power of the

But very shortly afterwards came another elegram, which seemed to dash hope from he minds of all. Terrible in its brevity, it

SAD CONFIRMATION.

boat was lost; still, he feared that she was had men at all points watching. Superintendent Butlin left last night for Montague. tendent Butlin lef; last night for Montague. Mr. Goodrich's impression was that the steamer was disabled and floating about the lake, as she was one of the stanchest of seaboats and had an experienced Captain and crew. He had telegraphed all over, and thought it strange that he had not heard from her. The passenger-register was on board, and there was none elsewhere, as it was not the custom to take the names of people before they went on board. The cargo was probably light, as it had been running so of late, and consisted of woodenware, etc. He did not know the names of the owners or the value of the cargo.

cane deck of the Alpena was noticed yester-day. Clay Banks is situated in Oceana County, and is about forty miles north of Grand Haven and fourteen miles north of Montague. The lake current here is strong and steady, and sets in shoreward from the southeast at Clay Banks, where the crescent-like shape of the shore causes it to retain débris which is cast upon il.

The Tribune of yesterday printed a dispatch from Milwaukee, to the effect that the Captain of the barge S. A. Irish had been in company with the Alpena for three hours early Saturday morning, and left her heading toward the west shore, about ten miles off Kenosha. It is important that this fact should be borne in mind, as it has an important bearing upon her subsequent movements and ultimate fate. This will be demonstrated by what follows. Yesterday about noon the schooner Levi Grant was towed into our harbor, and in the course of a conversation with the reporter of The Tribune her Captain, Gilbert Nelson, imparted the

TRIBUNE her Captain, Gilbert Nelson, imparted the

LATEST AUTHENTIC INFORMATION

concerning the whereabouts of the steamer on Saturday. Capt. Nelson stated he had reached so well up toward Chicago with his vessel as to be able to discern the Grosse Point light when the gale struck him from south-southwest and rendered it necessary to head the Grant down the lake. While scudding before the storm, he found himself rapidly drawing near a side-wheel steamer of the Goodrich Line. She was met about twenty miles northeast of Racine. The Grant passed her at a distance of not over one and one-half miles to the westward, and Capt. Nelson, therefore, had an excellent opportunity to note the movements of the steamer, which was undoubtedly the Alpena. He says she was lying in the trough of the sea, which was undoubtedly the Alpena. He says she was lying in the trough of the sea, which was running heavily from southwest. He observed that she was listed over so badly as to carry her starboard guard deep in the water. The probability that the steamer occupied an extremely dangerous position, wallowing thus in the trough of the sea, and might need assistance, led him to remark the fact to the mate and some of his crew. The latter treated the matter lightly, claiming that if the steamer was really in distress, or considered by her Captain to be in danger of foundering, she would be flying a signal of distress. Thereafter Capt. Nelson paid but little further attention to the craft beyond observing that steam was issuing from some of the smaller pipes, thus indicating that she coalid still help herself. He says, however, that the large stack of the steamer emitted no smoke, which may be accepted as a significant fact.

After leaving Capt. Nelson the reporter interviewed the mate of the Levi Grant, who corroborated the story of his superior officer in the main. He stated that when the condition of the steamer became a topic of conversation among the crew he took very close observations of her movements, and found that her list to s LATEST AUTHENTIC INFORMATION

ABSENCE OF A FLAG OF DISTRESS ABSENCE OF A FLAG OF DISTRESS
and even of any one on the promenade or
hurricane deck could properly be regarded
as evidence that the steamer was all right.
And yet the thought forces itself upon the
reporter that the steam seen escaping might
have proceeded from the whistle, which was
being blown as a signal that the steamer was
in danger of going down, or that she desired
assistance to be sent to her from the nearest

port.

Right here comes the point to which attention is called above. The Captain of the bark S. A. Irish left the Alpena about ten miles off Kenosha, heading toward the land. Several hours later the Alpena (for it could have been none other than she) was passed by the schooner Levi Grant about twenty miles northeast of Racine. Thus in a distance of thirty miles down the lake she had drifted to leeward, or directly away from the west shore, fully ten miles. Putting these facts in juxtaposition will readily lead any one to the conclusion that the Alpena had

GRAND HAVEN.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Oct. 18.-New reached here to-day that the steamer Depère of the Goodrich Transportation Company Capt. S. C. Glover, dated Reed City, saying he would be home to-night, thus putting al doubts as to the safety of the Depère at res as she was known to have left on Friday

the same line passed her soon after mid-night Friday night. She was then on her

THE BARGE GRAND HAVEN, Capt. Boomsliter, running between Mus-kegon and Chicago, with lumber, left Muskegon Friday. Capt. Boomsliter reports Goodrich line heading from the direction of Grand Haven for Chicago between Wauke-gan and Kenosha Saturday morning about 4 the Alpena, did not appear to be making much headway. The Captain found he could not make Chicago. He then shifted his course and made for Milwaukee Bay. This was about 8 o'clock in the morning, and the Alpena was still heading for Chicago. The Grand Haven was all day Saturday making Milwaukee, and the Captain thinks that if the Alpena did succeed in turning around to make for the Manitou Islands, as it was hoped she had, he would have seen her. Capt.

a GOOD DEAL OF WRECKAGE Friday, consisting of a deck of a vessel, lumber, slabs, etc., which he thinks was part of the steam-barge Trader, wrecked Monday night of last week. He says he is sure it must be this wreck which has been found at Stony Creek. Capt. Butlin, of the Goodrich Transportation Company, leaves Chicago to-night for Stony Creek.

PARTIAL LIST OF THE PASSENGERS known to have left here on the missing Capt. Heber Squer, Jr., Grand Haven. Mrs. B. F. Curtis, wife of Attorney B. F.

Curtis, Grand Haven.

fanufacturing Company of Grand Haven. W. S. Benham, editor of the Grand Haven Mrs. Newton Bradley, Miss Lou Bradley, and Miss Kate Bradley, Santa Fé, New Mex., who had been spending the summer here. C. Kusterer, Grand Haven.

F. Sparth, Grand Rapids. G. Haltinger, Grand Rapids. N. A. MGilvray, St. Joseph, Mich. The following three are supposed to have

Harry L. St. Clair, Chicago. W. C. Pettfbone, Chicago. Mrs. J. B. Cole, of Illinois, and Mr. Lan dreth, of Muskegon, were also known to be that the wreck at Stony Point cannot be that of the Alpena. The general impression is that she foundered some time during the forencon of Saturday, not far distant from where last seen by the crew of the barge Grand Haven, though many of those having friends and relatives aboard do not yet give up all hope.

WHITE LAKE.

MONTAGUE, Oct. 18 .- A mail-carrier from reports the upper works of a steamer, supposed to be the Alpena, ashore at Stony Creek. He received his news from the Hon. A. R. Wheeler, who is a reliable man. He did not wait for particulars, but started immediately for this place. A man has been

MUSKEGON. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Muskegon, Mich., Oct. 18.—Can give you nothing reliable concerning the Alpena, excepting the finding of portions of the cabin

ST. JOSEPH.

OTHER DISASTERS.

THE DAVID A. WELLS.

for \$2,000 in the Orient.

CAPT. THIERKAUPP husband sailed on sait water in the tween New York and the West Indi

BEGAN SAILING ON THE LAKES. Mitcheil, which vessel foundered eight service, and has been singularly free from accident until the fatal Friday night of last week, when she took to the bottom Captain

A fortunate thing in connection with the accident is that the insurance on the vessel will be saved. Capt. Thierkauff always kept

the catastrophe.

The Wells was officered as follows: Captain, John Thierkauf; first mate, Jake Taer; second mate, John Krohne; cook, Philip Bach. There were also four seamen, whose names could not be ascertained. Inquiry was made among the sailor boarding-houses on Kinzie and Wells streets; and, while several persons were found who knew the unfortunate men by sight, no one could recall their names.

The Second Mate, Krohne, leaves a wife and three children. The cook, Philip Bach, was a widower, and also leaves three children, all of whom reside in Chicago. Nothing is known about the family of the First Mate, Jake Taer.

In conversation with an old lake Captain, the reporter obtained the history of a case very similar to

THE LOSS OF THE WELLS.

The Captain said: "Five years are Capt. Sam Moran of the canal-schooner Atlanta, as sound and trim a vessel as ever sailed into port, walked into George tilman's on South Water street, and, after making several purchases, turned to a knot of friends present, and said: "Good-by, boys: I'm off for Buffalo. I'll be back in about two weeks, and propose to the up right here by the Wells-street bridge." He shook hands with everybody, and went aboard his ship. The Atlanta was loaded with wheat for Buffalo, and started on her journey with all hands in good spirits. She was towed outside the harbor, and from that day to this neither Sam Moran, the Atlanta, nor one of her crew has ever been heard from. You can say this, young man, and I believe my statement will be substantiated by every man who knows anything about the subject, that nine out of every ten vessels which have foundered on these lakes have been canal-built scheoners. I don't know why this is so, but

THE GENERAL GRIST.

that so many vessels should been stranded in that locality while a so west wind was blowing, but later info tion shows that while the wind had been stranded in the wind had been stranded that direction on the upper end of the lake, the lower end the wind was from the southeast, which fully explains the matter During the day information of numero disasters was received by private dispatchemention of which will be found in this contestion.

nection.

SCHOONER MOSTAUK.

Yesterday atternoon Capt. Gunderson telegraphed his family that the schooner Montauk had dragged ashore in North Bay and filled with water. The Montauk is bound from Marquette to Chicago with a cargo of 600 tons of iron-ore for the Union Rolling Mill Company. The cargo is covered by insurance. The vessel is also fully insured, mainly in Buffalo companies. An additional risk of \$2,000 was recently placed in the Great Western, represented by the Chicago agency of Hibbard & Vance. No difficulty will be experienced in resculing the vessel, although she must have suffered consider-

P. GORE & CO., r Trade Sales ry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Gloves Carpets, etc. 8—Boots, Shoes, Slippers, Rub Dry Goods, Merchandise, Crockery, Glassware, etc. O. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneera CANDY.

Oct. 17, 1880.

DEATHS.

PACIFIC COAST.

o, Oct. 17.—A Victoria dispatch by night a slide took place six the Creek, which completely

he Creek, which completely npson River to a hight of 130 ver must surmount before re-Should the dam break away amage to railway work and the water rushing through the gorge will be enormous. California, from Sitka, arrived a reports that the Indian who vernment toil-collector fifteen

htheria, Oct. 16, at 9:30 p. m., Willis 2 months and 26 days, youngest and Electa A. Potter. londay, Oct. 18, from 555 Habbard.

Sammy, beloved child of n, at their residence, 353 W

E INSURANCE.

ARACHICE NSURANCE N

NEW YORK.

is policies

Y. SAFETY FUND LAW.

ld, over \$6,500,000.

S Balsam Pine & Tar Baths

THE JAMES PLATT. THE JAMES PLATT.

Late last evening Messrs. Atkins & Beckrith received a dispatch from Capt. O'Grady, the schooner James Platt, announcing that is vessel sought shelter in North Bay, after aving lost most of her canvas, and afterwards dragged her anchors ashore. The disatch states that the Platt has not suffered much damage in hull, and her cargo is all ight. The assistance of a tug is solicited. he Platt is owned by Capt. James L. Beckrith and John Spry, of this city, and insured a the foliowing companies and amounts upon

The cargo of the vessel consists of 22,300 uses below of corn shipped from this port by J. 3. Lyon & Co... who hold insurance policies pon it as follows:

SCHOONER LEM ELLSWORTH.

A telegram to Capt. Patrick Finn and ances that the schooner Lem Elisworth, and to this port with a cargo of coal for obert Law & Co., of this city, is ashore in orth Bay, with six feet of water in her old, having been scuttled. She dragged her tehors. Last evening the tug A. A. Carnter was dispatched with a steam-pump to the the vessel off and tow her to this port. The Elisworth isowned by the Finn brothers at Capt. Matt Kirwin, and thus insured:

The freight is covered by a policy for \$700 the Great Western. The Lem Ellsworth d on board 543 tons of coal belonging to bert Law & Co., which was covered by a licy for \$2,172 in the Orient. SCHOONER LOUISE M'DONALD.

While at anchor in North Bay during the hight of the gale, the schooner Louise McDonald dragged into the schooner Floretta, and had a number of stanchions as well as a considerable portion of her rail carried away. The McDonald is owned by J. W. Calkins, of Santa Barbara, Cal., and halls from this

The schooner Floretta, after her collision with the Louise McDonald, dragged her anabors and went ashore, where she lies full of water. Her stern is reported broken and rudler gone. The tug J. H. Hackley has gone o her assistance from this port, with steammings and hawser. J. V. Taylor owns the tessel, and has her insured for \$8,000 upon a aluation of \$10,000, as follows:

The vessel is loaded with lumber from Me-SCHOONER TEMPEST.

A telegram to Jacob Johnson, from Es-canaba, informs him that the schooner Tem-pest, owned by him, is ashore in Bay de Noque. She is loaded with cedar ties belong-ing to her owner. The vessel is insured. She can be rescued without difficulty, although her Injuries may be severe. A tug and lighter have been secured at Escanaba to release the craft.

ay afternoon Edward Warner re-dispatch from Ludington an-that his vessel, the schooner ad stranded north of that harbor.

The schooner Guido Pfister, of Milwaukee, is ashore in North Bay, and full of water. She has on board a cargo of 45,000 bushels of corn, shipped by John B. Lyon & Co., of this city, which is insured for \$22,000, thus:

The schooner Guido Pfister is owned by N. H. Nelson, the Isaac Nelson estate, and Catharine Olson. She is insured for \$30,000 on a valuation of \$35,000, equally divided between the following companies: St. Paul, Orient, Mutual, Buffalo, National Lloyds, Toledo, and Lamar. Her freight list is insured for \$2,800 in the Mechanics' & Traders'.

BARGE BRUNETTE. The cargo of the barge Brunette, ashore t Bailey's Harbor, csnsisting of 48,013 bushs of corn, was owned by John B. Lyon & o., and its value, \$24,000, covered by the illowing policies:

SCHOONER HUNGARIAN. 4.

Capt. David Dall has received intelligence to the effect that the schooner Hungarian, ashore in Whitefish Bay, has broken in two and will prove a total loss. She dragged both anchors with full length of cable, seventy-five fathoms, paid out to each. The Hungarian is insured in the following companies:

The vessel had on board a partial cargo of 60 cords of wood belonging to Messrs. Mueller & Christy, of this city, upon which there is no insurance.

A postal-card was received here yesterday from William Waite, a sailor on the schooner P. S. Marsh, a late arrival at Escanaba, to the effect that that vessel sighted a schooner flying a flag of distress (probably on Friday), and that she went down in full view of the Marsh. The postal-card added that no help could be rendered the crew of the distressed vessel.

WHAT THE CHISHOLM REPORTS.

The officers of the steam-barge Henry Chisholm, in addition to news concerning the distressed schooner D. A. Van Valkenburg, reports a vessel sahore in Mud Bay, rolled over on her beam-ends. North of Whitefish Bay a vessel was seen on the beach; also one in Whitefish Bay, probably the schooner Hungarian. A vessel was seen at anchor under Plum Island, in company with eighteen or twenty others, flying a signal of distress. They report that Bay de Noque was rairly filled with vessels at anchor. One vessel was at anchor at Rock Island, and another half way between Rock Island and Death's Door. The Chisholm was compelled to run to Escanaba from Two Rivers Point.

A SAILOR DROWNED.

The schooner Levi Grant, with lumber from Muskegon, arrived here yesterday, flying her ensign at half-mast. Inquiry developed the fact that she lost a seaman named Lars Larson overboard at 6 o'clock Saturday evening, between Sheboygan and Milwaukee. The vessel's yawl had been unshipped several times by heavy seas, and after hooking it the last time Larson was sent to secure the boat to the davits by the mousing process. While so engaged he was washed overboard and drowned. The accident was not observed by his shipmates at the time of its occurrence, and the manner of the taking off is entirely a matter of surunise. Larson was a single man, about 30 years of age, and has no relations in this country.

MINOE MISHAPS.

len, which left Muskegon Friday night, sched Little Traverse all right also.

John Long reports that there is no in ance upon his schooner, the Perry Han reported ashore near Jacksonport. doubts the story that the vessel is ashore The schooner Reciprocity, ashore at total wreck at Foscora, is also uninsured CAPT. GIBSON'S EXPERIENCE.

capt. Gibson, of the Fountain City, one of the Western Transportation Line propellers, which arrived in port yesterday morning, gave a graphic description of his experience with the storm. The Fountain City left Buffalo last Tuesday and met the gale Saturday morning when west of and about ten miles south of Point Sable. The wind shifted in an instant from the east to the southwest, and the barometer sank lower than he had known it to do in eleven years' experience sailing the lakes. Making immediately for the west shore, he succeeded in striking in a little lee at Two Creeks, just north of Two Rivers. There he found twenty-six other craft lying, and the waves were dashing over them, the wind tearing the water up and throwing it in sheets through the air. It was decided to let the Fountain City's anchors go, but the storm proved too great, the iron lining of the hawser hole being torn out clean the moment the anchor took hold. About thirty feet of water was in the lee, and as long as the engines worked there was no danger.

In his way down the Captain met a large number of vessels, nearly every one of which had distress signals up. Midway in the lake a schooner, whose name was not made out, was met with her sails torn to shreds and laboring heavily. She had a distress signal up, but it was impossible for the steamer to have helped her without running imminent risk of goling over, her cargo not being sufficiently heavy to keep her from rolling. A large number of vessels were sighted when coming along shore by Milwaukee and Sheboygan, and in many cases it was pretty clear that the vessels would not again be heard

n, and in many cases it was pretty clea

A SINGULAR FACT.

An idea can be gained of the extraordinary force and effect of the water from an interesting fact reported by a gentleman from Michigan City, who informed The Tribune reporter that during the prevalence of the gale on Saturday some of the vessels in the Michigan City harbor were left high and dry by the receding of the water, which had been carried by the gale down the lake. The water taken thus from this end of the lake of course served to increase the aqueous bulk at the other end, and now that it has begun to recede thence vessels are left stranded upon the shore in places where it would seem impossible for any application of power to have placed them. An example of this is supplied in the very awkward position in which the towbarge Brunette finds herself. When she entered Bailey's Harbor during the storm she was heavily laden and drawing fourteen feet of water, but at the present moment she is lying in water but three and one-half feet deep. A SINGULAR FACT.

EAST SHORE. IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES.

messenger from the north of White Lake re-ports having been over the beach to the Clay the same route. He found washed ashere along the beach there, in two places, articles which must have belonged to a steam vessel—a fourteen-foot fender, life-preservers, doors, window-sash, two green windowshutters, also two upright sections of what appeared to be an eight-sided wheel-house The Clay Banks are about ten miles south of Stony Creek. The man sent for news has not returned. Every piece was examined carefully, but no name found to show to what vessel they belonged.

WRECE OF THE SCHOONER GRANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
WHITEHALL, Oct. 18.—The schoone Granada went ashore between Muskegon and White Lake Saturday morning. All hands, except one sailor, were lost. She was owned in Muskegon, and carried 220,000 feet f lumber. The Captain's home was in Milwaukee, and he leaves a wife and three children to mourn his untimely loss. They had eight or nine sattors, whose names we have been unable to learn. The Captain of the Granada ran to White Lake for three years, and was greatly respected by all with whom he came in contact. At the time he

THE GRANADA was regarded as a stanch and well-built ves sel, having been thoroughly overhauled in Milwhukee the past winter.

There is a large three-master lying an-chored four miles off White Lake Harbor. We have been unable to learn her name. safety. For miles up and down the shore, we are

told by actual observers, lumber and shingles are thrown. Old captains say this is the most severe storm they have ever known. We have one inch of snow.

We have one inch of snow.

AT SOUTH HAVEN.

SOUTH HAVEN, Oct. 16.—The schooner Humming Bird went ashore at this port at 5 o'clock this morning. The steamer Faxton has been tied up on a mortgage in Chicago, and has not been here since the 5th inst. The Groh is owned here, and is still doing tri-weekly duty. The wind has been blowing to-day at the rate of forty miles per hour.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 16.—An unknown schooner went ashore two miles south of here at 7:30 a. m. It is blowing a hurricane.

STURGEON BAY'S GRIST.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribun STURGEON BAY, Wis., Oct. 18 .- The wind has gone down, and vessel masters are mak-ing arrangements to release their craft. At Bailey's Harbor, the schooner Cascade has sails and booms gone. The Live Oak is not aground, but there, as reported in last night's special. The Alice B. Norris has lost her topsail,

nainsail, jib, and boat.

The Ada Maedora is damaged somewhat.

The James Platt, grain-laden, parted her chain and went ashore last night. Her sails, steering gear, fore-rigging trussle-trees, anchor, and a forty-five fathom chain are gone; her decks are started, and her mainmast started up through the deck.

AT NORTH BAY the schooner Two Friends is ashore and full of water. Her cargo is corn. Her cabin is washed off and her sails gone. She is in bad

shape.

The schooner Floretta is on the bottom and full of water.

The T. Y. Avery, lumber-laden, is there with foresail gone.

The schooner Lem Ellsworth is ashore in six feet of water.

In coming in the bay the schooner Montauk dropped her anchor under the George Murray's bows, swung across her stern, carrying away the bowsprit and jibboom of the Murray, and starting the hoodends down to the transom of the Montauk. In giving her chain the latter carried away her own bowsprit.

Sprit.
The Louisa McDonald ran afoul of the Floretta, but cannot tell how much she is in-The schooner David A. Van Valkenburg is the vessel reported dismantled off Whitefish Bay.

The schooner Reciprocity, the vessel ashore at Foscaro, is a total wreck and being stripped.

The schooner Gilbert Knapp was among the arrivals yesterday. She lost her jib, jib-to paali, and foregaff topsail in the gale.

The schooner Ida Reith, upward bound rith conl, is at Escanaba all right.

The schooner Julia B. Merrill, lumber
The schooner Julia B. Merrill, lumber-

Upwards of thirty vessels were counted rushing by the Cut with hardly a stitch of canvas up. Sailors all agree that it was the worst storm ever experienced on Lake Michigan.

ESCANABA'S BUDGET. ESCANABA'S BUDGET.

Special Dispetch to The Chicago Tribuna.

ESCANABA, Oct. 18.—The Captain of the
Zach Chandler reports the bark Van Valkenburg at anchor at White Fish Bay dismasted
and with bowsprit gone; three vessels, names
unknown, ashore at North Bay; the schooner El Temp. With mainmast gone.

The schooner Mary Gregory is ashore at
Bark River, and the schooner Tempest near
Favette.

BAILET'S HARBOR CONTRIBUTIONS.

Special Dispetes to The Chicago Tribuna.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., Oct. 18.—FromfCapt.
Henry Leisk, of the schooner G. W. Davis, just arrived here, is learned the following marine newsfrom Bailey's Harbor: Schooner Three Bells, foresail, mainboom, and gaff lost; schooner Allee B. Norris, mainsail, jib, and foregaff-topsail split, deck-houses broken, bulwarks and boat gone; schooner Cascade, foresail, mainsail, and boom gone; Ada Madora, jib, foresail, and boat gone; Eagle Wing, foresail and most of deck-load gone; Delos DeWolf, jib and boat gone; schooner Guide, staysail and boat jost; barge Brunette, fore and main sails, mainboom, and boat; James Platte, staysail, mainsail, jib, and boat gone, dragged anchor asbore, and is making some water; schooners City of Chicago and Skylark at anchor all right; Gospel-ship Glad Tidings and four vessels, names unknown, ashore; an unknown two-and-after, about 200 tons burthen, green hull and white bulwarks, stranded on the north reef.

MILWAUKEE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 18.—Chipman & Roesser, of this city, own one-half of the schooner L. J. Conway, ashore in Bailey's Harbor, and the whole of the scow M. N. Dunham, ashore in Whitefish Bay. They have no insurance. The schooner Alice B. Norris has been heard from. She was in Bailey's Harbor with her mainsail, a jib, and topsail split, but otherwise all right.

THE DEPERE. Capt. Goodrich has received a dispatch from Capt. Pitman saying that the propeller Depere was at Manistee all right.

CAPT. CAMPBELL'S TRIP.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 18.—The propeller Northern Queen, the first boat from below, reached here to-day. Capt. Campbell says that Saturday every nook and cranny in the vicinity of Two Rivers was filled with vessels at anchor. He says, in twenty years on the lakes, he never saw such a sea on. At Detroit Island three schooners were stranded and three at anchor, with signals of distress. In Rowley's Bay, south of Death's Door, four vessels lay on the beach in a bad shape, and full of water, and one on the north point of the bay, and one on the south side of the same point. Some of these were lumber laden. At Whitefish Bay two vessels went ahsore, one a white three-and-after and a fore-and-after was stranded on the point south. A large three-and-after of about 50,000 bushels capacity was passed at anchor north of the bay, with everything gone above deck, and with a distress signal floating.

At Clay Banks a lumber vessel was on the beach. CAPT. CAMPBELL'S TRIP.

beach.

Between Death's Door and here the Queen ran through a large amount of lumber, shingles, ties, and wood.

There were twenty-two vessels in Balley's

LAKE SUPERIOR. VESSELS YET TO BE HEARD FROM Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 18.—Arrived—Pro peller India.

Departed-Propellers Arizona, City of Owensound; schooner J. B. Wilber. Reports are coming in that show the severity and extent of the storm. The schoone Peterson and B. F. Bruce are reported ashore Among the vessels out that have not been heard from since the storm are the proday for Sarnia, the propeller J. R. Whiting, the tug Favorite, and the schooner Mary Ann Hulbert. There is no reason to believe that any of these vessels are lost, and ly received. The cargo of the schooner J. B. Wilber, that put back here on Saturday the Messel received a lively shaking up.

arriving here at 7 o'clock this morning had a fearful time. The gale struck her this side of the Portage Canal, and she stood the storm well until her rudder-chains parted and her iller was carried away. For a number of hours she lay in the trough of the sea. Most of those on board thought they were going to the bottom of the lake. By good fortune the storm lulled, the clouds lifted, and they made Bayfield.

LAKE HURON.

A BAD GUESS.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 18.—The schoon-PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 18.—The schooner Marengo passed at 10 p. m., with a large patch on her starboard side at ten feet aft of the main rigging. This is supposed to be the schooner the propeller Canisteo collided with, which caused the latter to sink.

PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 18.—The tugs Balize and Champion left to-night to release the propeller Juniata, bound down, aground at the southeast bend.

Detection, Mich., Oct. 18.—Definit news still very meagre concerning vessels. Lines

still very meagre concerning vessels. Lines from Port Huron north to Point aux Barques are down, and also from Bay City north to the Straits. Hence no vessels along the shore of Lake Huron have yet been heard

The wind went down with the sun and it is perfectly still to-night. The river from Detroit to the mouth is full of vessels which have been at anchor and are now rapidly passing out into Lake Erie. No trouble is reported so far at the Limekilns. The blow is undoubtedly over.

Sitow reported in considerable quantities in various parts of the State. None here.

GEORGÍAN BAY.

TROUBLE AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna. SOUTHAMPTON, Ont. Oct. 18 .- The schooners Gladstone and New Hampshire, bound for Detroit with paving-stone and wood, ran back here for shelter in the storm of Satur-day. On Sunday the gale increased in force, and the vessels, unable to hold their anchors, drifted through the New Gap. The Gladstone secured anchorage and now lies outside the breakwater, the crew having come ashore during the night.
The New Hampshire slipped her anchor outside the harbor, and in attempting to make the river lost all her canvas but the mainsail. The vessel was headed for Au Sable under the mainsail, but was unmanageable.

under the mainsall, but was unmanageable, and went ashore at the north side of the Sauble River, where she now lies. A tug went to her assistance, but was unable to work owing to the high sea running.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

OWEN SOUND, Ont., Oct. 18.—The propeller Emerald, arriving at this port to-day, reports that the propeller Vane Miller was ashore on Wednesday at the head of Michael's Bay, where she now lies scuttled on a sand beach. Last Friday's storm was heavy on her, but the amount of damage done her is not yet known. She is insured in the Phœnix Insurance Company for \$8,000.

BUFFALO REPORTS LITTLE DAMAGE.
Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuns.
BUFFALO, Oct. 18.—The storm did but little damage here. Wind blowing at the rate of twenty-two miles per hour. While making port early yesterday the schooner James D. Sawyer, in tow of a tug, was forced to the northwest of the channe and went aground. She was released in a few hours with the ald of four tugs, and

came in perfectly sound.

The schooner S. J. Tilden also went aground, and got off without any damage.

aground, and got off without any damage.

THE DETROIT BUDGET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 18.—The schooner
Melvina, of Kenosha, Capt. A. P. Read,
bound down in tow of the tug Brady,
grounded outside of the cut at the St. Clair
Flats Sunday morning, and during the night
sprung a leak and sunk decks to. She is
loaded with pig-iroh from Elk Rapids, and
bound for Cleveland. The Brady is here,

or more control of the state of

The propeller Lycoming is aground on the bal off Grosse Point, Lake St. Cloud, and being lightered off by the ferry Excelsior. Iere waiting for water to raise, steamships H. Barnum, William Edwards, schooners W. Page, H. A. Kent. The schooners lyctia and Porter are above Lime-Kiln besing.

N. W. Page, H. A. Kent. The schooners Helvetis and Porter are above Lime-Klin Crossing.

Detrious disasters have reached this port vessels generally had warning of the approach of the storm, and remained in port or reached shelter. The wind has been blowing a continuous gale for forty-eight hours, and still continues high.

FROM AMHERSTBURG.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

AMHERSTBURG, Ont., Oct. 18.—The schooner Belle Hanscom, with a load of 20,000 bushels of wheat, drifted ashore at Colchester on Sunday, and is full of water. The Canada Wrecking Company's tugs are going to her to-night.

The schooner Breck, loading wheat at Colchester Dock, earried away 200 feet of dock. The schooner is all right. She has 2,000 bushels on board.

The schooner W. Y. Emery, of Port Burwell, loading tiesiat Leamington, was driven ashore, and will probably prove a total wreck. This is the second time that, she has been on that point this season.

Another schooner, thought to be the Bessie Barwick, is reported ashore between Leamington and Colchester. No particulars.

At midnight the water was at the lowest stage this season, and continued low till noon to-day. It is now coming up, being about thirteen feet nine inches.

The wind has died away and all small crafts got away to-night.

The schooner Church, in tow of the Garden City, while outside in the sea had her bulwarks stove in.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Amherstburg, Ont., Oct. 18.—The ting Andrew J. Smith reports the Anchor Line propeller Juniata aground this side of St. Clair Canal and the schooner Melvina sunk there; the H. A. Kent aground in St. Clair Lake, and the Lycoming still on.

The propellers Rochester, Dean Richmond, and Russia and several schooners are above the Lime-Kilns.

The tug McArthur goes to the Belle Hanscom. She is on a rock-bed in bad shape. She shipped both anehors.

AT TOLEDO. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Toledo, O., Oct. 18.—The terrific storm which has raged in this vicinity during the last forty-eight hours has done no damage to shipping. Vessels are staying close in harbor, except the schooners Grover and Corsican, which ventured out to-day for Buffalo.

LAKE ONTARIO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 18.—Dispatches from ake ports report heavy gales from west to southwest during the past forty-eight hours. The storm is now abating. A large number of vessels ran in for shelter and are wind-

bound at various ports.

Special Dupatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

PORT DALHOUSE, Oct. 18.—The schooner P. H. Murray arrived here Saturday night, having lost her boom and foretopmast outside the piers.

the piers. Specias Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

MILL POINT, Ont., Oct. 18.—The steamer T. Kingsford, loaded with lumber, ran ashore to-day on the middle ground, opposit Northport. A tug has gone to her assistance.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., Oct. 18.—The schooner British Queen, aground on Nigger Island, was got off on Saturday.

FROM KINGSTON.

PROM KINGSTON.

Special Disputs to The Chicago Tribuna.

Kingston, Ont., Oct. 18.—During the heavy blow yesterday the schooners Emerald and Jessie Hall met with slight accidents. The Emerald was unable to continue her trip up the lake, and, while running back to Portsmouth harbor for shelter, fouled the schooner Clara Youell, carrying away her jibboom. The Emerald finally made fast, when the tup Frank Perew, with barge in tow, also making for shelter, endeavored to reach the same pier. The barge, in winding around, fouled the Emerald, taking away her bowsprit, jibboom, and bobstays.

Vessels coming down the lake yesterday arrived with canvas badly torn.

IN THE STORM.

last evening after a perilous voyage on the treacherous waters of Lake Michigan and a circuitous journey from Manistee, where the Depere finally put in, to Chicago. In a conversation with a TRIBUNE reporter last even-ing he furnished the following interesting account of his trip-a trip which, it is almost

unnecessary to say, he has noispecial desire to duplicate.

"I left Detroit," said he, "at 6 o'clock Friday evening, and arrived at Grand Haven at 2 o'clock Saturday morning. I went on board the Depere immediately, and she started for Milwaukee. I woke up about 4 o'clock in the morning. We were then about o'clock in the morning. We were then about twenty miles out, and the storm was raging in all its fury. The boat had turned in her course, and was now headed up the lake. We ran before the storm from that time until 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon, when we made Manistee. To say that the storm was a severe one wouldn't begin to exand at times came through on the sides of the boat. One gentieman told me that he could take his wash-bowl, open his window, and dip it full of water out of the window. could take his wash-bowl, open his window, and dip it full of water out of the window. A good deal of fear was expressed among the passengers as to their ability to get ashore, but they all conducted themselves coolly and bravely, especially the ladies, and the Captain and crew behaved magnificently. They were on duty at their posts all the time, and our success in getting into Manistee was something wonderful. The waves were still very high, and, in getting in, the stern of the boat struck the pier, and the shock knocked quite a large hole in her. When we finally got in safe and sound, we gave three cheers for the Captain and the crew, and subsequently gave them a dinner at the Dunham House, and adopted a set of resolutions which were in every way deserved. The Captain and the Mate, bothold sailors, said they had never seen the waves so high on Lake Michigan. The schooner Selma got into Manistee while we were there, and she hadn't scarcely a thing on her deck. Even the rail around the edge of her deck was washed off.

"There is a good deal of complaint at the action of the life-saving crew at Manistee. When we were getting in, they stood way up on the bank with their hands in their pockets, and didn't even get their boats out. We were still in considerable danger—there was still quite a sea on—and had we gone on the pier there certainly would have been a number of tives lost. Mr. Glover, of Grand Haven, and myself took a team from Manistee Sunday afternoon, and came down to Ludington, a distance of thirty-one miles, arriving Sunday night. On the trip we chopped exactly thirty-two trees, which had fallen across the road and formed a perfect barricade. The telegraph wires were all down, too. From Ludington I went to Reed City, leaving there this morning and arriving by the Michigan Central to-night."

"Did you see or hear anything of the pilothox were seen the reports received from Central to-night."

"No, except the reports received from Grand Haven that portions of the pilot-box had been picked up. About two weeks ago the Alpena came from Chicago to Grand Haven. There was a good fresh breeze blowing, but it was very fair, decent weather. She was delayed eight hours, and two gentlemen in Grand Haven told me that when she came in she had four feet of water in her hold, and one wheel was out of the water all the time. In fact, it is a subject of universal talk at Grand Haven that the Alpena was unseaworthy, and little less than an old tub."

The resolutions adopted by the passengers on the Depere and referred to above are as follows:

WHRREAS, We, the undersigned, passengers on the steamer Depere, of the Goodrich Transportation Company, bound from Grand Haven to Milwaukee, on the night of Oct. IS, after thirteen hours' experience of the severest storm known on the lakes for many pears, having found a haven of refuge at Manistee, and desiring publicly to give expression to our feetings. THE ALPENA ?"

tion shall be furnished to the Chicago and Mil-waukee papers for publication.
S. C. Glover, Grand Haven; D. G. Freeman, Milwaukee; F. A. Richards, Milwaukee; Irving E. Wallia, Milwaukee; George L. Richards, Mil-waukee; Mrs. George L. Richards, Milwaukee; Ida J. Wallis, Milwaukee; Everett W. Richards,

Bolea, Springfield, Mass.; Ike Fernbacker, New York; W. Lovell; P. L. Farlee, Boston; Miss Franc Buell.

ON THE MARY GROM.

George W. Strope, of Kausas City, Mo. reached the city yesterday afternoon by rail from Manitowoc, and had quite an interesting story to tell in connection with his experiences on the lake during the late storm. He had been spending a few days at South Haven, and Friday evening started from that point for this city on the steam-barge Mary Groh, Capt. Morris. The vessel was loaded with lumber, and had on about twenty passengers, among whom were a bridal party, and all of whom were strangers to him. He saw the first of the storm early Saturday morning, and the craft was then off St. Joe, and from this time until 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon there was a constant struggle between life and death. He had often been upon the lake, and had traveled by boat considerably, but he never before witnessed anything that could compare with the scenes of Saturday and Saturday night. For several hours after the storm struck them they thought they could weather it, and that it would not be of long duration, and they kept headed for this city, but it was not long before they had to throw off their deck load, and he says the wind played with the lumber as if each plank was a straw, but beyond the fright, wetting, and sickness of the passengers, everything went well until a point about forty miles northwest of the city was reached, which was Saturday morning. Here he describes the wayes as running about thirty feet high, while the wind seized their crests and dashed tons of water over the craft. In the midst of the storm and when it was at its worst, the shrouds of the mainsail gave way, the fuel gave out, and the situation begared description. The steamer Messenger passed in sight, but could render no assistance, and from this time to 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon the boat was at the mercy of the elements, and was driven no one knew where. Lumber was used for fuel, but the engines were comparatively useless—certain Lumber was used for fuel, but the engines were comparatively useless—certainly power-less to combat the storm. The first land was sighted off Manitowoc, after having drifted about 150 miles, and at 9 o'clock that port was made under the most trying circumstances. Mr. Strope speaks in the loudest praise of the heroism of Capt, Morris and his crew, and promises that he will never again venture upon the lake.

TERRA-FIRMA.

NEW YORK.

ASTONISHING! POUGHKERPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 18 .- No. Western passengers have passed here since morn-ing. Reports from along the New York Central show passengers blocked west of Rochester by snow and ice. They will reach New York some time to-morrow morning.

SNOW AND COLD.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tr SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 18 .- The therm eter sank nearly to the freezing point at syracuse this morning, and at one time a snow-storm seemed imminent. All trains from points west on the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad were covered with snow. Inquiries from the railroad men elicted a remarkable state of affairs. On the vestern division of the road the trains west of Syracuse were delayed and blocked by a snow-storm which fell during the night. No less than fifteen inches of snow fell at Buffalo. The morning passenger trains east between Buffalo and Rochester are abandoned, and a large number of freight trains were stalled. The special New York express was made up in Rochester, and came through all right. The storm abated this afternoon, and the tracks were cleared to an extent that permitted the Atlantic express to come through all right. This afternoon the Atlantic was an hour late. Information re-ceived from Batavia indicates that the weather was very cold and the snowfall very heavy. There is a foot of snow all the way from Buffalo to Batavia. The trains are all snowed in and unable to move, as the engines are not provided with snow-plows. At this writing (midnight) the moon is shin-

THE NORTHWEST.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

St. Paul, Oct. 18.—The blockade appears to be most severe on the Sioux City Division of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha line, between St. James and Heron. The wires were up for a time to-day, and it was learned at the general offices in St. Paul that the cuts between these points were filled with snow-drifts from four to sixteen feet deep. The snow on the level prairie is one foot deep. The Sioux City Division has, on this account, been impassible since Saturday morning, and the indications last evening were that it would not be open until Wednesday. The snow is packed solld and frozen in the cuts, forming a formidable barrier to the passage of trains. The train that left St. Paul for Sloux City Friday afternoon is stuck near Sheldon, and Friday afternoon is stuck near Sheldon, and the express due here from Omaha on Satur-day morning is also snow-bound near the same point. The passengers are being well cared for, and, from all reports, there has been no physical suffering from the cold. The prostration of the wires delayed con-certed action of the forces of the Com-pany at both ends of the division toward clearing away the drifts and opening the pany at both ends of the division toward clearing away the drifts and opening the road, but the work was better systematized to-day, and a number of crews were set to work to cut through the ley barrier. There is now one crew working from St. James west, one from Worthington east, one from Sheldon east, one from Sheldon west, one from East Orange west, and one from Lemars east. The blockade caught the Company unprepared to cope with a difficulty of the kind.

MINNESOTA.

MINNESOTA.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 18.—The storm has not been very severe at St. Paul, and the absence of telegraphic communication prevents us from obtaining any definit information of the condition of the country north and west of here. To-day is bright and warm here, and the little snow on the ground is rapidly disappearing. Communication by telegraph in every direction is cut off for a distance exceeding twenty or thirty miles. All known of Southern Minnesota is learned from Milwaukee. Nothing is known of the Northern Pacific country yet, except the report that the storm is more severe and the snow heavier than was experienced all last winter.

winter.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Oct. 18.—The snow and wind storm which visited the West on Friday and Saturday, although not so severe in this portion of Iowa as at other points, was something unusual for this season. Snow fell all Friday night, melting as fast as it descended. It has been very cold since, with a raw northwestern gale, and to-day the roads are frozen solid and very rough, bearing up heavy vehicles.

At Pacific Junction, twenty miles south of this city, a large brick round-house, about completed there by the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company, was demolished by Friday night's storm.

On Saturday trains on the Maple Valley Branch of the Chicago & Northwestern Road were blockaded by snow-drifts, reported to be from five to seven feet deep.

At Missouri Valley, twenty miles north of here, the walls of a new two-story brick building were twisted and warped from five to seven inches out of line, and the building had to be braced to hold it together.

All along the Sioux City Railroad from that point to Sloux City snow felt continuously Friday night and Saturday, melting about as fast as it fell.

Trains from St. Paul and Yankton, due Saturday, have not arrived here.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

McGregor, Ia., Oct. 18.—The Iowa & Dakota Division of the Chicago, Milwankee & St. Paul Railway was visited Saturday, near Canton, with a snow-storm. The snow was several feet deep in the cuts, delaying trains.

CANADA.

TOBONTO, Oct. 18.—Dispatches from North and Northwestern Ontario report a severe snow-storm in progress. About a foot of snow has already fallen.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Hampton Again Opens His Mouth, and Puts His Foot in It.

His Practical Challenge of Secretary Sherman to Mortal Combat.

Gen. Garfield Addresses a German' Deputation at Mentor, O.

Names and Post-Offices of the Republicans Elected to the Indiana Legislature.

Schemes to Thwart the Will of the Hoosiers as Expressed at the Polls.

Knotty Constitutional Problem in Indiana-Southern Despondency.

in New York City-The Mississippi Plan. Reasons Why the Democrats Will Be

Very Shy of Ousting Senator

Consolidation of Democratic Interests

Kellogg. Great Meetings at Centralia and Jerseyville, Ill.-Illinois Greenbackers-

Notes of Various Kinds.

HAMPTON.

HIS MANY INDISCRETIONS. WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18.—Wade Hampton, some weeks ago, publicly stated that it would be better for the interests of the Democratic party if he should keep silent during the campaign. This sentiment has been indorsed by Ben Hill, who has just said that he considered Hampton in a great measure responsible for the loss of Indiana. and that he was no politician, and should never be allowed to open his mouth. Probably the Democratic leaders will generally agree with Ben Hill that Wade Hampton would do better if he never opened his mouth, and if he had followed his own counsels and kept silent, for his correspondence with Secretary Sherman, sent to-night, not only calls the at-tention of the Northern people to the bloody drama of the Ku-Klux,-whatever relation, if any, Wade Hampton may have had to it,— but also sharply outlines the civilization of the South, which the Democratic party is now attempting to place in control of the National Government. For some weeks the Charleston Courier, which is the home organ of Wade Hampton, has been endeavoring to secure the punishment of

A NOTED DUELIST. and has urged that the good name and, in a great measure, the future of the State de-pended upon the enforcement of the laws against the duello. Yet Wade Hampton, the Senator from that State, its former Govern-er, chooses to send to the Secretary of the United States Treasury, by a friend, in the most approved Southern style, what prac-tically is a challenge to a duel,—a missive which, if Secretary Sherman, as some of his friends advise, should call to the attention of the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia,

MIGHT GIVE SENATOR WADE HAMPTON SOME TROUBLE.

It does not appear, from the Ku-Klux testi-It does not appear, from the Ku-Klux testimony, that Wade Hampton was an officer of the Ku-Klux organization, or was intimately connected with it; but it does appear, from that testimony, that at the time when the Ku-Klux outrages were the bloodiest Wade Hampton, as a member of a political Committee, approved a proclamation addressed to the colored race which contained grave threats, and which, among other things, said: "You have been suddenly put into position to exercise certain powers, the position to exercise certain powers, the abuse of which may result disastrously to you and to us. It is impossible that your present power can endure, whether you use it for good or ill."

it for good or ill."

HAMPTON'S EXHIBITION

of his plantation manners does not surprise
any one here, and only adds another to the
long list of Democratic troubles on his account. When Secretary Sherman arrived
this morning his attention was called to the
report of Hampton's coarse remarks, as published in South Carolina and he was acted lished in South Carolina, and he was asked to give out the correspondence which had passed. The Secretary said he was bound to think that Hampton had been misrepre-sented in the reports as printed, since the only letter he had received contained nothing of the character reported. He, therefore, did not feel at liberty to publish the correspondence. An hour later Hampton's sec-ond letter was delivered to him, and then he at once decided to print the whole.

HE ATTACKS SECRETARY SHERMAN WITH HIS PEN, AND LEAVES HIS ADDRESS.

HIS PEN, AND LEAVES HIS ADDRESS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18.—Secretary Sherman has furnished for publication the following correspondence:

Dogger's Springs, Sept. 17, 1880.—To the Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of the Transmy—Sir: Some days ago I saw a report of your speech at the conference held by the National Republican Committee at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, and you were quoted as having used the following language: "And now you are asked to surrender all you have done into the hands of Wade Hampton and the Ku-Klux, and the little segment in the North that is called the Democratic party." May I ask if you used these words, and, if you did so, did you mean to connect me directly or indirectly with what was known as the Ku-Klux Klan? Requesting an early reply, addressed to me, care of Augustus Schell, Esq., New York, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, Wade Hampton.

WASHINOTON, D. C., Sept. 21, 1880.—The Hon. Wade Hampton, core Augustus Schell, Esq., New York—Sirk: Your note of the lith inst. is received, in which you inquire whether, at a conference held by the National Republican Committee at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, I used the language attributed to me, as follows: "And now you are asked to surrender all you have done into the hands of Wade Hampton and the Ku-Klux, and the little segment in the North that is called the Democratic party." In reply, I have to advise you that, while I do not remember my precise language, I presume the reporter correctly stated, in a condensed way, his idea of what I said. I, no doubt spoke of you as a leading representative of the Democratic party of the South, and referred to the Ku-Klux Klan as the representative of the barbarous agencies by which the Democrate its worst impulses. I appreciate the sense of honor which makes you shrink from being named in connection with it. Still, you and your associates, leading men of the South, now enjoy the benefits of political power derived from the atrocities of the Ku-Klux Klan, in which phrase I include all the numberous aliases by which it has, from time to time, been known in the South. Your power in the Southern States rests upon the actual crimes of every grade in the code of crimes, from murder to the meanest form of ballot-box stuffing committed by the Ku-Klux Klan and its kindred associates.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Oct. L.—Sis: Leletter has been received, and, as you do not declaim the language to which I called your attention, I have only to say that, in using it, reuttered what was absolutely false, and what you
knew to be false. My address will be Columbia
B. C. I am your obedient servant,

WADE HAMPION. To the Hon. JOHN SHERMAN

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C. Oct. 18, 1880—To the How. Wade Hampton, Columbia, S. C.: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the Lat inst., handed me unopered by Mr. C. McKinley, a few minutes are after my return from the West. I had this morning read what purported to be an extract of a speech made by you published in the Charleston Ness and Courier, and, upon your reneral reputation as a gentleman, had denied that you had made such a speech or written such a letter me is attributed to you in that paper. What I stated to you in my letter of Sept. 21 I believe to be true, notwithstanding your denial, and it can be shown to be true by the public records, and as matter of history. As you had, long before you letter was delivered to me, seen proper to make a public statement of your views of the curre-spondence, I will give it to the press without note or comment, and let the public decide be tween us. Very respectfully, John Sherman,

GARFIELD. FIVE HUNDRED GERMANS VISIT HIM. CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 18 - About five hundred Germans of this city to-day visit Garfield, at Mentor, to whom the Gen

Garfield, at Mentor, to whom the General, on being formally presented, said:

I am very glad to see you here, and to receive your words of welcome, and these words of earnest patriotism that your Chairman has spoken. I have caught some of the inspiration of his thought, though not all, but enough of it to make me know the heartiness of your greeing, and to be able to thank you for it from a full and cordial heart. You have an advantage over us in one thing at least. You came here with all the precious memories of the Old Fatterland, but you have come here to share with at the glories and the hopes of the New Word, which is our immediate Fatherland. Your Chairman has been pleased to refer to

when speaking of the death of an eminent 6 man member of Congress, that it was a mista in one sense, to call him a foreigner, because I said, all the English-speaking peo especially the English-speaking peo especially the English-speaking peo especially the English people from whe came, drew their old traditions frand found their first fatherland the forests of Germany. And it was when 2,000 years ago that body of travelers bold ploneers crossed the German Ocean to na struggle on the Island of Britain. Wh

aspirations us a second and second our famous all. Not many generations ago all our famous were foreigners. From the Teutonic races, from the Latin races, from all the races of Europe the Latin races, from all the races of Europe the Latin races, ago and migried here. Lie

any other alloy of metals, it makes a stronger resultant than any one of the parts alone. We are better for the mixture. Your Chairman ha quoted a line from your great poot. Herder, it which he said that to get into a foreign ian there could be no worse thing than to be a Garman. Much as I respect your poet, I think.

HE SLANDERED THE FORMIN WORLD. It may have been true of other countries he Europe; it was never true on the Continents at true some twenty-five years ago, it has cesse long ago to have any truth in our modern America. If ever, in American madness, it was true some twenty-five years ago, it has cesse long ago to have any truth in our modern America. You represent in your fatheriand old and markable traditions, and I know your ow hearts have been stirred by an event that occurred only a few days ago on your own Einswhich has been 630 years a building, the scando hardly down for a day, was just brought to its final completion and dedicate to just final completion and dedicate to peace. It had lived through a religions; it had lived through a through all wars, to be dedicated at last he Kaiser Wilhelm to peace and to the gorous memories of Germany. That is a wonderfitting for you to have a share in. But It we fellow-citizens, that you have come here to be made in 60 years for and lives, and aspirations, and hopes of all the people who have come into the country to mait their home, and to build here institutions the shall not, I trust, be finished in 600 years from to-day, but shall go on, its grand structure always rising, its foundation always described by the shall not, I trust, be finished in 600 years from to-day, but shall go on, its grand structure always free for all people who come have to be Americans, and east in their home, Ein glick für das wir gilben, Ein Himmel mir und dir.

Such is the welcome that America give to sevente alle."

THE L'INCOLN CLUB.

Firstan Apolls. Ind., Oct, 18.—The

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 18.—The ension of the Lincoln Club to Mentor "coing the news to Garfield," went out to 600 strong. After visiting Mentor the will return to Cleveland and Indulged torchlight procession.

CONSTITUTIONAL

CONSTITUTIONAL.

WILL THE INDIANA ELECTION STAND?

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribum.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 18.—A meeting of astorneys will be held to-morrow in this street to determine whether the October elections should be repeated in November. Gor. Inker, John M. Butler, Gen. Harrison, and other prominent lawyers of this city cain that the only safe course is to repeat, it, and thus avoid all embarrassing questions which might arise should the Supreme Course were the recent decision annuilling the constitutional amendments. But, on the other hand, fear is expressed as to the result of such an election, and how the matter will finally be decided is at present a very mystery. Of course the Democrats are willing to try it over again, for they have everything to gain and nothing to lose. In revising the question editorially, the News his evening says:

Why not let the question rest upon the desion as it now stands? If another case about be brought up before this new bench, independently to the other three Judges, two of whom units in the majority holding the amendments to have bent and it would be left to the determination of the other three Judges, two of whom units in the majority holding the amendments to have been an anyony to decide the consider it, being personally interested in the majority holding the amendments to have been ratified and not been refered. The very upon it was ineffectual for want of the constitutional majority. We see no reason who decided in the meaning to the electure of the State under the other three times to the electure of the State under the other three times to the electure of the State under the other three times to the electure of the State under the other three times to the electure of the State under the other three times to the electure of the State under the other three times to the electure of the State under the other three times to the electure of the State under the other three times to the electure of the State under the other three times to the electure of the sta

ments to the electors of mended act, such as experience may promended act, such as experience may promended act, such as experience may procourts, if it should ever arise again. The
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courts if it should ever a law results
to be held at the earliest possible day
that will be again ratified by an amount
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null. The point is to see whet ernor will hold that the opin s to all the amendments,

THE HOOSIER CON SCHEMES TO OVERCOME THE Special Dispatch to The Chicago Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 18. ther spoils, now that the Legi inly Republican, begin to in ost-Office address of the mem pre or more of letters were r Republican headquarters as TRIBUNE reprepresentatives

Theodore H. Ristine, Crawto A. R. Owen, Williamsport. Dyron W. Langdon, Lafayet David H. White, Goshen. Henry Hostetter, La Grange V. McCartney, Angola. Joner H. Shaffer, Huntingto Jacob Kesir, Minamac.

Thomas McSacy, Indianapolis, Vinson Carter, Indianapolis, Iohn W. Furnas, Valley Mills, J. S. Herton, Indianapolis, I. N. Colten, Traders' Point. Thomas J. Lindley, Westfield, Joseph L. Mills, Danville, Henry Westfall, Montmorene Enoch Fuller, Newark, John P. Carr, Brookston. William H. Gilman, Goodland T. S. Fanober, Crown Point. Samuel Skinner, Valparaiso, Wilson Huff.
Hiram Iddings, Kendallville, Samuel Beatty, Knox. Thomas J. Wolfe, Walkerton V. R. Tartor, Rome City. artor, Rome City. a M. O'Brien, Piero William St. Objects St. John Gregory, Williamso Ocara B. Taylor, La Graup D. H. Roberts, Orland.
James B. Kenner, Huntis W. H. Sulzer, Cannelton, David Wilson, Monravia.

IT IS REPORTED on apparently reliable author the Democracy discovered the put their heads together for i capturing it at all hazards. Th something as follows: By the iffs of the several counties of "floating" districts are mad Boards to canvass the returns for these candidates and to fur thist certificates of election. In ties having two Demo

ring Plan of Act suggested was for the two Den iffs to "go behind the returns, pretext or another, throw out o lican votes, when necessary, lican votes, when necessary
Democratic candidate, and to
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thus preserve the majority.
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out the Republican majority,
execution. But being laid
McDonald, whose reflection secured, the plan, so the st meet that gentleman's ap-summarily abandoned. I managers proposed a fus soft-money Republicans, cl

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ENOUGH OF THESE ALLEGED
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diana over to Hancock in Nis what is now attracting the
Democratic leaders, and upon
working. Gen. A. J. Warn
manded the veteran reserve
dianapolis toward the close o
left here covered with the od
THE "ANTI-CLINAL OIL.

abolis invested, has been in to manage the negotiation known recently as the " and has been selected for the he has made fusion a scien the most persuasive on the country. Of course, Repub-idea of any of their ing into an arrangementhe Democratic President receive any encourageme while the Nationals are that no aid shall go from "I don't know whether we'v one Representative or not," Daniels, of their State Cen and I do not think the Re sole zeply shall be, 'Not for this scheme is likely to go

mmarily as its fram The names of N. R. Lin County, and Samuel Beat County, are most promin-tioned for Speaker of the Representations presentatives. The for

INDIAN GEN. HARE Special Disputch to The INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 1 York, at the personal req York, at the personal req thur, to spend the week be Gov.-elect Porter has give understand that he will for United States Senator Prosecuting-Attorney of Allen County, has fied a protest with the Governor against issuing a commission to William P. O'Rourke, who was voted for for that office at the recent election. This case involves the question whether the amendment changing the election to November is legally in force. If so, the election of last week is null. The point is to see whether the Governor will hold that the opinion of the Sapreme Court on the first amendment applies to all the amendments, whether before the Courts or not. the Courts or not. THE HOOSIER CONGRESS.

NOTER OF ITS REPUBLICAN MEMBERS, AND SCHEMES TO OVERCOME THE MAJORITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 18.—The seekers

after spoils, now that the Legislature is cer-tainly Republican, begin to inquire for the Post-Office address of the members-elect. A Post-Office address of the member-select A score or more of letters were received to-day at Republican headquarters asking such information, and to supply the demand THE TEBUNE reprepresentatives have aided United States Marshal Dudley in preparing the following list giving the post-office ad-dress of each Republican member:

ged States

following list giving the following list giving list g

MAN TO HAMPTON.

ARTHERT, WASHINGTON, D. C.,

the Hon. Wade Hamplon. Columto acknowledge the receipt of
lat inst., handed me unopened
nley, a few minutes ago, after
the West. I had this morning
red to be an extract of a speech
olished in the Charleston News
upon your general reputation
had denied that you had made
written such a letter as is atn that paper. What I stated to
of Sept. 21 I bolieve to be true,
your denial, and it can be
by the public records, and as a
t. As you had, long before your
bed to me, seen proper to make
at of your views of the correil give it to the press without
t, and let the public decide be
respectfully,
JOHN SHERMAN, Jesse J. Spann, Rushville.
Robert Graham, Noblesville.
REPRESENTATIVES.
George C. Mason, Princeton.
John H. Keolker, Evansville.
J. Messick, Evansville.
William J. Johnson, Madison.
Howard Robinson, Versailles.
Stephen A. Stewart, Rising Sun.
Smith Vawter, Vernon.
Joseph Gardner, Bedford.
W. H. Mirath, Terre Haute.
Dick T. Morgan, Terre Haute.
Irs H. Gillen, Sylvania.
J. P. Crompton, Perrysville.
Heary C. Meredith, Cambridge City.
Haileck Floyd, Dublin.
William E. Murray, Manchester.
Thomas McSheey, Indianapolis.
John W. Furnas, Valley Mills, Marion County.
J. S. Herton, Indianapolis.
John W. Furnas, Valley Mills, Marion County.
J. S. Herton, Indianapolis.
I. N. Colten, Traders' Point.
Thomas J. Lindley, Westfield.
Joseph L. Mills, Danville.
Henry Westfall, Montmorency.
Esoch Fuller, Newark.
John P. Carr, Brookston.
William H. Gilman, Goodland.
T. S. Fancher, Crown Point.
Samuel Skinner, Valparaiso.
Wilson Huff.
Hiram Iddings, Kendallville.
Samuel Beatty, Knox.
Thomas J. Wolfe, Walkerton.
V. R. Tartor, Rome City.
William M. O'Brien, Pierceville.
John E. Thompson, Elkhart,
John Gregory, Williamsport,
Oscar B. Taylor, La Grange.
D. H. Roberts, Orland.
James B. Kenner, Huntington.
W. H. Sulzer, Cannelton.
David Wilson, Morravia.
Isaac Franklin, Anderson.
Nelson R. Berryman, Shelbyville.
James B. Robinson, Greensburg.
Jesse W. Smetzer, Rusbville.
John W. Ryan, Muncie.
Andrew T. Wright, Marion.
Daniel Gell, Wabash.
W. D. Frazer, Warsaw.
Nathan R. Lindsay, Kokomo.
Thomas Hamilton, Lebnon,
William M. Redpath, Brazil.
John L. Wilson, Crawfordsville.
Andrew Marshal, Covington.
J. O'Nell, Lafayette.

IT IS REPORTED, GARFIELD. O., Oct. 18.—About five hun-of this city to-day visited Gen. ntor, to whom the General, on presented, sald:
I to see you here, and to receive welcome, and these words of tism that your Chairman has eaught some of the inspiration though not all, but enough of it pw the heartiness of your greethle to thank you for it from a heart. You have an advantage hing at least. You came here ious memories of the Old Fatherave come here to share with us the hopes of the New World, mediate Fatherland. Your Chair-leased to refer to or, to whom the General, on

he, in conclusion, while ir question, to say the ir Question, to say the estimate of the south would be by such attorned to secure again this country, for I assure and independence of the

LE. Va., Oct. 1.—Str.: Your ceived, and as you do not dis-ge to which I called your atten-y to say that, in using it, you absolutely false, and what you My address will be Columbia, the dient servant.

IN SHERMAN.

from your great poet, Herder, in that to get into a foreign land no worse thing than to be a Gers I respect your poet, I think DERED THE FOREIGN WORLD. been true of other countries in as never true on the Continent of ever, in American madness, it was enty-five years ago, it has ceased we any truth in our modern American the continent of the co

A GRANDER TEMPLE, building, not made from the quarbine, but made out of the hearts, I aspirations, and hopes of all the ave come into the country to make, and to build here institutions that ust, be finished in 600 years from shall go on, its grand structures g, its foundation always deepens dome always higher, and of for all people who come mericans, and east in their lot with such people the genius of America the language of another German at Novalis:

treulich mir die Hande, Bruder mir, und wande hille word deinem ende icht wieder weg von mir. Tempel wo wir knien, Ort wohin wir ziehen, gildek für das wir gilhen, in Himmel mir und dir."

ewelcome that America gives to all tank you for this call to-day, felthank you for your kindness of the Lincolne Cluff.

Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
Colls, Ind., Oct. 18.—The exentLincoln Club to Mentor "carry-

After visiting Mentor the Club to Cleveland and indulge in a

NSTITUTIONAL.

2 INDIANA ELECTION STAND?

Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

OLIS, Oct. 18.—A meeting of atbe held to-morrow in this city
whether the October election
peated in November. Gov. BaM. Butler, Gen. Harrison, and
ment lawyers of this city claim
y safe course is to repeat, it, and
ill embarrassing questions which

Il embarrassing questions which should the Supreme Court recent decision annulling the commendments. But, on the other

mendments. But, on the other expressed as to the result of ction, and how the matter will cided is at present a very great f course the Democrats are will-

over again, for they have every

and nothing to lose. In review-stion editorially, the News this

the question rest upon the decisivation is stands? If another case should perfore this new bench, judges and would very properly decline to theing personally interested in the would be left to the determination three Judges, two of whom united the holding the amendments to be tified. That majority opinion said into of the Court, the consequence argument of this decision can at a temporary inconvenience. We irregularity in the proposal or the for ratification. It has simply not and not been rejected. The vote ineffectual for want of the constitution of the cons

THE LINCOLN CLUB.

NSTITUTIONAL.

WADE HAMPTON.

mediate Fatherland. Your Chairleased to refer to

MARK I ONCE MADE,
of the death of an eminent Gorf Congress, that if was a mistake,
call him a foreigner, because, as
the English-speaking people,
English people from whom
rew their old traditions from
their first fatherland in
of Germany. And it was so,
rs ago that body of travelers and
crossed the German Ocean to ald
on the Island of Britain. When,
ong, and yellow haired the blueame, they planted the principles
iberty in England; and an old
uries ago said that the ConstituBritain came from the woods of
r branch of the family is the
the older brethren. You have
o join us, the younger sons of
any, and to meet your old brethren
orld because you love
E LARGER LIBERTIES,
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is new Continent has opened to us
ny generations ago all our fathers
rs. From the Teutonic races, from
es, from all the races of Europe,
suts came and mingled here. Like
rof metals, it makes a stronger reny one of the parts alone. We are
e mixture. Your Chairman has
from your great poet, Herder, in
that to get into a foreign land
no worse thing than to be a Ger-

IT IS REPORTED. on apparently reliable authority, that, after the Democracy discovered that they were beaten in the Legislature, several managers and their heads together for the purpose of capturing it at all hazards. The scheme ran something as follows: By the law the Sher-iffs of the several counties comprising the "floating" districts are made Returning Boards to canvass the returns of the votes for these candidates and to furnish the requtsit certificates of election. In alm st every instance the districts are composed of counties having two Democratic Sheriffs and one

THE PLAN OF ACTION suggested was for the two Democratic Sheriffs to "go behind the returns," and, on one pretext or another, throw out enough Repubican votes, when necessary, to elect the Democratic candidate, and then give him a certificate. Upon this the Democrotic Clerk of the House would make up his roll, and hus preserve the majority. This would affect seven Representatives,—enough to wipe out the Republican majority, if carried into execution. But being laid before Senator McDonald, whose reflection was thus to be secured, the plan, so the story goes, did not meet that gentleman's approval, and it was summarily abandoned. Then the wicked managers proposed a fusion with several soft-money Republicans, claiming that there

ENOUGH OF THESE ALLEGED RENEGADES to hold the balance of power. They proposed to these soft-money advocates to let them name the United States Senator as a consideration for turning the National vote in In-diana over to Hancock in November. This is what is now attracting the attention of the nocratic leaders, and upon which they are working. Gen. A. J. Warner, who com-manded the veteran reserve corps in In-dianapolis toward the close of the War, and left here covered with the odor of

the "ANTI-CLINAL OIL COMPANY," in which a number of residents of Indianabolis invested, has been imported from Ohio to manage the negotiations. He has been known recently as the "silver advocate," and has been selected for this work because he has made fusion a science, and is one of the most persuasive on the subject in the country. Of course, Republicans scout the ing into an arrangement by which the Democratic Presidential ticket shall receive any encouragement next month, while the Nationals are equally confident that no aid shall go from them to Hancock. "I don't know whether we've got more than one Representative or not," said Secretary Daniels, of their State Central Committee, "but I do know that we are not all fools, and I do not think the Republicans think
so. If any offers of fusion are made, our
sole seply shall be, 'Not for Joseph!' So
this scheme is likely to go by the board as amarily as its fraudulent predecessor."

SPEAKER. The names of N. R. Lindsay, of Howard County, and Samuel Beattle, of St. Joseph County, are most prominent of those men-tioned for Speaker of the Indiana House of esentatives. The former has had much rience, and is eminently fitted for the

INDIANA.

GEN. HARRISON.

Beecial Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 18.—Gen. Ben Harrison left to-night for Rock Island, Ill.,
where he speaks to the speaks to t

shall serve as such. It is a wise decision and one that will satisfy the people.

R. B. F. PIERCE, CONGRESSMAN-RIECT from the Eighth District, was in the city to-day. He made a gain of over 1,000 majority in his district, Hanna carrying only two

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMIT and Electors held a meeting to-night. Nothing was done but to talk and howl over the empty treasury. They will not let the elec-tion go by default, but there is no en-

COMPLETE RETURNS—ON GOVERNOR, POR-TER'S PLURALITY 7,141. INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 18.—The following table comprises the official and unofficial pluralities on Governor from every county in

Counties.	maj.	Land- ers' maj	Rep.	Dem.
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tholomew	••••	2,504	937 204	****
ton	226	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	144	****
ekford	37	201	9	****
WN	01	840	••••	253 106
ke ton wford		77	141	****
ke	•	183 614	272 175	****
·····		50	136	
wford	****	214	110	88
15	****	274 127	243 213	****
rborn	196	1,121	213	****
atur Kalb		76	133	****
ware	1,540	17 32 5 3 5 7	130 295	
ols	584	1,358	295 315	·
ette	515		216	****
ettedntain		962	76	
ntnin	15	1,476		80
on		80	66	
on	190		186	****
nt	707 120	****	69	****
nilton	1,502	****	150	
nilton cock risou dricks	••••	469	66	****
dricks	1,136	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	272 112	****
ard	1,732 1,064	7.	38	50
tington	1,064		195	****
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rson.	615	::::	305	****
ings	351		155	::::
sonx		481 802	49	94
iusko	785	800	207	
ange	933 857		53	***
rte	CONTRACTOR SERVICE	285	218	
rence	402	A TOTAL SHAPE STORY	142	
gon	2,165	739	117	****
hall	2,100	326	600 272	****
onhallin		117	1121	
roe	157	249	230 39 235 92	****
gomery	102		235	** *
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e	490 84		121	****
	107	50	55	
ge		50 427	93	****
C	809		193	****
V	****	103	323	
er	776	170	307	****
ski	15113060	419	192	
skl	30	401	324 139 299 170	****
olph	2,165	0818115	299	****
olph	870	55	170	****
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ck	****	260	155	

SOUTHERN FEELING.

2,987

858 80 205

155 98 617

144

* Total ..

VERY SICK.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna. WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18.—Southern papers since the October election are beginning to talk with more freedom of the Demo cratic candidate. The Richmond (Va.) States has the following severe assault upon Hancock on account of his vacillating position on

the tariff:

Gen. Hancock, as we feared he might, has written just one letter too many. The pitcher has gone to the well once too often, and has been broken. Frightened and demoralized by the October elections, in a panicky frame of mind, and all at sea, he catches at the first straw that floats his way and offers the slightest show of safety. Having been told that our defeat it Indiana was due to the "free trade" views held by the Democracy, which found their expression in the Cincinnati platform, in the demand for a revenue tariff only, he rushes frantically to the other extreme, repudiates free trade as foil, and comes out flatly for protection, though slightly modifying his idea in the closing paragraph of his letter, but leaving us still in doubt by the ambiguity of his language. Gen. Hancock has made a splendid military record, and his civil acts have shown him fully imbued with the spirit of our Constitution; but these views on the tariff show that his notions in political economy are of the very crudest sort, and that his conclusions have been reached without any study or knowledge of the principles involved,—in fact, of any principles.

MRS. CHISOLM has received a letter from a friend in Mississippi dated Oct. 16. The following are ex-

tracts:
You must give me a moment of your attention, while I tell you of my amusement just now, in looking on the Democracy. Since the apparent disasters to the Republicans in Maine the Democrats here have been very buoyant and confident, anticipating a victory positively in Indiana, and very probably in Ohio, but, since the elections in those States, they look forlorn indeed. They have no further hope now in the Presidential contest, and, really, I think they see the sword hanging over the head of the Democratic Congress. Their appearance is that of complete despondency. One of them, the President of a Hancock club, remarked, in reply to my question as to how he liked Indiana: "Well, tracts:

THEY HAVE DECEIVED US. They HAVE DECEIVED US.

I have very little hope now, and, if we are beaten this time, there will never be another Democratic nomination." Realty, I believe that this is rather a prevailing apprehension. They are getting ready, as their appearance indicates, for the winding-sheet. I can discover, with a large proportion of the less pretentious Democrats, an inward rejoicing at the prospect. Many such men, passive men, have been long held in the party by the cohesive power of Democratic buildozers, and they will be glad to be finally clear of it.

THE MISSISSIPPI PLAN.

HOW THINGS ARE DONE DOWN THERE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna. WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18 .- The Rev. L. F. Fortney, a native of Virginia, now pas of the Universalist Church at Alstead, N. H., recently came South to visit his birthplace. Setween Philadelphia and Washington he shared his seat with an intelligent stranger. After a time each announced to the other the place of his nativity, and the stranger, as suming at once that his companion was a Democrat and ex-Rebel, asked abruptly:

"What are you doing in Virginia to heal the breach in our party?" "Well," replied the clergyman, "it has been two or three days since I have seen the papers, and I am not well informed."
"But how are matters in Mississippi?"

"Don't give yourself any trouble about Mississippi. We shall carry it."

"I notice that Republicans claim to have a majority of the voters?"

"Oh, yes; but the fact is, we have the thing in our own hands, and the Radicals don't dare poll their vote." "Can you tell me the facts in the Dixon case," asked Mr. Fortney.

"Yes, sir," said the stranger, and he proceeded to tell

THE STORY OF DIXON'S SUCCESS
as a Democratic bulldozer and slayer of Radical negroes, and all in a tone which betrayed an assumption that both narrator and listener were unquestionably in sympathy with all such political methods for the attainment of where he speaks to-morrow. He will spend three days in that State, and then go to New York, at the personal request of Gen. Arthur, to spend the week before the election. Gov. elect Porter has given the General to understand that he will not be a candidate for United States Senator. He says he was sominated and elected for Governor, and he

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bery consisted?" asked Mr. Fortney.

"Why," replied the stranger, "after our
State was reconstructed the Radicals went to
BUILDING NEW SCHOOL-HOUSES
all over the State, and made us pay for them;
taxed and robbed us outright. Then they
put new benches and desks in the schoolhouses and taxed us again. But," he added,
"they will do it no more."

"Yet your course makes Radical votes in
the North, does it not?" queried Mr. Fort-

the North, does it not?" queried Mr. Fort-

"Well," I suppose it does," replied the Mississippian. "I do not believe in killing niggers unless it is absolutely necessary. I ver had a hand in it myself. My way tter, I think. I have four plantations, and nploy about 400 niggers.

JUST BEFORE ELECTION ride around and call my hands together, and tell them it is for my interest, and, if hey could only know it, for theirs also, that hey vote the Democratic ticket. Most of hem understand it," continued the Missis-ippian, "and stay at home on election-day." Ir. Fortney denounced such methods, and old his companion that he never was or ould be in sympathy with them. The Mis-ssippian angrily asked his companion if he oposed to make public what had been said.
"Most assuredly," reptied the clergyman.
I never seek information except for the rpose of making good use of it, and I be-ve you have been telling me the truth." ne Mississippian suggested a resort to "the de," which was, of course, declined, and a arrival in Washington the Mississippian ogged his companion through several reets, but disappeared as the latter stopped ask a question of a policeman.

> A KICKER. PANNING'S DISSATISFACTION.

atch to The Chicago Tribune. COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 18.—It was noted in ese dispatches, a few days since, that the on. Richard J. Fanning, who was the emocratic candidate for reelections Clerk the Supreme Court at the recent election, d abandoned the Democratic party an claimed for Garfield and Arthur. Mr. anning explains his reasons for taking the ourse he has, as follows: "In the first ice, I have not been fairly treated by the mocracy. They cut me on every occasion ey cut me as candidate for the Council, as candidate for Clerk of the Sueme Court. Ever since the Con-rse fight, I have not had the support of the party in Columbus. More n that, the order went out from the Demers in the State. I was to be sacrificed to votes for Lang.

Democratic Chairman, heard that I knew and had spoken of it. He came up to ne, and to deny it. I told him he may have sent it out, but it went out all the ne from Democratic headquarters. I told Kinney that it was the same kind of skullgery that was played on Tom Ewing when nn G. Thompson sent word to the boys to we the Legislature and let Ewing go to -l.' You never heard of such skulldugy as they practice in the State Democratic headquarters. They gave out to Democrats long before the election that they would carry Ohio by from 8,000 to 15,000, and that this was based upon a careful canvass of the State, while the fact was they had no such canvass. The Democratic party, nor no other party, can flourish under such

CHOOKED MANAGEMENT.
The Democracy of Ohio have tried, time after time, to shake off the man who has killed Thurman and is killing the party in Ohio, but as yet have not succeeded." 30,460 23,319 14,192 1,723 "What are your reasons, other than per-

onal, for leaving the party?" "I am not in accord with the Democratic party. Its disreputable record on the money question and its main reliance on a Solid South for carrying the country have not had my solid sympathy.

BUT THE MAIN THING
I have against the party is its management. A set of men have control, and have had control of it for years, who would sacrifice ting into power. They are a set of d-d

Mr. Fanning is identified with the Ewing family, and the above doubtless reflects the views of Gen. Ewing regarding John G. Thompson. One remarkable feature of the change being made from the Democratic to the Republican party is the number of prominent Catholics now supporting the Republican ticket. Mr. Fanning, as well as some of the most prominent business men who have deserted the Democracy, are pronounced and influential leaders of the Cath-olic faith. The Democrats are becoming alarmed at the defection so clearly apparent among the Irish voters.

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HAMILTON COUNTY. CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 18 .- The official count of Hamilton County shows the following vote: Townsend, Republican, Secretary of State, 34,123; Lang, Democrat, 31,535; Lloyd, National, 55; Doan, Prohibitionist, 12. Judge of the Supreme Court, McIlvaine, Republican, 34,333; Foliett, Democrat, 31,429. The average majority of the Republican State ticket is 2,845, showing a Democratic gain, compared with Governor last year, of 800, The total vote for Congress is, First District, Butterworth, Republican, 16,455; Hunt, Democrat, 15,157: McCarthy National, 19; Second District, Young, Republican, 17,385; Banning, Democrat, 16,381; Wheeler, National, 16.

TAMMANY.

PEACE WITH TILDEN.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—The troubled factions of the New York Democracy, who have been worrying so long over a harmonization of their opposing interests, have at last taken a step that, for the moment at least, looks like an earnest of a unification on local issues, whether Tammany or Irving Hall should rule the roost, or whether the two should be joined on a professedly equalized basis. While, in reality, John Kelly held the reins and drove the team as his fancy directed, the Mayoralty has been the bone of contention, as is well known, and the repeated conferences of the party divisions and their failure to accomplish any results satisfactory to either side has all along led to the belief that the outcome of the whole thing would be unsatisfactory. To-night, however, the

SURPRISED AT THEMSELVES. as they have done what even the zealous adherents of both wings have insisted they could not do, and that is, come to an agreement. That they have agreed, however, does not argue that they will follow out the plan they have laid down, but it demonstrates that Mr. Kelly has not clutched the cotting rile of patrongers as is an experience. entire pile of patronage, as is apparent from the fact that his favorit for the Mayoralty was defeated, and an Irving Hall man, William R. Grace, fixed upon as the person to head the municipal

ticket. which began this afternoon, terminated this evening in the approval of Grace by both Tammany and Irving Hall, and it is conceded that he will be placed in nomination by the Convention of the two wings to-morrow, and run as the common-interest candidate of both. This action of the Democracy will urge the Republicans to select a candidate that will call out the entire strength of their

party. NEW YORK NOTES. SPEECHES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—To-morrow night

them and restored carpet-bag rule and rob-bery.

"Will you please tell me in what this rob-bery consisted?" asked Mr. Fortney.

at Cooper Institute to listen to Carl Schurz.

Next Tuesday evening Secretary Sherman will speak at the same place. Oh Saturday evening Col. R. G. Ingersoll will speak in

frauds.

SUPERVISOR DAVENPORT AND TAMMANY HALL.

New York, Oct. 18.—John I. Davenport, Chief Supervisor of Elections, has addressed to John Kelly and the members of the Committee on Organization of Tammany Hall a letter in reference to the statements made by members of that Committee that they possessed evidence of the colonization of voters in this city in the interest of the Republican party. He calls upon them to produce their evidence and proofs, and in every case, where established, he will cause the arrest of the offending persons and permit them to be brought before such United States Commissioner as Kelly or his counsel may designate.

REGISTRATION IN BROOKLYN.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—To-day was the last day of registration in Brooklyn. Registration to-day, 22,121; aggregate for three days, 114,087.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION. NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—The National Green-back Labor party in the Sixth District nomi-nated George R. Dean for Congress.

SENATOR KELLOGG. WHAT WOULD BE SAUCE FOR ONE REPUB-LICAN GOOSE WOULD BE SAUCE FOR THREE DEMOCRATIC GANDERS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18.—Senator Kellogg left to-night for Louisiana, and he will immediately endeavor to adjust the Republican differences in the Third Louisiana Congressional District, in order that the election of Dr. Darrall, the Republican candidate, may be assured. The withdrawal of Acklen, which has been secured by the Democratic Committee, will make the canvass somewhat more difficult for the Republicans, but as the district is legitimately Republican by some 5,000 majority, and as, at this season, the planters will not dare to resort to buildozing, as it would drive the negroes away from the planters will not dare to resort to bulldozing, as it would drive the negroes away from the sugar-grinding and result in the loss of the sugar crop, there is much hope of a fair election. Senator Kellogg to-day said that the political situation was such as to make it very probable that the Democrats might seriously contemplate attempting to oust him from the Senate, and to declare his seat vacant, should it become necessary for the Democrats to do this to secure even a nominal majority in the Senate. But

MR. KELLOGG TRINKS

MR. KELLOGG THINKS
that even the Democrats will hesitate long
before they establish the fact that any seat, especially where there is no contest, as there is none now in his ease (Spofford being dead), can be declared vacant by the mere decree of a party majority. The precedent would be one likely to seriously react upon the Democratic party itself, and that at a very early day. There are now at least three Democratic Senators who hold their seats under much less favorable conditions than those which attach to Kellogy's case. than those which attach to Kellogg's case. There are

THREE DEMOCRATIC SENATORS who hold their seats really on prima facie cases, the questions relating to their election never yet having become res adjudicata,—namely: Wade Hampton and M. C. Butler, of South Carolina, and Jonas, of Louisiana. In the case of the latter a committee of Congress have very emphatically declared that the Legislature which elected him was that the Legislature which elected him was an illegal Legislature, and if the Republicans should obtain control of the Senate, with any person and principle for the sake of getentirely consist nt for th ton, Butler, and Jonas. A consid these facts possibly may deter those three gentlemen from establishing a precedent in the Kellogg case.

AT NEW ORLEANS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 18.—The opposition of a portion of the Federal officials to the compromise adopted by the Republican State Central Committee has widened the breach more than ever, and to-day the Beatty-Gran wing of the party got in the field a straight Garfield Electoral ticket. This, of course, will do little harm to the National candidate, as there has been no hope of carrying the State for Garfield, but a Beatty candidate for Congress in the Third District will secure the defeat of Darrall, whose chance of an election has heretofore been considered extremely good.

ILLINOIS GREENBACKERS. THE FIAT PARTY WASTING INTO THIN AIR. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CENTRALIA, Ill., Oct. 18.—I have just completed a tour of Central and Southern Illinois, and can give a reasonably fair guess as to what will become of the Greenback-Labor party in this State in November. To this action the result in Indiana and Ohio of las Tuesday's elections comes with even worse effect than to the Democrats. The Greenbackers confidently expected to poll 30,000 votes in Indiana and 25,000 in Ohio. Upon this basis they expected to be able to dictate terms to the Democrats of Illinois. On Sept. 25 the Democrats offered to give the Greenbackers five Electors in Illinois, but the latter demanded half or none. Two days after the Democrats would have compromised on eight, but the Greenbackers were so confident of large gains in Indiana, consequent upon Weaver's speeches and the bolt against De La Matyr, that they determined to stand or fall by the October elections.

They made their bed and there they lie. The canvass alluded to shows that, in the Tenth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Niesteenth and Nineteenth Districts, the Greenbacke and Nineteenth Districts, the Greenbackers will vote their own ticket, regardless of fusion with any parties. In the Fourteenth, both Greenbackers and Democrats have nominated the same man. In the Seventeenth and Eighteenth the Greenbackers will go back to the Republicans. In the Twelfth they will vote about 1,300 for Miller. In the State at large the Greenback vote will scarcely reach 20,000. Old man Streeter will not draw off now. He is too plucky to withdraw under adversity. The plucky to withdraw under adversity. The influence of the Greenback vote upon Legislative candidates will scarcely be feit. The party will get no Senator, and not more than two Representatives.

WISCONSIN.

SOCIALISTS TURNING REPUBLICANS.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns. MILWAUKEE, Oct. 18.—Many of the Socialists in this city will support the Republican ticket at the next election. It will be remembered that in 1875 they had a State organization, and placed a full-fledged Socialistic ticket in the field for State officers from Government of the state of th ticket in the field for State officers from Governor down. They supported several newspaper organs, the one in this city being a daily, and edited by Joseph Brucker, who is now among the best Republican orators on the stump for Garfield. Their papers have all been suspended and their organization has been abandoned. The Republicans will get the great majority of the Socialist vote in Wisconsin this year.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

FORT HOWARD, Wis., Oct. 17.—The im-

at Cooper Institute to listen to Carl Schurz.

Next Tuesday evening Secretary Sherman
will speak at the same place. On Saturday
evening Col. R. G. Ingersoll will speak in
Cooper Institute.

CHAIRMAN BARNUM,
of the National Democratic Committee, denies that any communication was sent to the
Chairman of the Funders' State Committee
of Virginia asking the withdrawal of the
Funder Electoral ticket, and requesting them
to unite with the Readjusters in support of
their Electoral ticket, and requesting them
to unite with the Readjusters in support of
their Electoral ticket.

THE REGISTRATION
in the City of Brooklyn was finished to-day,
and the figures show a total of about 114,000,
as a against 98,000 in 1879. There were about
4,000 less names registered to-day than on the
last day in 1870 and some 8,000 less than on
the corresponding day in 1876. The increase
in the voting population, about 17 per cent, is
normal, but the result of to-day's work shows
that there has been an extreme vigilance
maintained and a hesitation to perpetrate
frauds.

SUPERVISOE DAVENPORT AND TAMMANY
HALL.

Pression prevalis in this portion of the country that something dropped down in Indiana
and Ohlo recently, and some of our folks
were inclined to celebrate when they heard
that gen. Cearge, B. McClellan, in a recent
ty that something dropped down in Indiana
and Ohlo recently, and some of our folks
were inclined to celebrate when they heard
that gen. Cearge, B. McClellan, in a recent
if you are inclined to celebrate when they heard
that gen. Cearge, B. McClellan, in a recent
in the care inclined to celebrate when they heard
that gen. Cearge, B. McClellan, in a recent
in the cearge of the respect, George, for one whose
experience during the late War made
him authority upon the subject
of defeats, one who is supposed
to be tolerably well posted in
political defeats and ought to know one
when he sees it, I must differ with you. This
was a large-sized one,—at least as large as
could be expected for the respect of the respect of the respect of

hogs—wanted it all. We, as a party, George, are feeling quite well, thank you;

How Are All Your folks?

You are not discouraged; certainly not. You can "carry" Indiana in November. It is a mighty poor specimen of a Democrat who cannot carry more States with his mouth than the whole Republican party can by the ballot. And remember, George, don't say you can earry it by a paitry 5,000 or 6,000. Make it at least 15,000. It don't cost any more money or wind, and looks better in type. Stick to it that you will carry New York,—don't scrimp on figures. Make it 30,000 or 40,000. Insist that Illinois is certain for Hancock, Wisconsin morally certain, with a fighting chance in Michigan. Never mind the fact that every State north of Mason and Dixon's line are as certain to cast their Electoral vote for Garfield and Arthur as the sun is to rise on the 2d of November next. You know it. You feel it in every fibre of your body, like a shock from an electric battery; but don't give up; brag, bluster, and blow.

You were going to carry Ohio and Indiana by large majorities, and would have done so but for lack of votes,—certainly not wind. Next time you may be long on votes and short on wind.

Cheer up.

UNCLE TOBY.

ILLINOIS.

OTTAWA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna. OTTAWA, Ill., Oct. 18 .- The La Salle County Republican Central Committee are busily engaged in arranging for a grand central meeting at Ottawa, Ill., on Thursday, Oct. 21, to be addressed by Gen. Ben Harrison in the afternoon and the Hon. B. C. Cook, Owen Lovejoy, and others in the evening. It is expected that this meeting will be one of the largest and most enthusiastic of the campaign. Organizations from adjoining counties, with marching clubs, torches, transparent to entire the rencies, etc., will be present to enliven the

rencies, etc., while be present to enriven the occasion.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

GALENA, Ill., Oct. 18.—The Republicans of Galena are celebrating, this evening, the giorious victories achieved by the party in Indiana and Ohio on Tuesday last. The program is a notable one, exceeding anything of the kind ever attempted in this city. A torchight procession of the Galena Guards and delegations of Hanover, Elizabeth, and Warren Guards was a grand feature of the occasion. A large canal-boat was drawn in the procession, and a large number of appropriate transparencies displayed. The office of the Galena Guazette was handsomely illuminated, also several of the business houses and private residences of leading Republicans. Later in the evening the gallant Wisconsin stalwart, the Hon. George C. Hazelton, delivered a magnificent speech at Turner Hall before a large and enthusiastic audience. Mr. Hazelton gave a clear exposition of the political issues involved in the campaign, and paid an eloquent tribute to the Republican party, its principles, and its glorious achievements. Hearraigned the Democratic party for its disloyalty in 1861, and many treasonable acts since that time; its shor-gun polley in the South, resulting in the intimidation, of the black man and the complete abridgment of his rights under the constitutional amendments adopted by Congress; its false and malignant attacks upon the character of the Republican candidate for President, which are indecent or are indecently and shamelessy reported; in the address of their stunned and demoralized National Committee; for their efforts to unsettle the results of the War for the Union, change the financial and revenue policy of the Government, derange the National currency, and jeopardize the thriving business interests of the country; for the dangerous heresy of State-rights which they are seeking to establish, and which, if carried out, will certainly result in the dismemberment of the Union, for the renewation of which \$50,000 lives GALENA.

State-rights which they are seeking to estab-lish, and which, if carried out, will certainly result in the dismemberment of the Union, for the perpetuation of which 35,000 lives were sacrificed and a debt of \$6,000,000,000 contracted. The indictment was a severe one, yet fully justified in the light of the record of the party on trial. The speech ex-cited unbounded enthusiasm.

SHAWNEETOWN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

SHAWNEETOWN, Ill., Oct. 18.—The Republicans are firing 100 guns in honor of the glorious results in Indiana and Ohio. This would have come off Saturday night, but the Republicans did not wish to disturb a little Democratic speech-making by John H. Oberly that had been appointed for that night. The Democrats are more crestfallen and discouraged than at any time since the surrender of Lee at Appomattox.

PLANO. SHAWNEETOWN.

surrender of Lee at Appomatiox.

PLANO.

PLANO, Ill., Oct. 18.—A Republican meeting was held here this evening. The meeting was addressed by P. W. Wilcox, the carpenter. He handled the tariff and currency question in a masterly manner,—just what we needed here. The Yorkville Garfield and Arthur Clubs were present. The ladies of Plano presented the home Club with a beautiful banner. Miss Nina Steward made the presentation in fine style and well-timed remarks.

IOWA.

DES MOINES. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 18.—The Garfiel Clubs in this city celebrated the Ohio and Indiana victories to-night with a torchlight procession, which was a grand affair, the torchbearers being all voters in uniform. Banners and transpariencies were exhibited profusely along the streets, while steam-whistles from the factories gave voice to the general enthusiasm. The procession moved to the large Exposition Building, where represents and general follification. speeches, songs, and general joilification closed the program. Speeches were also made at the Opera-House, which was packed. DAVENPORT.

DAVENPORT.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Oct. 18.—The first local demonstration of the campaign took place to-night. The occasion was that of the parade of the soldiers of the late War. There were 160 of the veterans in line and twenty more in carriages who had lost limbs in battle. The escort duty was performed by the Republican clubs of the city, 300 torches being in line. At Turner-Hall Maj. Pickler, of Muscatine, delivered an eloquent address. The canvass of veterans shows that there are not a dozen old soldiers who will vote for Hancock.

SCHOOLCRAFT.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

SCHOOLCRAFT, Mich., Oct. 18.—The Republicans had a rally here this afternoon. The Hon. David H. Jerome, the next Governor of Michigan, made a convincing speech. A pole 130 feet high was raised. The Republicans in this section are in high spirits, and will carry everything before them at the November election. at the November election.
GRAND RAPIDS.

GRAND RAPIDS.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 18.—The Hon. R. G. Horr, member of Congress from the Eighth Michigan Distract, addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting of citizens here tonight from the standpoint of a Republican, with marked good effect. The cause of Republicanism is steadily and rapidly growing here, as the effect of the meetings held, the effect of the October tide, and the effect of the missionary work done by our people, who are more aroused than they have been before in years.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

FIGURES.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna Washington, Oct. 18.—The question of the relative proportion of the burdens of government borne by the North and by the South is answered in part for the last fiscal year by the figures of the annual report of Sixth-Auditor McGraw of the receipts and expenditures of the Post-Office Department. This report shows that the profit of the postal service for the Northern States was \$2,581,751, while the loss for the Southern States was \$2,985,766.

States was \$2,965,786.

VIRGINIA.

The latest advices received by private persons and by the Committee here indicate that the Virginia Funders and Readjusters are not disposed to coalesce, and that the triangular contest will be fought to the end. It remains to be seen whether the contest will be of advantage to the Republicans. They refuse to obey the mandate of the National Democratic Committee, and some of their prominent men who have been liese say that to do so would be to abandon the State,—to forego any possibility of securing anythat to do so would be to abandon the State,
—to forego any possibility of securing anything. It is very evident that the Funders
think that the election of Hancock is very
improbable, and that it is not worth their
while to surrender all attempts to capture
their own State Government for any uncertain chances in connection with the National

SECRETARY THOMPSON to-day was at his desk at the Navy Department, and, in response to an inquiry as to the Indiana situation, said: "I think we carried it. Further, we will carry it in November, and by an increased majority. The elections last Tuesday settled the Presidential contest. There is not the slightest doubt of Gen. Garfield's election in November next." The Secretary will go back to Indiana to cast his vote on the 2d day of November.

had an ovation here to-night upon his return from the West. He was tendered a screnade by the Towpath, the Pennsylvania, and other clubs here. The entire square on both sides was brilliantly illuminated with Chinese lanterns and decorated with flags and bunting. A special stand was erected in front of the house, from which the speeches were delivered. Mr. Riddle, Garfield's biographer. In a speech of half an hour, welwere delivered. Mr. Riddle, Garfield's biographer, in a speech of half an hour, welcomed Secretary Sherman home, and recounted the successes and predicted the ultimate victory of the Republican party. Secretary Sherman responded much in the line
of his recent speeches in the West, and
urged the Republicans not to abandon their
efforts from an excess of confidence.

efforts from an excess of confidence.

WILLARD,
the Judge who has just been ousted from the
Supreme Court of South Carolina, was the
renegade Republican who was reported to
have listened to the wiles of Smith Weed,
Tilden's agent in South Carolina in 1876,
who was relied upon to send the Returning
Board to jail to prevent them from certifying to the election within the legal time, and
who, when this scheme failed, sent them to
prison for contempt. Willard's supposition
at that time was that he was elected to a six
years' term, but the Court decided that he
was to only fill the unexpired term of Moses.

SUPERVISORS.

was to only fill the unexpired term of Moses.

SUPERVISORS.

The Government is finding no difficulty in securing competent men to act as Supervisors in the Southern States, notwithstanding the threats of the Democrats that no money shall be appropriated to pay them. The Attorney-General is of opinion that services of that sort rendered under the existing law are a debt binding upon the Government, and that the claims for these services are legal, and ultimately will be recognized. Moreover, the Democratic threats are not as much con-

Continued on the Sixth Page.



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tion and Formal Opening of the CERTRAL

Which will take place on THURSDAY RV Oct. 21, on which occasion the resources and a of the Instrument will be exhibited by H. CLARENCE EDDY, A. F. McCARRELL

Who will be assisted in the Concert by the following Vocalists: MISS LILY RUNALS, Soprano,

Her first appearance in Chicago.

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Basso of the LITTA CONCERT COMPANY.

Prof. JAMES GILL, Baritons. MR. EDOUARD HEIMENDAHL

Reserved Seats Mc. 50c, and TSc, according to Joen-ion. For sale at the Central Music-Hall Box-Office GEO. B. CARPENTER, Manager. HAVERLY'S THEATRE—TUESDAY.
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Every Evening, Matinees Wed. and Sat. at 2. A SUCCESS OF UNPARALLELED MAGNITUR Haverly's Theatre densely growded with an entire astic and fashionable audience.

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Every Song, Every Act, Every Stetch, Every Cher Every Fostire.

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The Greatest First Part
With Twenty End Men
And Eight Corpe of Jubilee
Choruses.
The Negro As He Is at Home in the South.

M'VICKER'S THEATER. SECOND AND LAST WERK of the Disting MISS MARY ANDERSON.

This (Tuesday) Evening, Oct. 19, the favorite play of THE HUNCHBACK.

JULIA Miss MARY ANDERSON Wednesday—THE LADY OF LYONS. Thursday—EVADNE. Friday—LOVE. Saturday—ION. Saturday Matineo—THE HUNCHBACK.

Next week—OUR GOBLINS. NOTICE.

Haverly's Gennine Colored Minstrels
Will parade this Tuesday Morning through the principal streets, LEAVING HAVERS, THE THE SE
It a. m., reaching the GRAND PACIFIC HOYEL a
quarter to 12m, in front of which hotel will be given
THE GRAND DRILL.

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Monday, Oct 2 - Beturn of the Harrisons in their new reconstructed Musical Comedy, PatoTos. NOTICE.

Haverly's Genuine Colored Minstrels Will parade this Tuesday Morning through the principal streets, LAVING HAVERLY'S THEATER S. It a. m., reaching the GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL a quarter to Im., in frost of which holes will be given THE GRAND DRILL. GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Phis (Tuesday) Night, Oct. 18, Every hight this week, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees. Continued success of MR. B. MACAULEY AS UNCLE DAN'L BARTLETT, The Messenger from Jarvis Section.

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Amhassador, the Two Makda of Honor, and the lad
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Signsmond on the side of each box. Sold a wholesale and retail dramstar.

PARIS, July B. EC3-19 Rue de la Paix.—A Mr. Syears old, had been a widower twenty-five y nervous temperament; had suffered for thirty with spermatorrham, and for ten years with ner debility and entire impotency. For eighteen yet ried every known remedy without any benefit came to me and Ladvised him, to try Riccard's Restorative. After four months be was discounted in the state of the suffered and has two fine child.

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Expesition. SOCIETY MEETINGS.

AR LODGE, NO. 308, A. F. & A. M.—Regular Tuesday evening, Nov. 2, for business and nt work, Hall 76 Monroe-si. The Fraternity 7 invited. C. H. CRANE, Secretary. THESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1880.

Vienna, has been recalled to Italy to take the place of Cardinal Nina as Papal Secretary of State. Cardinal Jacobini will be succeeded as Nuncio at Vienna by Monsignor Vanutelli.

CARDINAL JACOBINI, the Papal Nuncio at

ty ill, and it is teared this time that the attack will prove fatal. He has been confined to his room for several days, and is gradually sinking. His physicians seem to think that there is no of his recovery.

PRINCE HOHENLOHE, one of the ablest statesmen of Germany, and probably the ablest diplomatist of the present time, is lying seriously ill at Berlin with gastric-fever. Two physicians are in constant attendance on him. They give it as their opinion that he will not recover.

News comes by way of Lisbon that Buenos Ayres, where snow rarely falls, was visited by a terrific snow-storm on the 18th of September. The damage consequent on the storm was very great. It is believed that 700,000 head of cattle,

Ex-Gov. C. C. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin has challenged Col. W. F. Vilas, of Madison, to a joint discussion on political matters. The de-bate will occur at Madison on the 28th inst. Col. Vilas is a very eloquent gentleman, but Mr. Washburn has the best cause, and will doubtme off first best in the wordy tournament.

Ox Saturday last 1,200 feet of the trestle work on the Shenandoah Valley Railroad near East Liberty, Page County, Va., gave way with a tremendous crash. Walker Jones, an employé, was killed, and Steward Bawcock, another employé, was seriously injured. The accident will delay the completion of the road several months.

WHEAT-PLANTING is going on in England. and as the weather is very favorable a large area will be planted before the end of this week, and the greater portion of the crop will be sown by the 1st of November. There has been a very brisk demand for seed wheat of good quality, and the prices of the higher grades have ad-vanced two or three shillings per quarter in

into the business of raising herds of Angora goats in Canada and in the British colonies of South Africa recently purchased a herd of the fine-haired animals in Turkish Asia. The herd was collected near Ismidt, preparatory to exportation. A band of Circassian brigands made a raid on the place and made off with the greater portion of the greats.

THE epizootic is spreading in this city. The disease appeared in several of the largest barns here yesterday. The South Division Rail-way barns have as yet been free from the epinic, but this is the only large establishin where the animals have not suffered thus far.

Veterinary surgeons say that there is not much danger that the disease will prove fatal in many cases, if proper care and attention is taken by the owners and drivers.

Mr. Steele attacked two neighbors, named Owens and Sadberry, at the residence of the latter, at Buena Vista, Tenn., Sunday last. Owens and Sadberry retaliated, and the assailants and the assailed were very seriously wounded. Owens and one of Dr. Johnson's sons were killed. The Destrey horself, Mr. Steele, and the other seriously. Doctor himself, Mr. Steele, and the other son have fied for parts unknown.

Two STEAMERS are being built at Glasgow for use by a new French company which is about to open trade with the United States. This is probably the Bordeaux Company, which has already subscribed a capital stock of 10,00), and whose purpose is to promote the ine trade of the Bordeaux region by export-g large quantities of the grape-juice to New

THE priests and monks of the Carmelite and Barnabite Orders were expelled from their establishments in France Saturday. There were demonstrations of sympathy with the expelled. clericals at many places. At Montpelier the Roman Catholic Bishop appeared at the pre-fecture in pontifical dress, denounced the ex-pulsion proceedings, and informed the Prefection

THE English Government is proceeding with the evacuation of Afghanistan according to the promise made some time ago. The Marquis of Ripon has telegraphed the Home Government that there was not a British soldier in the Kuram Valley Saturday. This is the district whose occupation has so long been vigorously protested against by the Pall Mail Gazette and other Liberal journals, and by some good military critics as well.

written to Gen. Farre, Secretary of War, asking for an opportunity to vindicate himself and to explain away on refute the charges made against him. It is probable that Gen. de Cissey will be m. It is pr

THE Richmond (Va.) States, a Democratic THE Richmend (Va.) States, a Democratic newspaper, is rather hard on Hancock on account of his letter on the tariff question. It says that he has written one letter too many, that he has shown a vaciliating temper, and has indicated that his notions on political economy are of the crudest sort. There are some Democrats who are not Bourbons, and the editor of the States is one. He has learned to estimate Hancock at something like his actual value.

THE fire which broke out Sunday at the cotton wharves of Charleston, S. C., still continues to burn, but is now under control. The Com-mercial Wharf and Vanderhorst's Wharf and a merciel Wharf and Vanderhorst's wharf and a large quantity of cotton have been burned. The wharves were damaged \$70,000, and the cotton and other property destroyed is valued at \$133,000. The steamships Borrowdale, Travancore, and Bedford, with their cargoes, have been burned. The entire loss is estimated at \$530,000, and is fully covered by insurance.

L. W. DAY, of Huntsville, Ala., caused to be published in the Advocate of that city a para-graph seriously reflecting on the wife of Mr. William Edwardy, an editor of the Montgomery William Edwardy, an editor of the Montzomery News Item. Mr. Edwardy was, of course, very angry, and like a true Alabamian equipped himself with several revolvers and sought out Mr. Day. He met that gentleman on the street and opened fire. Day retaliated. They exchanged four bullets without injury to each other. They threaten to exchange several others. Each wants the other's "goah."

SEVERAL roads in the Northwest, including the Southern Minnesota, the Iowa Division of the Milwaukee & St. Paul, and the St. Paul Minneapolis & Manitoba, are blocked with snow and ice, and travel over them has been sus-pended since Sunday. St. Paul had been com-pletely isolated for twenty-four hours last evening. The New York Ceutral is blocked west of Rochester, and passengers for the West were detained all day yesterday at Poughkeepsie. No such severe snow-storm has oc-curred in Western New York at so early a day for many years.

A DEPUTATION of Bonapartists called at the house of Prince Jeronic Bonaparte at Paris yesterday with the intention of requesting that gentleman to renounce his pretension to the French throne in favor of Prince Victor. Jerome refused to see the deputation. He sent them a letter in which he said that he was not accustomed to be interrogated, and that he pitied the persons whom the wily members of the deputation were leading the deputation were leading astray, and more to the same effect. This tempest in a tea-pot will hardly excite much interest. The chances of Victor or Jerome to become ruler of the French people are so exceedingly small that it was scarcely worth while to quarrel over them.

THREE important bills have been already introduced in the recently-convened and recently-elected Mexican Congress. One provides that the churches and curacies now held by foreign priests shall be seized by the Governent, and that native priests shall be appoint instead of the foreigners. This law is aimed at the Jesuit Order, as that is the only one in Mexico which has many foreigners in its mem-bership. A second bill provides that the learner professions shall be thrown open to all classes. The titled Mexicans have hitherto had a monopoly of the professions, and will probably con-tinue to have them, as there is little chance that the bill will become law. The third bill introduced is one providing for the refunding of a portion of the public debt.

THE REV. DR. THOMAS appeared before THE REV. DR. THOMAS appeared before the Rock River Conference 'yesterday, and in reply to the resolutions passed, by that body at its meeting Saturday read the paper printed in full in yesterday's TRIBURE. During the reading, the reverend gentleman was frequently applauded, so much so that the presiding Bishop had frequently to request the audience to refrain from making demonstrations of any kind. At the conclusion, and on motion of the Rev. Mr. S. A.W. Jewett, a Committee of Five was appointed to consider the paper presented by Dr. pointed to consider the paper presented by Dr. Thomas, and to prepare a reply to be submitted for the action of the Conference. The Committee consists of Mesers. Jewett, A. W. Patten, R. B. Pope, W. F. Stewart, and F. P. Cleveland.

ABOUT 500 German citizens of Cleveland went down to Mentor yesterday to pay their reects to Gen. Garfield and to exchange with him. In reply to an address by their Chair-man, Gen. Garfield delivered a few well-chosen words of eloquent thanks. He referred to the traditions and history of Germany, and to what the Teutonic race had done for civilization, ilb-erty, and progress. His speech was, as all his speeches are, an exceedingly happy one, and the visitors enjoyed it very much. His quotation from the German poet Novalis was exceedingly apt, and his frequent references to Germany and to German history indicated his extensive acquaintance with German literature and a thorough appreciation of the character of the

JOHNNY DAVENPORT has addressed letter to John Kelly in reference to the latter's charge that the Republicans of New York were colonizing certain districts with colored men colonizing certain districts with colored men that they might vote them at the November election. Mr. Davenport says that, if furnished the information which Kelly professes to have with regard to colonization and fraudulent registration, he will prosecute the offending parties before such United States Commissioner as Kelly may designate. Of course the Tammany chief will not accept Mr. Davenport's proposition, for the year, good reason that the frauds. tion, for the very good reason that the frauds which he talked about are figments of his imag-ination, and the talk was indulged in in order to cover up the Democratic frauds for which New York is so notorious, and which are winked at, if not absolutely encouraged by Mr. Kelly

THE almost total extinction of the Greenback party in Indiana and Ohio will have its effect on the flatists of this State. Some three weeks ago the Greenbackers were talking about 100,000 votes in Illinois, and the Democrats, always ready to enter into an alliance with any party or set, were willing to trade with them,—
to withdraw eight of their Electors and nominate eight Greenbackers instead,—on condition
that the Greenbackers would vote for the whole
Electoral ticket thus constituted. The Greenback vote in Illinois this year, according to a well-informed correspondent of The Tribune who has traveled through those districts where fiatists most abound, will fall below 20,000, and ator, and probably but one member of the Lower House. In the Thirteenth, Seventeenth, and Righteenth Districts the Greenbackers will return to the Republican party, which insures the defeat of Stevenson, Fusionist, in the Thir-teenth District, the probable defeat of Bill Morrison in the Seventeenth, and the reëlection, of Capt. Thomas, Republican, in the Eighteenth.

THE news from Ireland is both exciting and contradictory. A great demonstration of Orangemen was held in a portion of the County Down to protest against the Parnellite principles, policy, and tactics. Per contra, Parnell addressed a large audience at Longford, and advised the farmers to organize and protect themselves regular, extertionate rents, and to exteriories. against extortionate rents, and to ostracise any person who took a farm from which another had been evicted. The London Tines says that the Government is about to prosecute the Land-League agitators, and that the latter, in antici-pation of such a proceeding, have begun to "sing small"; that the meetings gotten up by them are unusually quiet, and that even Parnell himself has given signs of irresolution and want of courage. It adds that he has not made up or courage. It adds that he has not made up his mind as to the course which he should pursue, and that his followers are waiting for him to lead. In connection with the shooting at the land-agent Hutchins at Skibbercen, it is announced that no arrests have yet been made. Lady Mountmorres, who returned to her husband's residence in Galway County after his death, has been obliged by the ill-concealed hostility of the peasantry to quit the place.

in a way that the South Carolinian must have despised; it certainly provoked his wrath. "You and your associates, leading men of the South," says Mr. Sherman, "now enjoy the benefits of political power derived from the atrocities of the Ku-Klux Klan, . . . Your power in the Southern States rests upon the actual crimes of every grade in the code of crimes, from murder to the meanest form of ballot-box stuffing. . . some of the worst of them committed since 1877. . . But for these crimes the boast attributed to you that 138 solid Southern votes would be cast for the Democratic ticket would be but fille vaporing." There is much more that must have been equally unpaintable to the South Carolinian, and, as might be expected, he lost his temper, and wanted Secretary Sherman to meet him in the field of honor, for that is certainly the meaning of Hampton's letter. He charges Mr. Sherman with uttering "what was absolutely the field of honor, for that is certainly the meaning of Hampton's letter. He charges Mr. Sherman with uttering "what was absolutely false, and what you [Mr. Sherman] knew to be false," and goes on to state that his address is Columbia, South Carolina. The blood of the Southern pentleman will become cool after a little time. He said some weeks ago that it would be better for the Democratic party that he should take ne part in the present campaign; better that he should keep still. Ben Hill agreed that this was a wise determination on Hampton's part, and most people will agree that it would not only have been better for the Democracy, but for himself also, had he allowed Secretary Sherman's first reference to him to pass racy, but for himself also, had he allowed Secre-tary Sherman's first reference to him to pass

INDIANA REDEEMED.

The wonder is, not that Indiana gave a Republican majority of 7,141 last Tuesday, out that the State has ever been considered tail-piece to the Solid South. Supported by Illinois and Ohio on either side, and onching on the north the great stalwart State of Michigan, Indiana is naturally Republican. The ordinance of 1787 forbidding lavery in the Northwest made her so. As etween the Democratic and the Whig parties, there was little to choose on the score of freedom or subservience to the slave power; and Indiana was then usually Democratic But it should be remembered to her everasting honor that Abraham Lincoln had the Electoral vote of the State in 1860, and the Republican majority of 9,000 in the previous October was the first assurance of his elec-

From 1860 till 1872 the Republicanism of Indiana was never seriously disproven. bands of disloyal conspirators flourished in the State in War times, but Oliver P. Morton was Governor, and he had the support of a vast majority of the people. Lincoln had the Electoral vote of the State twice, and Grant twice. The elections were close, but the Republicans somehow pulled through. They kept the Legislature and one or two United States Senators, and the State Administration for twelve years was essentially

Two causes combined to hand over the State to the Democracy. The first was the Panic of 1878, followed by the hard times. The stringency was severely felt in Indiana Fiatism sprang up and blossomed out. Both parties fell to bidding for the Greenback vote; but the Democracy bid most and got the bulk of it. Dan Voornees went up and down the State bawling for rag-money; and Landers went roaring round after him. Hendricks parted his principles first in the middle, and then three quarters on the Fiat side. The only Democrat of any prominence who remained at all firm was Jo McDonald, and he constantly gave symptoms of fright and weakness For a time the combined Democratic and Fiatist parties swept the State. They elected the Legislature, sent McDonald and Voor ees to the Senate,—as a compromise on the currency question,-and gave the Electoral vote to Tilden. They redistricted the State, eaving the Republicans, as they supposed, curing (they thought) ten and a majority of the Legislature for many years.

Another cause of Democratic strength and Republican weakness was the "Baxter Option law," passed in 1873. The Democrats -perhaps a majority of that party-voted for it; but no sooner had it become a law than the responsibility for it was thrust exclusively upon the Republicans. It cost them s large share of the German vote, hitherto the firmest element of the party. This secession was hastened, it is said, by the scandals in the Republican Administration from 1872 to 1876, especially by the discovery of the Whisky Ring. Whatever the immediate cause, it is sufficient to know that the Germans were largely alienated from their old party associations, and threw in their weight on the other side. They have lately returned, as a general thing, to the Republican party, all cause for dissatisfaction on their part having been removed. To the Germans of Indiana much of the honor of the victory of last Tuesday is due.

Indiana very soon found that the character of a "Democratic State" was not enviable. It was a reproach to Indiana, a portion of the territory set apart forever and consecrated to free labor, that she should have cast in her lot with the ex-Slave States. The cognomen of "Tail-piece to the Solid South" began to be freely applied to her. Indianian who traveled found that there was a widespread misapprehension as to the enterprise. thrift, industry, education, and intelligence of the State. Outside business-men thought that Indiana must be benighted, that the common-schools could not be well conducted or attended there, that morals and the means of grace in that State must be neglected. And when the Indiana traveler, buoyed up by State pride and the consciousness of in nocence, asseverated that it was not so, that Indiana was one of the noblest and best in the sisterhood of States, the crushing response invariably would be: "But Indiana

is Democratic, is she not?" Indiana is not for "State-sovereignty any longer, but is now National. Men most familiar with Indiana politics and compe place permanently in the Republican column. There are still State-sovereignty Den ocrats left in the State, it is true, and Rebel lags were sporadic in Democratic proces sions less than two weeks ago. The State was largely settled from the South, and may remain a trifle closer than Ohio or Illinois for some time to come. But the Republican party of Indiana has struck its gait again, and it is a hard one to beat. Times have improved and the odium of Southern tail-ple resting on the State is removed. With fresh and vigorous Republican Administra tion matters will rapidly improve. A good name is a great jewel in business, and Indi ana is redeemed. She is now where she na urally belongs, and she has come there to

stay. JUDGE TRUMBULL in his speech of Satur day night, in telling what he claimed the Democratic party had done, said that "the country had to thank a Democratic Congress for the remonetization of the silver dollar." This was a misrepresentation by a suppres sion of the facts. The vote on the passage o the bill over the veto was as follows:

the Kuram Valley Saturday. This is the district whose occupation has so long been vigorously protested against by the Pall Mall Gazette and other Liberal journals, and by some good military critics as well.

Some spicy correspondence between Secretary Sherman and Gen. Wade Hampton is given to the public this morning. The correspondence grew out of a speech delivered by the Secretary Sherman and Gen. Wade Hampton is given to the public this morning. The correspondence grew out of a speech delivered by the Secretary at a meeting of the National Republican Committee held in New York, and in which he referred to Wade Hampton and the Ku-Klux Klan. Secretary Sherman in reply to a letter from Senator Hampton acknowledges having used the language which gave Senator Hampton by Col. Young, of the Peris Gaulois, has

for the bill. The Republicans of the House casta larger per cent of their numbers than did the Democrats. Party lines were utterly disregarded on both sides in repealing the disregarded on both sides in repealing the silver-demonstraing bill which Judge Trumbull himself helped to pass. He is the last man in Illinois that should make the false claim he does for the Democrats, but as the canvass proceeds and he beholds overwhelming defeat staring him in the face he becomes utterly reckless in his partisan assertions.

THE NORTHERN DOUGHPACE. "The South has thirty-two Senators, and needs only seven at any time to make a majority of that body; and it will never fail to have these if there are seven Northern Dem-

This biting truth in Senator Conkling's speech suggests one of the strangest facts in the history of American politics,—the subserviency, the apparent cowardice, of the Northern Democrat in the presence of a Southerner. The one is always the master; the other always the servant. That this is a fact few will deny, though why it is so may be difficult to explain.

The average Northern man is not naturally coward. As a general proposition he does not enjoy servitude. Born and reared amid Northern civilization, he knows its value compared to the semi-barbarism of the South. Why then should the Northern Democrat invariably submit to the dictation of a Southerner? Why is it that he never has a belief nor a policy to which he will stand up, and, if necessary, be willing to enforce in the face and teeth of Southern men?

These same Southern men have beliefs and policies they are not afraid to avow. They are not afraid to meet Northern Democrats nor to try their hand at compulsion. The history of the Democratic party for the past thirty years is simply that of Southern domination over the Northern Demo eratic mind. Now, what is the explana tion of this singular fact? What is there in a Southerner that invariably terrifies his brother from the North? What is there in the nature of things that gives the Southerner this power to rule, and which renders the Northern Democrat so willing to be ruled? Is there something in the Southern Democratic will superior to that of the Northern article?

Just imagine, say, twenty determine Southerners meeting twenty Northern Demo-crats in a retired room on some vital political matter,-the former bent on carrying their point! Perhaps in these circumstances may be found the answer to the question: "Why do we laugh?" We can see the firmness—the aggressive iron will-on the one hand, and the miserable spongy, yielding material on the other. We know the result when the door opens. The Southerners will come forth victorious,-tenderly leading out their noble Northern brethren, whose patriotism has enabled them to rise above mere sectional

It has always been so. We challenge the instancing of a single case where Northern Democrats have defiantly faced Southern men and successfully carried a point. James Buchanan is the typical Democrat from the North,-crying and wringing his hands be cause unable to free himself from his Southern masters. And what does the Northern Democrat re-

ceive in return for all this? Nothing but

scorn and contempt. We remember a singular as well as a comical illustration of this in the United States Senate one afternoon in 1858. Senator Bigler, of Pennsylvania,-a good specimen of the Northern Democrat,-offered a resolution appropriating some money for the purchase and distribution of garden and other seeds. As soon as he had taken his seat, fiery old Senator Iverson, of Georgia, sprang to his feet and violently opposed the measure. When he closed, John P. Hale, with that peculiar expression he always wore when about to Mr. President, I am deeply grieved. Truly, Republics are ungrateful. Here is my distinguished friend from Pennsylvania who has ever faithfully striven to carry out the wishes of the South. He has risen early and worked late to please his Southern friends, and now when he comes for his pay and meekly asks only a little garden-seed and a few cabbages his humble request is indig-nantly refused!" R. M. T. Hunter laid back his head and burst out laughing. The galleries roared. Senator Mason, of Virginia, was standing near the President's desk holding a paper. He turned round and looked scowlingly over his spectacles as if to rebuke the ill-timed merriment, but in a moment his features relaxed, a broad grin at the palpable hit overspread his face, and in spite of himself he too joined in the general hilar-

And Senator Bigler? Oh! He was Northern Democrat. He sat still and smiled.

THE HERESY HUNT. The case of the Rev. Dr. Thomas has at last been brought before the Rock River Conference, and the Conference, though not pronouncing definitly upon his case, for that cannot be done now without a formal trial for heresy, has defined its position in the passage of resolutions introduced on Friday last. These resolutions "kindly but firmly request our brother, the Rev. Hiram W. Thomas, D. D., to withdraw from the Methodist Episcopal Church at this session of the Conference." The resolutions, which were offered by the Rev. W. H. Tibbals, an "obscure country circuit-rider," according to his own description of himself, provoked very general discussion, which was opened by the mover himself, who argued that Dr. Thomas' views on the Atonement, Future Punishment, and the Inspiration of the Bible were at variance with Methodism, and that, as Dr. Thomas was honest in his expression of his views, it followed that he was tent to judge believe that she has taken a irreconcilable, and in consequence should retire from the Church. The Rev. Dr. Axtell, while agreeing with the general sentiment of the resolutions, thought that Dr. Thomas was simply liable to Church investigation, so that it could be ascertained if he were really at variance with the doctrines of the Church. The Rev. L. W. Drew thought it was the duty of the Conference to show that Dr. Thomas' views were not in accord with Church doctrines, and consequently was opposed to the resolutions. The Rev. Dr. Hatfield made a direct assault, charging that Dr. Thomas' sermons were "obstacles in the way of orthodox Methodist ministers"; that they "verged upon blasphemy"; that they were constantly adding to the ranks of the skeptics; and that his divergence went to the essential and fundamental doctrines of Christianity and Methodism. After several other expressions pro and con, Dr. Thomas himself took the floor, and promptly and vigor-ously denied that he was at variance with the doctrines of the Methodist Church, and once more asserted his views upon the three "pivotal doctrines," substantially as he had already done in his farewell sermon, and indicated his future course in the following dicated his future course in the following plain words:

Now, it is necessary, in order to search the merits of this case, that you show in some way, if you can, what the Methodist Church does believe on these subjects, and then show if I have so essentially departed from the doctrines of the Church that you cannot indorse me as a teacher. But, mark you, any resolution or any statement you may pass here stating that I have declared myself not to believe in the doctrines of the Methodist Church, and that I am out of sympathy with it, and cannot preach these doctrines, does not make it a fact, and facts are what will have to be got at at last.

Prior to Dr. Thomas' statement, a substi-

tute to the original resolutions was offered by Elder Boring to the effect that a con be appointed to investigate the case of Dr. mas and report on Monday (yesterday) what was best to be done, but this substitute was laid upon the table, and the original res olutions were then passed by a vote of 107 to 47. In answer to this vote Dr. Thomas has sent a strong letter to the members of the Conference, which has been referred to a committee, affirming that he believes in the doctrines of the Church, and that his diver-

Assuming, then, that it is not a question of belief, but "of real or supposed opinions as to the best methods of stating and explaining certain doctrinal points," he declines withdraw from the Church or to surrende his rights in the Church, and leave it with unproved charges hanging over him, or to abandon his defense of liberty and toleration inside of the Church.

gences in the manner of stating those doc-

In plain words, Dr. Thomas refuses to confess judgment. He refuses to withdraw with charges against him not yet proved, and with censures passed upon him which he does not believe are deserved, and acknowledge himself a "heretic." He wants to be fairly tried upon the issue of heresy He wants his accusers to define their points of belief so that it may be shown whether his own beliefs square with them or not. He will not go into such a trial without friends. Forty-seven members of the Conferen voted against the resolutions, and they would not have so voted had they not either shared his views or more or less leaned in that direc tion. They certainly would not have voted to have him remain in the Church and continue preaching such views had they believed them to be at variance with the doctrines of the Methodist Church. This is a powerful minority, and unquestionably it is a minority which believes as he does on the question of eternal punishment, which is the material point at issue, the other two

It is equally unquestionable that many of those who voted for the resolutions did so only to preserve their own consistency, as they have been preaching the eternal agency of punishment where "the worm dieth not and the fire is not quenched." They commenced preaching this doctrine when they were young, and when belief in it was more preaching it because perhaps they fancy it is dogma of the Church and that all the mempership require it. So they are disinclined to modify the teaching, and, having committed themselves to it, they drift along rathe than to courageously affirm what many of them really believe. They think it is less of a dilema to vote to turn Dr. Thomas out and remain preaching the doctrine of eternal material hell, non-repentance after death, and an everlasting predetermined fixity of torment, than it would be to allow him to remain and preach one doctrine which he does believe, while they affirm another and doubt it.

being of less importance to poor sinners.

In his sermon last Sunday, Prof. Swing evidently had Dr. Thomas in mind when he said:

said:
In the books and discoveries of those me here alluded to the young persons of our tile who may be seeking some good expression the truth as it is in Josus will find a Christiat ty the most rational, the most useful, the me beautiful, the most true of any now being so broadcast over the world. These men ha pondered long the path of their feet. The were born into an air of piety, and ha reached their conclusions, not through an effect of forget God, but through an effect to drincare to His throne. Most of these men ha sounded the depth of human learning, and ha said nothing through fignorance; they ha studied calmness of life, and have done not ing through fanaticism; they have had in mense natural powers, and have spoken word through inherited weakness; they at fijourneyed along against the popular tide, as have not been impelied by any love of appliant They seem to my own vision noble interprete of what is the highest duty and the best hofor mankind in reference to a life beyond.

The action of Dr. Thomas with reference

The action of Dr. Thomas with reference strike hard or to crack a joke, rose and said: to the vote of the Conference has placed him in the same position where Prof. Swing once stood. Of course it is within the option of the Conference to delegate Dr. Thomas to some obscure place, where his self-respect would compel him to withdraw; but it is difficult to conceive that even his worst enemies would subject a man of his ability and purity of character to such treatment, for that would smack of persecution. The only manly course it can pursue is to arraign him for trial. The trial will be a notable one, for Dr. Thomas is not the man to stand meekly by and allow his case to go by default. The Patton of the Swing trial may be reproduced in the Hatfield of the Thomas

The whole public take a lively interest the progress of the case.

DEMOCRATIC HARMONY ON THE TARIFF Favor Free Trade.
S. J. Tilden,
W. H. English,
Lyman Trumbull,
T. F. Bayard,
J. W. Singleton,
W. R. Morrison,
David A. Wells,
S. Cox,
Henry Watterson,
Abram Hewitt,
Dan Yoorbees,
Jo McDonald,
Francis Kernan,
Randolph Tucker,
J. G. Carlisle,
Ben Hill,
L. Q. C. Lamar,
Wade Hampton,
Melville Fuller.
Fern QUESTION. Favor Prohibition
W. S. Hancock,
Sam Randall,
John Kelly,
T. F. Randolph,
W. W. Eaton,
Randall Gibson,
J. W. Forney,
Ben Butler,
Eli Saulsbury,
William A. Wallace,
G. B. McClellan,
Henry G. Davis

Henry G. Davis, W. H. Certon, Hiester Clymer, James Phelps.

Melville Fuller.

Carter Harrison.

Democratic Platform. 1880.
A tariff for revenue only.
Hancock's letter of acceptancs.
The principles enunciated by the Convention are those I have cherished in the past, and shall endeavor to maintain in the future.
Democratic Platforms. 1880.
We denounce the General Government seldom cares to interfere.

We denounce the present tariff levied upon nearly 4,000 articles as a masterpiece of injustice, inequality, and false pretense. It yields a dwindling, not a yearly rising revenue. It has impoverished many industries to subsidize a few. It prohibits imports that might purchase the products of American labor. It promotes fraud, fosters smuggling, enriches dishonest officials, and bankrupts honest merchants. We demand that all Custom-House taxaall Custom-House taxa-tion shall be only for

revonue.

Singleton at Quincy.

The Democratic party is in favor of "a tariff for revenue only," and on that plank I stand.

Trumbull at Chicago.

Democrats are in favor of "a tariff for revenue only," and on that plank I stand.

Trumbull at Chicago.

Democrats are in favor of "a tariff for revenue only," and the composition of underpaid la tries and keeping Americans from the competition of underpaid la talk about free

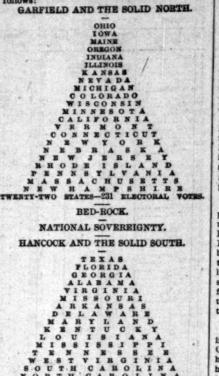
leans from the competition of underpaid labor. All talk about free trade is folly.

Tilden's letter of accept—John Kelly, Tunmany Boss.

There is a necessity here in the East for adjusted methods of taxation have increased the sacrifices of the people far beyond the receipts of the Treasury.

THE nieces of Washington Irving, and his publishers, the Putnams, have attempted to re-strain the publication of a partial edition of his works under the title, "Irving's Works," on the works under the title, "Irving's Works," on the ground that, although the copyright has expired, his beirs have a common-haw right to the title as a trade-mark and also to the publication. Judge Miles Beach, of the New York Supreme Court, devies this pies, ruling that "an author has no common-law right of property in literary works after publication,—that is, by printing and sale; and, even had it existed, the right was taken away by the act of Congress relating to copyright." He does not regard the title, "Irv-ing's Works," as a trade-mark, but merely de-scriptive of a certain article of commerce, not indicating criticisms of commerce, not indicating origin or ownership, for the origin is in the author, and the ownership is now in the

THE pyramid season has begun; and, fort-THE pyramid season has begun; and, fortunately, the campaign has cleared up so much since last Tuesday that the November States can be put in their proper places with very little innertainty. THE TRIBUNE will be generous, and give a pyramid to the Democracy as well as construct one for the Republicans. As anybody can see, with half an "eye of prophecy," the division on the 2d of November will be about as



SANDY BOTTOM. STATE-SOVEREIGNTY. Two qualities distinguish the greater North ern pyramid from its smaller Southern com panion. The former is honestly built; the latter is not. The Solid North rests on the firm foundation of National sovereignty, which is and ever must be, the bed-rock of the Union and the Solid South rests on the shifting sand State-sovereignty, and sees its future only

RANDOLPH TUCKER of Virginia, John G. Carlisle of Kentucky, W. R. Morrison of Illi-nois, and R. Q. Mills of Texas, are Free-Traders and Democratic members of the Committee on Ways and Means. Gen. Hancock's silly letter on the tariff asserts that "all talk about free-trade is folly." Are these men, then, fools? The Hon. James W. Singleton, Democratic member of Congress from Quincy, made a very elab-orate defense of the principle of "a tariff for revenue only" a few days ago. Does Gen Hancock mean to say that he also is an ignoramus? Lyman Trumbuli, Democratic candidate for Governor of Illinois, ar-gued last Saturday night, after Hancock's letter had been published, that "a tariff for revenue only "was just, equitable, and economically sound. Can Gen. Hancock call this speech anything but the utterance of a fool, if he sticks to his text? And what about the Democratic Illinois Free-Trade League, said to have "branches in every county, town, and hamlet of the North-west"? Shall this interesting bantling, which died early from overexertion in breathing, be branded also as an organization of fools by the Democratic candidate for the Presidency? There should be another letter written to soothe the feelings of the Democratic Free-Traders. A committee could get the right kind of an epistle from Hancock. The attempt can be made, anyhow. In the complete letter-writer there is no such word as fall.

A WELL-KNOWN Republican said yesterday that Hancock's repudiation of the Free-Trade wing of his party and the entire Western Democracy reminded him of the Russian father, Democracy reminded him of the Russian father, who, being pursued by wolves, fed the hungry when he found himself bard pressed, first sacri when he found himself hard pressed, first sacrificed his Southern friends in the now celebrated letter on Southern claims. This did until after the October election. Then, being in dire danger, he saved his bacon by heaving over the dearest babe of all to the Democratic party, that dimpled darling, "Tariff for Revenue Only." Now, the Russian, according to one story, kept his wife till the last; and Gen. Hancock it will be observed, has not yet nexted. story, kept his wife thi the last; and den. Han-cock, it will be observed, has not yet parted with State-sovereignty. But the mules are fagged, the sleigh moves slowly, the pursuers are near; and no man can tell when something more will drop.

Ir is a favorit expression of reporters tailed to describe hangings that the victim fell with a "dull thud." The thud seems to be a very descriptive word in its application to the recent election in Indiana. English fell with a dull thud. Landers' thud, however, was a duller thud than English's thud. The thuds are always followed by a dislocation, which seemed: followed by a dislocation, which sometime takes off the victim right away, and sometime takes from ten to fourteen minutes. Landers' thud was followed by a dislocation so immediate that the victim hardly kicked. English's thud was duller, but the dislocation was not in-stantaneous. In fourteen days from to-day his political pulse will cease to beat. There we "thuds" also heard in Ohio, and in two weeks from to-day the "dull thuds" will be heard all over the land. The "Superb" will meet with

Dr. DUFFIELD sent the Detroit Post a poem on Indiana. The last two stanzas were as follows:

'Twas meet thou wast the first to know, Indiana,
And from the jungle start the foe, Indiana;
'Twas meet thy hand should lay them low, God lives and reigns; 'tis ever sol Indiana.

Under the bright October sun, Indiana,
The noble deed was nobly done,
Indiana;
The battle fought, the battle won!
WE'LL FINISH THAT SO WELL BEGUN,
Indiana.

Ex-ALD. PHELPS, of the Third Ward, a Democrat of many years' standing, came into the Republican Club a few nights ago and signed the roll. A change of this kind is very significant. It shows what are the forces at work that will make the North solid for Garfield. Mr. Phelps is a business-man of large influence and irreproachable character. He was elected to the Council by the votes of Republicans added to his own party vote (the Third Ward being strong-ly Republican), and ne enjoyed the confidence of men of both parties during his whole term of office. He will be warmly welcomed to the Republican party, where be naturally belongs.

THE Anamosa (Ia.) Eureko remarks on the Indiana election:

Oh! ain't those gallant Hoosiers regular ripsnorters? And likewisely the brave Buckeye laddies? Indiana—yes, Indiana, Posey County, Hoop-role Township, and all—gone Republican by 5,000 majority! O-high-o sends greeting to the hero of the towpath with 20,000 Republican majority! The people of this country don't propose to put the Solid South on top! Nor the principles Lee and Jackson fought for! Nor Wade Hampton's mouth! Nor Bob Toombe? Presidential "Yank" with a No. 38 cornet! Nor the great forecloser. Bill English! Nor Barnum, the mule-buyer! Nor the Rebel claims! Nor the assasins of the Chisolms! Nor sly Sammy J. and the coparceners of Cipher Aliey! Nor the "fire-in-the-rear" yelpers who now mourn as of old when the collapsed Confederacy surrendered to the hero of Appomattox! Not yet awhile, if you please.

A REQUEST was sent to this office by Secretary Sherman, through a personal friend of his, requesting that only a synopsis of his recent speech should be reported in This Triusurs, and saying that he intended to repeat the same speech, substantially, in Milwaukee, and did not desire to stantially, in Milwaukee, and did not desire to have it circulated there before he spoke there. We were assured that the other morning papers would respect his wishes, and consequently made but a brief report of it, aithough a large space was devoted to his meeting. The Inter-Ocean sees fit to deny these facts, and says: "We are authorized to state that Mr. Sherman made no such request to any paper." Authorized whom? The Taibune can prove by Sherms friend that it was specially requested no print more than a synopsis, as above stated no similar request was sent to the L-O. It probably for the reason that it did not circuin Wisconsin. The L-O. never can speak The Thibuns except in terms of malies falsehood, and its rell-minded feelings better into assertions so untruthful and ridiculous its few readers are left in doubt whether it actuated by spite or afflicted by insanity.

MARSHAL DUDLEY, of Indianapolis. graphed to the great jollification Cincinnati: "I regret that I cannot use will be with you in November." To concinnati: "I regret that I cannot come; but we will be with you in November." The mestre deserved its name. The speeches were created lent, full of good sense, and bubbling over vin humor. Judge Taft, Stanley Matthews, and Ben Butterworth were in their best vein. The last-named and Tom Young, the other Chart. last-named and Tom Young, the other Ch nati Congressman, both of whom fought are fearful odds, were the heroes of the hour.

THE issue being made up for them, the la. diana Democrats manfully took up "the for revenue only" plank of the Demo platform and defended it to the end. The defeated, but saved their principles and honor. What is their reward? Gen. He has repudiated them and declared the to be "all folly." He has signified pi he gives up Indiana; that all is lost there; and in the vain hope of getting Democratic votes is a few Eastern States he lets the great Northwest go as a unit against him and the Particular of the control of the cont go as a unit against him and the

Among the transparencies in the gre AMONG the transparencies in the great Republican procession in Milwankee the other night was thus: "329 is the majority that the First Ward will give James A. Gardeld." The First Ward is about evenly divided politically, but it has large manufacturing interests, and the people do not want a change. The Republicans have interpreted the figures "22," that sneaking Democrats have scrawled upon the fences and sidewalks, to mean a challenge of the number to struggle for on elections. the number to struggle for on el

A GOOD story is told on Gabe Bonek. Meet ing one of his plain-speaking constitue Oshkosh one Saturday night, Bouck as bim in his customary rough manner and six-him what he was thinking about. "I was think him," said the man, "that if your father habit been Governor of New York, instead of you being a member of Congress, you would be going home to-night with your sawbuck and saw on your shoulder and a sait codfish unler your arm for your Sunday dinner."

In 1869 Gen. Butler made a speech in the course of which he remarked:
Make it safe for the negro to vote and for the white man to vote for the Union for which he fought! Sir, make it safe for every Union soldier to sleep in his cabin with his latch-string out, in the Southern States, then I will aid in put power in the hands of white Rebels, but set till then, so help me God! Gen. Butler seems to have forgotten the

DEMOCRATIC mud-slinging idiots chalked the "329" lie on the doors of Republica the various villages of Gardeld's Congress district. The response to the calum described in a dispatch from that disc The five counties composing Garfield's C gressional district give a Republican major of 12,757; a gain of 1,628 over Foster's major of 1879. The vote of Tuesday was the lar which the district has polled in seventeen your Tell this to the mud-slingers. D. G. Swan

THE audience waited to the end of his long Farwell-Hall speech Saturday night to hear Judge Trumbull disprove the allegation that be charged the Government \$10,000 for an hour or charged the Government \$10,000 for an hour or two's talk in the McArdle case, in which he was defending a law which he as a Senator had passed and had pushed through Congress; but they waited in vain. So that charge sticks.

WHEN Abraham Lincoln said that no ma who spalled negro with two g's could be elected. President of the United States, he did not know that that was one of Mr. Hancock's elegant complishments. But the saying is just as in for all that.

The colored troops fought nobly in is diana:

Don't you see the black cloud rising ober you.

Like as if we're rwine to hab a storm?

Never you be frightened—them is only dark.

An' de buttons on dere uniform.

WE can find no refut We can find no retuntion to the charge in Judge Trumbull's speech that he was a salary-grabber and no statement by him that he ever refunded the money to the Treasury. Probably he was too much engrossed with the subject of Hancock's "local tariff issue" to think of it.

SENATOR RANDOLPH, of New Jersey, whose instance Hancock's tariff letter was written, is a candidate for reflection by the Lett Legislature. Can the sagacious citizen put this and that together?

ALL Republicans are 329ers now.

PERSONALS. "I am again on the top rail of my fence"

-David Davis. "I would sooner have given a dollar than and this thing happen."—W. H. English. Bernhardt is said to be troubled with a cough, in which case her bark is now on the

The American Bar Association is down on Ouray. He left an estate valued at \$200,000, but no will. St. Julien evidently needs repairts

Boston paper says he broke in three places ing a recent trial against time. "A Blighted Life" is the title of the latest English society novel, but the name of the latest who failed to get the sealskin sacque is no

has again fallen into his old habit of we poetry, his latest effort appearing in an Has A New York paper says that Gen. Han-cock visits St. Louis once a year. Slowly bel surely the evidence of his unfitness for the Pro-idency is accumulating.

We are sorry to notice that Mr. Ter

Joe Emmet has written a card in which be says that when sober he is perfectly happy. If this is so, the gentieman must have become a confirmed misanthrope. Mr. Burchard, the Director of the Mint,

estimates the amount of gold in this count \$369,881,003. We should like to meet the who has got the other \$369,881,000. The City of Kingston, N. Y., has resolved to do without water-works, although the supply of water is at present very limited. Kingston was evidently settled by people from Kentucky. The last issue of the Scientific American contains an article on how chickens get out a shells. In Chicago the citizens not only open a shell for the chicken, but also pay for the

boiled eggs at the same time. Love came to me in the Spring-time, With the soft, sweet April showers; Her breath was the breath of the woo And her lap was filled with flowers.

Its melody rose and fell
As she danced through the fragrant twilest
To the bower we knew so well.

And the Spring glided on to the Summer
With the flame of its fervent darts,
And the noon of the fleeting season
Was the noon of our beating hearts.
Link Kells

SPIRIT OF THE GERMAN PRESS.

The New York Staats-Zeitung has but little hope for Hancock's success. The paper is evidently disgusted, and delivers the Democration following curtain lecture: "We do not know whether Hancock can be elected or not but one thing we do know for certain, and this is, that the Democrats cannot obliterate the effects of the October elections with such senseless braggadocto as we were astonished to find in Democratic papers yesterday. The moral influence of the result of the October election upon the main election in November is a his upon the main election in November is a his torical fact, and cannot be denied. Instead of boasting and bragging that certain States whose Electoral votes would assure a victory to Ruscock will give a Democratic majority, they should plainly understand that these very States are now, in consequence of the Republican victory is Indians and Chile, vary naturally design to the consequence of the Republican victory is Indians and Chile, vary naturally design to the consequence of the Republican victory is Indians and Chile, vary naturally design to the consequence of the Republican victory is an action of the results of the consequence of the Republican victory is a second of the consequence of the Republican victory is a second of the Republican victory in the consequence of the Republican victory is a second of the Republican victory in the consequence of the Republican victory is a second of the Republican victory in the consequence of the Republican victory is a second of the Republican victory in the consequence of the Republican victory is a second of the Republican victory in the consequence of the Republican victory is a second of the Republican victory in the consequence of the Republican victory is a second of the Republican victory in the consequence of the Republican victory is a second of the Republican victory in the consequence of the Republican victory is a second of the Republican victory in the consequence of the Republican victory is a second of the Republican victory in the consequence of the Republican victory is a second of the Republican victory in the consequence of the Republican victory is a second of the Republican victory in the consequence of the Republican victory is a second of the Republican victory in the consequence of the Republican victory is a second of the Republican victory in the consequence of the Republican victory is a second of the Republican victory in the consequence of the Republican victory is a second of the Republican victory in the consequence of the Republican vic

mally practice and compiled and construction and manner of carrying and carrying a node and manner of the send more especially in the send more especially in the send manner of the send manne necessities we cannot discover a bragging politicians." In control of the control

Relative to the enec which as tican victory in Ohio and Indiana is money market, the New Yorker He writes as follows: "The money matisfied with the Republican victor and Indiana. The 4 per cent Fee and the constitute the barometer of and Indiana. The 4 per cent Fewhich constitute the barometer of redit, rose 1½ per cent in quotatic re nearly 1,000 millions of these standing, the prespect of a conting the second respective of a conting the second respective of value in only one class of 12,000,000. And, notwithstanding Democrats maintain that the busin sires a change. But all this whim bering is of no avail; by facts of proven." The New Yorker Zeitung writes

The New Yorker Zeitung writes to the album of the New York Stone How triumphantly would the Shave thrown itself in position and success all for itself and its three ments, if the poisonous doctrines paper sought to instill into the peop and Ohio had borne fruit in the sha ocratic victory? But how humbly turns, and whines, and bewails the suits which are incontrovertible an not be ax plained away or openly decrew of leading articles? The mist New York Stadts-Zeitung has alwait suffered too much with self-consistency of the stadts of the self-consistency it suffered too much with self-con-it consequently imagined its weap edged and cutting, while they were and rusty. What, we ask, has that plished with its philosophical two formation of public opinion? No lutely nothing, as will appear from ing: 'In 1880 it worked for I Lincoin was elected; in 1884 McClellin, and Lincoin was elect worked for Seymour, and Grant was elect worked for Seymour, and Grant was elected; in 1876 it worked for Tilden, as sected; and in 1880 it supports Garfield is as good as elected. We inneat before our readers, as that in what really consists the influ paper of eternal defeats, and tyrepare themselves for certain de any one of them should be foolististen to its imbecile twaddle. Tand arrogant paper imagines that ares public opinion. Only incur or unbounded self-glorification can high-trotting gentlemen constitut of that journalistic screech-owl an erary admiration society to believ through and persistent trilling with ion votes could be made and I shaped. Never!" ing: 'In 1860 it worked for 1

The Milwaurkee Scebote, the or gressman Deuster and the viles sheet printed during the War, as sheet printed during the War, at better now, reprints from the Anze one the following in relation to the Indiana election: "First and a Democrats had placed a justly un Franklin Landers, at the head of A bitter Copperhead during the Greenback lunatic during the Landers fitted the nomination of the Cincinnati platform like a do his eye." To this the Milwaukee I piles as follows: "A bitter Copperhead that the milwaukee I piles as follows: "A bitter Copperhead that the Milwaukee I piles as follows: "A bitter Copperhead that the Milwaukee I piles as follows: "A bitter Copperhead that the Milwaukee I piles as follows: "A bitter Copperhead that the Milwaukee I piles as follows: "A bitter Copperhead that the Milwaukee I piles as follows: "A bitter Copperhead that the Milwaukee I piles as follows: "A bitter Copperhead that the Milwaukee I piles as follows: "A bitter Copperhead that the Milwaukee I piles as follows: "A bitter Copperhead that the Milwaukee I piles as follows: "A bitter Copperhead that the Milwaukee I piles as follows: "A bitter Copperhead that the Milwaukee I piles as follows: "A bitter Copperhead that the Milwaukee I piles as follows: "A bitter Copperhead that the Milwaukee I piles as follows: "A bitter Copperhead that the Milwaukee I piles as follows: "A bitter Copperhead that the Milwaukee I piles as follows: "A bitter Copperhead that the Milwaukee I piles as follows: "A bitter Copperhead that the Milwaukee I piles as follows: "A bitter Copperhead that the Milwaukee I piles as follows: "A bitter Copperhead that the Milwaukee I piles as follows: "A bitter Copperhead the Milwaukee I piles as follows: "A bitter Copperhead the Milwaukee I piles as follows: "A bitter Copperhead the Milwaukee I piles as follows: "A bitter Copperhead the Milwaukee I piles as follows: "A bitter Copperhead the Milwaukee I piles as follows: "A bitter Copperhead the Milwaukee I piles as follows: "A bitter Copperhead the Milwaukee I piles as follows: "A bitter Copperhead the Milwaukee I piles and Milwaukee I piles and Milwaukee I his eye." To this the Milwaukee's plies as follows: "A bitter Coppethe War' is good, very good! We to know what the editor of the 'b Mr. Deuster thought at the time printed that passage! Perhaps it again too deep a glance at the collowing bowl. Or has he over night conclusion that a 'bitter' Coppethe War' is not the proper person, candidate for an odice before Did the editor never think moment that all which he print Landers is in the highest degree of bitter Copperhead Deuster? The Deuster's body-organ should be otherwise the closest adherents think it would be the best policy it hat 'bitter Copperhead' stay at Scabote, Deuster's organ, is the san paper which in 1844 called the lamber of the courphysiognomy of a fellow ripe for And Mr. Deuster is the same man now, owned the paper, and by its is to be hoped they win, moved the respect and patriotism, also cast the Republican candidate for Banger, thus treeing the mesters ful prestige of being represented head in Congress.

The Appleton (Wis.) Voltsfreund, by supports Hancock for Presid Bouck for Member of Congress Wisconsin District, is very much a infamous course pursued by son papers in Wisconsin against Methe Republican opponent of Mr Volksfreund says: "Since Mr. been nominated by the Republica Sixth Congressional District fo Representative in the Lower I Democratic papers are endeavor his character and to drag his the mud in such an infama to deserve the condemnationes to the man and contemple of the condemnation of fend him against such attacks, interest of the German element interest of Mr. Bouck. Mr. Gu interest of the German element, interest of Mr. Bouck. Mr. Gues inated by the Republican that party expected by his draw from the Democratic party votes. We ourselves have alway nomination as the strongest while his selection of a member of Covate and personal preferences any conspicuous part. The Ores states in an article that the exement of the State Treasurer' due to Mr. Guenther, but to M that Mr. Guenther, but to M that Mr. Guenther is not capable that office alone for one week. Townright nonsense and too deserve any further notice, furthermore, accuses Mr. Guenther shot capable that office alone for one week. Townright nonsense and too deserve any further notice, furthermore, accuses Mr. Guenther with playing bands, on a Surchurches while divine service of the State of Wisconsin, led with playing bands, on a Surchurches while divine service formed, for the purpose of diligious exercises and the devoticent and letting them know that marck was among them. We that the Turner procession wenter the following bombast of the following services of the surface of the surface of the following bombast of the following the following bombast of the following the foll

THE PRESIDENT'S
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct
dential party arrived from
morning about 6 o'clock, a the hotel. They leave this Angeles,
SAN FRANNISCO, Cal., Oct
dent and party left this a
Yosemite. They will go to
urday next. Thence they go
Santa Fé, and Kansas City.

CHIEF-JUSTICE R
Special Dispatch to The Chi
MADISON, Wis., Oct. 1
Ryan has been confined to
days by serious indispositic
very low, his life being des
doctors and his nearest frien

Jim Neal killed Jack Issaes Villiamstown, Ky., and taen, ith which be had done the stan's brother, said: "I've m low you can murche say."

DLEY, of Indianapolis, telegreat jolification meeting is regret that I cannot come; but a in November." The meeting is. The speeches were excelsense, and bubbling over with Taft. Stanley Matthews, and were in their best vein. The Tom Young, the other Cincinn, both of whom fought against the the heroes of the hour.

ing made up for them, the Insumantully took up "the tariff ly" plank of the Democratic tended it to the end. They were need their principles and their their reward? Gen. Hancock hem and declared their defense. He has signified publicly that wans; that all is lost there; and of getting Democratic votes in ates he lets the great Northwest rainst him and the Democratic

ansparencies in the great Resion in Milwaukee the other majority that the give James A. Garfield." The sout evenly divided politically, manufacturing interests, and at want a change. The Republic protect the figures "329," that crats have scrawled upon the walks, to mean a challenge of truggle for on election-day, and ted it.

is told on Gabe Bouck. Meet plain-speaking constituents in aturday night, Bouck accosted mary rough manner and asked a thinking about. "I was thinkan, "that if your father hadn't of New York, instead of you is of Congress, you would be sight with your sawbuck and builder and a sait codfish under ur Sunday dinner."

Butler made a speech in the se remarked: ne remarked:
for the negro to vote and for
to vote for the Union for which
make it safe for every Union
in his cabin with his latch-string
athern States, then I will aid to
be hands of white Rebeis, but not
me God! eems to have torgotten that

mud-slinging idiots chalked on the doors of Republicans in ages of Garneld's Congressional response to the calumny is thus lispatch from that district: inties composing Garfield's Con-riet give a Republican majority of 1,608 over Foster's majority ote of Tuesday was the largest ict has polled in seventeen years. mud-slingers. D. G. Swaim.

all speech Saturday night to hear all speech Saturday night to hear all disprove the allegation that he vernment \$10,000 for an hour or as McArdle case, in which he a law which he as a Senator had pushed through Congress; but rain. So that charge sticks.

ham Lincoln said that no man gro with two g's could be elected
the United States, he did not know
one of Mr. Hancock's elegant so. But the saying is just as true,

troops fought nobly in Inhe black cloud rising ober yonder re rwine to hab a storm? rightened—them is only darkies s on dere uniform.

I's speech that he was a salary-statement by him that he ever mey to the Treasury. Probably engrossed with the subject of attariff issue" to think of it.

ans are 329ers now. PERSONALS.

on the top rail of my fence."

ner have given a dollar than ppen."-W. H. English.
said to be troubled with a

Bar Association is down on an estate valued at \$200,000, but

idently needs repairing. against time. Life" is the title of the latest

ovel, but the name of the lady

to notice that Mr. Tennyson into his old habit of writing effort appearing in an Bastern

paper says that Gen. Hanouis once a year. Slowly but ce of his unfitness for the Pres-lating.

s written a card in which he ber he is perfectly happy. If tieman must have become a

the Director of the Mint, ount of gold in this country as should like to meet the man ther \$369,881,000. er-works, although the supply sent very limited. Kingston tled by people from Kentucky.

of the Scientific American e on how chickens get out of o the citizens not only open the cken, but also pay for three ne in the Spring-time,

sweet April showers; the breath of the woodland, as filled with flowers. e and fell brough the fragrant twilight we knew so well.

glided on to the Summer

of its fervent darts, the fleeting season of our beating hearts.

THE GERMAN PRESS.

Staats-Zeitung has but little
is success. The paper is eviand delivers the Democrats
rtain lecture: "We do not
theock can be elected or not,
lo know for certain, and that
crats cannot obliterate the efer elections with such senseto we were astonished to find
apers yesterday. The moral
result of the October election
lection in November is a hiscannot be denied. Instead of
ging that certain States whose
build assure a victory to Hanmocratic majority, they should
d that these very States are
ee of the Republican victory in
very naturally drawn toward.

that party by an unmistakable current, and that hereulean efforts must be made to secure these fertileas for Hancock. The blowing, howling, pipe-states for Hancock. The blowing, howling, pipelaying, and general working and managing, as it is laying, and general working and managing, as it is laying, and general working and managing, as it is understand the accomplish this, but the Democratic sufficient to the model that selection of all candidates. But of all these essential conditions and also seemed and the selection of all candidates. The this properties the selection of candidates.

Relative to the effect which the late Republican victory in Ohio and Indiana had upon the money market, the New Yorker Handelszeitung writes as follows: "The money market is well stissified with the Republican victories in Ohio at Indiana. The 4 per cent Federal bonds, which constitute the barometer of our National redit, rose 1½ per cent in quotation. As there are nearly 1,000 millions of these bonds outstanding, the prospect of a continuation of a republican Administration has caused an ingrease of value in only one class of securities of \$12,00,000. And, notwithstanding all this, the Democrats maintain that the business world debenicer a change. But all this whining and blubering is of no avail; by facts only facts are proven."

The New Yorker Zeitung writes the following in the album of the New York Staats-Zeitung:

"How triumphantly would the Staats-Zeitung have thrown itself in position and elaimed the success all for itself and its threadbare arguments, if the poisonous doctrines which that paper sought to instill into the people of Indiana and Ohio had borne fruit in the shape of a Demerate victory? But how humbly it twists, and turns, and whines, and bewaljs the facts and results which are incontrovertible and which cannot a stage of the turns, and whines, and bewalls the facts and resuits which are incontrovertible and which cannot be explained away or openly denied in a yard or two of leading articles! The misfortune of the New York Staats-Zeitung has always been that is suffered too much with self-conceit, and that it consequently imagined its weapons to be well edged and cutting, while they were dull, blunt, and rusty. What, we ask, has that paper accombined with its philosophical twaddle in the edged and cutting, while they were dull, blant, and rusty. What, we ask, has that paper accomplished with its philosophical twaddle in the formation of public opinion? Nothing, absolutely nothing, as will appear from the following: 'In 1860 it worked for Douglas, and Lincoln was elected; in 1864 it supported McClellan, and Lincoln was elected; in 1865 it worked for Seymour, and Grant was elected; in 1876 it worked for Tilden, and Hayes was sleeted; and in 1880 it supports Hancock, and Grafield is as good as elected. We lay this statement before our readers, so that they may see in what really consists the influence of this paper of eternal defeats, and that they may prepare themselves for certain defeat again, if any one of them should be foolish enough to instent to its imbectile twaddle. This impudent and arrogant paper imagines that it manufactures public opinion. Only incurable idiocity or unbounded self-giorification can induce those high-trotting gentlemen constituting the staff of that journalistic screech-owl and mutual literary admiration society to believe that by continuous and persistent trifling with public opinion votes could be made and public affairs shaped. Never!"

The Milwaukee Sociote, the organ of Congressman Deuster and the vilest Copperhead sheet printed during the War, and not much better now, reprints from the Anzeiger des Westers the following in relation to the result of the me the following in relation to the result of the Indiana election: "First and above all the Democrats had placed a justly unpopular man, Franklin Landers, at the head of their ticket. A bitter Copperhead during the War, a wild Greenback lunatic during the last years, Mr. Landers fitted the nomination of Hancock and the Cincinnati platform like a doubled fist on his eye." To this the Milwaukee Frete Prese replies as follows: "A bitter Copperhead during the War' is good, very good! We are anxious plies as follows: ""A bitter Copperhead during the War' is good, very good! We are anxious to know what the editor of the 'body-organ' of Mr. Deuster thought at the time when he reprinted that passage! Perhaps he had taken again too deep a glance at the contents of the flowing bowl. Or has he over night come to the conclusion that a 'bitter Copperhead during the War' is not the proper person to appear as a candidate for an office before the people? Did the editor never think but for a moment that all which he printed about Mr. Landers is in the highest degree applicable to the bitter Copperhead Deuster? That editor of Deuster's body-organ should be more careful, otherwise the closest adherents might finally think it would be the best policy after all to let that 'bitter Copperhead' stay at home." The Seebote, Deuster's organ, is the same Copperhead paper which in 1854 called the lamented Lincoln the "Widow-maker of the century, with the physiognomy of a fellow ripe for the gallows." And Mr. Deuster is the same man who then, as now, owned the paper, and by its influence is attempting to secure a reflection to Congress. But this is not an off-year, and, as the majority of the Germans of that Congressional district will vote the Republican Presidential ticket, it is to be hoped they will, moved the reto by self-respect and patriotism, also cast their votes for the Republican candidate for Congress, Mr. respect and patriotism, also cast their votes for the Republican candidate for Congress, Mr. Sanger, thus treeing themselves from the doubt-ful prestige of being represented by a Copper-head in Congress.

The Appleton (Wis.) Volks/reund, which strongly supports Hancock for President and Gabe Bouck for Member of Congress in the Sixth Wisconsin District, is very much alarmed at the infamous course pursued by some Democratic papers in Wisconsin against Mr. R. Guenther, the Republican opponent of Mr. Bouck. The Volks/reund says: "Since Mr. Guenther has been nominated by the Republican party of the Sixth Congressional District for the office of Representative in the Lower House several Democratic papers are endeavoring to blacken his character and to drag him down into the mud in such an infamous manner as to deserve the condemnation of every honcest man. Once before we protested against such mean and contemptible modes of electioneering and such detestable proceedings. We did so, because we are unwilling to stand silently by and see the character of ah acknowledged able and honest German unjustly defamed, and in him the whole German element of the Sixth District. We are determined to decomb a such and silently by and see the character of an acknowledged able and honest German unjustly defamed, and in him the whole German element of the Sixth District. We are determined to decomb a such and silently by and see the character and alone in the of the Sixth District. We are determined to de-fend him against such attacks, not alone in the interest of the German element, but also in the interest of Mr. Bouck. Mr. Guenther was nomfend him against such attacks, not alone in the interest of the German element, but also in the interest of Mr. Bouck. Mr. Guenther was nominated by the Republican party because that party expected by his nomination to draw from the Democratic party many German votes. We ourselves have always regarded his nomination as the strongest which the Republicans could make, although we do think that in the selection of a member of Congress all private and personal preferences should not play any conspicuous part. The Crescent of this city states in an article that the excellent management of the State Treasurer's office is not due to Mr. Guenther, but to Mr. McCurdy, and that Mr. Guenther is not capable of managing that office alone for one week. This assertion is flowing the nonsense and too ridiculous to deserve any further notice. The Crescent, furthermore, accuses Mr. Guenther of having, as Marshal of the Turneriest of the Turners of the State of Wisconsin, led the procession with playing bands, on a Sunday, by several churches while divine service was being performed, for the purpose of disturbing the religious exercises and the devotion of those present and letting them know that a second Bismarck was among them. We regard the fact that the Turner procession went by a church as entirely accidental, and, taking this view of the matter, the following bombast of the pious Crescent sounds very hypocritical indeed: Guenther needs no God, and no Heaven. But both will be in existence long after his name shall lave gone into oblivion. Such stupid attacks upon Guenther, which certainly are not indosed by Bouck, will do a great deal of harm to the latter. With these attacks the Crescent throws a direct insult into the face of the German element. As Marshal of that Turners festival Mr. Guenther only performed his duty towards his countrymen, who had honored him with the appointment as leader on the occasion. And because Mr. Guenther only performed his duty towards his countrymen, who had honored him to do, must he be attack

THE PRESIDENT'S PARTY. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 18.—The Presitial party arrived from Portland this morning about 6 o'clock, and proceeded to the hotel. They leave this afternoon for Los

Angeles.
San Frannisco, Cal., Oct. 18.—The President and party left this afternoon for the Yosemite. They will go to Los Angeles Saturday next. Thence they go east via Arizona, Santa Fé, and Kansas City.

CHIEF-JUSTICE RYAN.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 18.—Chief-Justice Ryan has been confined to his home several days by serious indisposition. To-day he is very low, his life being despaired of by the doctors and his nearest friends.

Jim Neal killed Jack Isnacs in a street fight at Williamstown, Ky., and taen, handing the pistol with which he had done the shooting to the dead han's brother, said: "I've murdered Jack, and now you can murder me." The proposition was at accepted.

THE UGLY UTES.

Secretary Schurz Fearing Trouble at the Los Pinos Agency,

Appeals to the Governor of Colorado to Act in the Interest of Peace.

Commissioner Meacham Describes the Scene on the Delivering-Up of Jackson.

The Indians Stripped for the Fray and Athirst for the Blood of the Whites.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18 .- The Government authorities in this city have re-ceived no news from Colorado as recent as hat given by to-day's press dispatches. The following dispatch, dated Los Pinos Agency, Oct. 16, was this afternoon received at the Interior Department, and immediately made the subject of consultation with the Depart-ment of Justice, but no decision was reached in regard to it. The press dispatch announced that Agent Berry and other pernounced that Agent Berry and other persons for whom warrants were issued had been arrested and lodged in jail at Gunnison:

To the Secretary of the Interior: I have this day called on the commanding officer of the post in this vicinity to eject from the reservation one Smith and others, who claim authority to arrest me, and which I do not recognize. Furthermore, I consider that the peace and welfare of the Indians and the country in general on the reservation and in the State demands this course.

Secretary Schurz, before leaving Washington to-day, telegraphed as follows:

Secretary Schurz, before leaving Washington to-day, telegraphed as follows;

To Gov. Pilisin, Denver, Colo.: The Associated Press-reports that two companies of the militia bave been started for the Ute Reservation to arrest Agent Berry, and that a conflict between them and the Indians is anticipated. It seems almost inevitable that, if this proceeding goes on, a conflict will come. Such a force is not necessary to secure obedience to the State process on the part of the Government officers, and the Government of the United States will be entirely ready to aid in enforcing such process without an aggressive movement of State troops calculated to bring on a disastrous conflict with the Indians. Any prisoner arrested under the process is entitled to absolute protection against mob violence, and the State authorities should accompany any arrests by adequate guarantees of personal safety to their prisoners. This being evident, there will be no reason why the accused should not willingly obey any lawful process, and, if they did not, certainly the Government of the United States would not countenance any such disobedience. I most certainly press upon you to arrest any movements or conduct on the part of the State militia which can possibly lead to so disastrous a consequence as an Indian war would be.

C. Schurz, Secretary,

LETTER FROM COMMISSIONER MEACHAM.

LETTER FROM COMMISSIONER MEACHAM. The following private letter from Indian Commissioner Meacham has been received: Los Pinos, Colo., Oct. 2.—Dr. T. A. Bland, Washinton, D. C.: We have passed through forty-eight hours of the most exciting peril I have ever experienced. For an hour we expected every moment the carnival would begin. The Utes, with loaded guns and stripped for fight, demanded the murderer of young Johnson, who was in charge of citizens. Finally, Pe Ah said to me: "White man all talk. Too much talk. No more talk Ute. He fight. He die all right. Johnson die all right. White man die all right. Johnson die all right. White mans. No more talk." It was a moment of great peril. I cannot make you understand the condition of things in the few moments left me to write. In brief, an ex-teamster upon little or no provocation shot and killed a young Johnson, son of Chief Shavanaux, thirty miles from the Agency. This occurred at dark Thursday evening. Friday morning, at sunrise or a little later, there were, perhaps, fifty armed Utes before the Agent's door demanding the blood of the murderer, every man with uncovered arms and the wife and mother of the dead boy filling the air with the wildest grief I ever heard. Berry and I assured them the man should be caught. We then put out for the scene of the murder, followed by the mad human tigers. To satisfy the Utes we called for an escort of soldiers. Fifteen men and one officer joined us. We reached Cline's at dark, and found the murderer in charge of the citizens, We had him guarded all night by soldiers, the Indians forming an outer guard. The whole scene was beyond description until almost 1 o'clock a. m., when all became quiet, with the entire army squad on guard. There were two elements fermenting, the white citizens who realized the situation, and desired to wreak vengeance and justice upon the murderer, and the Indians, who sat like hyenas, watching every movement. At sunrise the whole thing seemed to be on the point of explosion. Berry worked as man never worked be-The following private letter from Indian Commissioner Meacham has been received: derer, and the Indians, who sat like hyenas, watching every movement. At sunrise the whole thing seemed to be on the point of explosion. Berry worked as man never worked before to hold the Indians back. At 9 a. m. the Utes prepared for a general slaughter, saving: "No use. White man no dack. At 9 a. m. the Utes prepared for a general slaughter, saving: "No use. White man no care." Citizens understood the peril. Berry consented to return the prisoner to their charge, and they started with him to Gunnison. The .Utes appeared to agree that the prisoner might be taken to Gunnison. The army escort then left for camp. Berry and I remained until everything seemed settled and every Ute had started home. Last night the three white men, good sober men, came into the Agency and reported that white men and Utes had surprised them and taken the prisoner. They were terribly excited. The fate of the murderer is only conjectured at this time. The Utes are coming in as I close this. They seem quiet. I think the peril is over, unless some attempt should be made to discover the rescuers of yesterday. If that is done, I cannot see the end. The only thing that will save the treaty, save blood, and secure peace is to let the matter rest where It is, and make payment without delay.

SERIOUS.

iny. serious. Dispatches of a very serious tenor were received at the Interior Department to-day from Colorado. The officers for the present decline to make them public. A conference was held with the officers of the War Department, and grave trouble is evidently apprehended.

ANOTHER VERSION.

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 18.—Advices from Ignace say: William S. Peck, a Government scout, gave testimony which goes to prove that Berry, Meacham, Holmes, and Cline intentionally gave young Jackson over to the Indians. He says Col. Beaumont, who, with his cavalry, were a short distance from Cline's ranch, en route to Garland, offered to protect the freighters, but Berry and others ordered him to proceed to Garland. The scout states he examined the place where the Indians were supposed to have forcibly taken Jackson, but found no sign of a struggle.

IN JAIL. ANOTHER VERSION.

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 18.—A telegram to Gov. Pitkin says Indian Agent Berry and Hoyt, Cline, and Meacham are all now in jall at Gunnison City, charged with the murder of Jackson, the freighter.

PROTOPLASM.

The newly-organized Physiological Society, composed entirely of ladies who delight in the study of science, held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon at the Athenœum, and the few members who were present listened to a scholar-ly lecture by Dr. Henry W. Lyman, Professor of Physiology in Rush Medical College. The Doc-tor's subject was "Protoplasm." He tirst de-fined the word, which he said signified the et to the official's name on the superscription tor's subject was "Protoplasm." He first defined the word, which he said signified the organized matter out of which are composed the elements of living bodies, both plant and animal. The microscope showed that such structures were composed of little cells, which were only visible by the use of that instrument. The lecturer gave a minute description of the manner in which these cells are formed, and how thoir discovery was first made. These cells are little jelly-like masses, capable of moving, breathing, growing, and reproducing themselves. So pronounced were these various functions, that with little difficulty it had been demonstrated, that the activity of the living body was dependent upon the aggregate action of those little masses of protoplasm, which make up the body. Students of the subject had by observation of the subject had been demonstrated, that subject had been demonstrated, that subject had been demonstrated, that s

apparently very much interested, and a vote of thanks was given to Dr. Lyman for his talk.

THE WEATHER. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19-1 a. m.—For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, clear or partly cloudy weather, winds shifting during the day to warmer southerly, with fall-

For the Lower Lake region, clear or partly cloudy weather, southwesterly winds, slowly rising temperature, stationary or lower bar-

For the Upper Lake region, clear or partly cloudy weather, southwesterly to southerly winds, generally higher temperature, and Winds, generally higher temperature, and lower barometer in southern part.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, clear or partly cloudy weather, winds mostly warmer, and southerly in eastern district, temperature lower in western district, stationary or lower barometer.

6:18a, m. 30.321 29 78 W. 10 Cloudy 7a, m. 30.375 31 79 W. 13 Cloudy 10:18a, m. 30.341 39 38 W. 14 Clear, 7 p. m. 30.181 30 38 W. 16 Fair. 9 p. m. 30.182 36 53 8, W. 16 Clear, 10:18 p. m. 29.339 34 70 S. W. 5 Fair.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS Ther. Ther. 2:38 10:38 Wind. Rn Wth.

La Crosse.
Leavenworth.
Louisville.
Madison.
Marquette.
Memphis.
Miwaukee.
Nashville.
New Orleans.
North Platte.
Omaha.

MINISTERIAL MEETINGS. The regular weekly Conference of the Baptis ministers of Chicago and vicinity assembled

ministers of Chicago and vicinity assembled yesterday forencon.

The Rev. A. M. Bacon, of Oak Park, delivered a short essay on "Christian Perfection," taking the development ground in relation to perfection. Man was not perfect, nor did he ever reach perfection in this world. The essayist quoted from Scripture to prove his premises right. He believed that all men have a kind of perfection, but no man has it in degree. The essay was discussed briefly by the Rev. Messrs. Carroll, Clark, Ives. Burboe, Parker,

Baker, and others, all agreeing in the main with the views expressed by the Rev. Mr. Bacon. The Rev. Mr. Waterman thought siniesness

the views expressed by the Rev. Mr. Bacon.

The Rev. Mr. Waterman thought siniesness possible, but not probable. There was too much pretended piety in the churches, and too little promised pay. The perfectionists were doing more harm than good.

The Rev. E. O. Taylor had some very strong leanings in early life for Christian perfection in this world, but thought it was beyond the reach of mortals new, when he had arrived at maturer years. He believed in the development theory. After the discussion was over, the Rev. A. K. Tupper presented the report of the Committee relative to Sunday papers and immoral advertisements. The report took the ground that Sunday papers were contrary to the laws of Nature and Revelation, and should be discouraged. A certain paper of this city which is taking of issuing a Sunday edition was warned to desist, as there were Sunday papers enough already, and it would lose Christian support if it took the course proposed. The Committee were instructed by the Conference to condemn the insertion of immoral advertisements in the Chicago dailies. They followed out their instructions as to the condemnation, but said in their report that they were unable to find a single advertisement in the Chicago dailies which they regared as immoral. The report of the Committee was adopted with the exception of the last resolution, which was laid on the table. The other resolutions were adopted by a close vote, many of the clergymen claiming that it was not their business to meddle with the matter.

The subject for next Monday will be an exercise of Matthew, xvi., 18: "Upon this rock I will build my Church," by the Rev. A. K. Tupper.

THE CONGREGATIONALIST
ministers, with the Rev. J. C. Armstrong presiding, listened to a review, by the Rev. Mr. Little,

ministers, with the Rev. J. C. Armstrong presiding, listened to a review, by the Rev. Mr. Little, of Prof. Hitchcock's paper, recently before the Pan-Presbyterian Council, on the need of more ritualistic observance in the churches.

ritualistic observance in the churches.

A Test of Pronunciation.

Rutland (Vt.) Herald.

The following rather curious piece of composition was recently placed upon the blackboard at a teachers' institute, and a prize of a Webster's Dictionary offered to any person who could read it and pronounce every word correctly. The book was not carried off, however, as twelve was the lowest number of mistakes in pronunciation made: "A sacrilegious son of Belial, who suffered from bronchitis, having exhausted his inances, in order to make good the deficit resolved to ally himself to a comely, lenient, and decile young lady of the Malay or Caucasian race. He accordingly purchased a calliope and coral neckiace of a chameleon hue, and, securing a suite of rooms at a principal hotel, be engaged the head-waiter as his coadjutor. He then dispatched a letter of the most unexceptionable calligraphy extant, inviting the young lady to a matinée. She revolted at the idea, refused to consider herself sacrificable to his desires, and sent a polite note of refusal, on receiving which he procured a carbine and a bowie-knife, said that he would not now forge fetters hymeneal with the Queen, went to anjaolated spot, severed his jugular vein, and discharged the contents of his carbine into his abdomen. The débris was removed by the Coroner. The mistakes in pronunciation were made on the following words: Sacrilegious, Belial, bronchitis, exhausted, finances, deficit, comely, lenient, docile, Malay, calliope, chameleon, suite, coadjutor, calligraphy, matinée, sacrificable, carbine, hymeneal, isolated, jugular, and débris.

A Puzzling Usage Explained.

New York Journal of Commerce.

The word "addressed" on letters to be sent by messenger instead of mail is used chiefly by foreigners resident here. It grew out of the memorandum matter on the back of an official document as to its contents, "John Jones, addressed," and was adopted by imitators, who thought that "addressed" was used as a substitute for the address. The word "present" was formly used in exchanging diplomatic notes where the writer and receiver were both in the same presence, and the intercourse was in writing to avoid possible misunderstanding of its character. It means simply "To—, here present." Afterward it was added to the official's name on the superscription when he was near at hand, and the missive was to be delivered to him by the writer's messenger, the fiction that he was present being maintained as reality. Many writers supposing that it meant that the letter was "to be presented" have continued its use in correspondence by private hands, to distinguish the address from that of a letter sent by mail. The better way is to add the address, as "John Jones, Madison square," or to write the simple name, and give the address to the messenger.

What He Brought Home.

Burdette.

Mr. Setemup came down stairs to a 10 o'clock breakfast with a vacant countenance and a backward tendency in his hair that made his two eyes ache. He sat down at the table, and, pleking up his knife and fork, glared in uneasy wonder at something in the platter before him. It had evidently been fried in butter, and was intended for food. Mr. Setemup harpooned it with his fork and lifted it up boidly, gazing at it with ever increasing wonder. "What under the sun," he exclaimed at last, "is this thing?" "Well," replied his patient wife, with just a shadow of a sigh, "it looks like your new soft felt hat, and that is what I thought it was; but you pulled it out of your pocket when you came home this morning and said it was a nice porterhouse steak, and you wanted it broiled for breakfast. You needn't give me any of it; I'm not hungry." And Mr. Setemup, who was just wild to know what else he said when he came home, and what time it was, for the life of him didn't dare to ask.

FALL DAYS

Beauties of October in the White Mountains and Mt. Desert.

A New Tide of Travel, and How It Is Encouraged.

Trips That Only Wise Men Take, but Everybody Can Read About.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 10.—Portland, as well as Chicago, nas its claims as a summer resort. It is for Western people the natural rallying point from which to visit Mt. Desert, the White Mountains, the Moosehead, Rangeley, and other Maine lakes famous for fishing and hunting, and the great beaches like those at Scarboro, Old Orchard, and Kennebunk. The drives shout Orchard, and Kennebunk. The drives about Portland are very fine; its harbor, with an island for every day in the year, affords the best of sailing. The city is a New England seaport, where the quaint, and old, and the seaport, where the quaint, and old, and the new are strangely mixed. It is a good place to start from; it is a good place to stay in. This year sees a noticeable increase in the number of pleasure-seekers who choose the autumn for their outing. It has at last been discovered that the fail is the most bedutiful season in the mountains and at Mt. Desert, and it may become the fashionable one, as it is in England, though not as there be-

THE TIME FOR SHOOTING. The lovers of crisp air and gorgeous leaves who have for years been in the habit of spending October in the hills of Massachusetts around Lennox are aiready complained by the intrusion of fashionables who bring their satins, footmen, and champagnes into the hills of Berkshtre for a secpagnes into the mile of Derkshire for a secondary display, after having aired them all summer at Saratoga or some seaside resort. It has not become as bad as this in the White Mountains or at Mt. Desert, but it is fast becoming the "correct thing" to do the mountains after they have put on their new fall ans after they have put on their new fair suits of the fashionable old gold and browns. The tide of travel to Mt. Desert the last two or three years has not been checked by the arrival of the 1st of September, and the hotels keep open later every year. This year the season is barely closed now, and next year it will probably be still more prolonged.

season is barely closed now, and next year it wiil probably be still more prolonged.

THE OLD-FASHIONED SEASON
was so short in the White Mountains that the landlords, and railroad men, and stage drivers had to stick their bills into the visitor deep and often to extract blood enough to live on. The railroads and hotels are wisely beginning to foster by a reduction in rates the new stream of fall travel. The Portland & Ogdensburg Road, for instance, puts its fare for the round trip from Portland through the White Mountain notch and back down to \$3 in September and October, about half the usual price. The intelligent tourist will use locomotives as little as he can after getting to the mountains, but let no one omit the ride on the P. & O. through the White Mountain notch. Much greater as is the altitude of the far-famed Veta Pass of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad in Colorado, it is not to be campared for beauty and grandeur with the noble view from the observation cars of the Portland & Ogdensburg Road. This view cannot be had from any other point, and is entirely unlike anything yielded by any of the walks or drives around the mountains. Many who have diligently, on foot or by stage or carriage, courted

THE BEAUTIES OF THESE HILLS

mountains. Many who have diligently, on foot or by stage or carriage, courted

THE BEAUTIES OF THESE HILLS

come back to the railroad ride through the notch as the most nutritions of all the views, and I cannot disagree with them. During September and October hotels like the Crawford House, which are \$4 a day during "the season." charge but \$3, and so do a good business till the very last day they are open. For all thatis said to the contrary the mountains are hot, sometimes, in summer. Later, you have only cool, fresh days, and a follage of a glory unknown to the west Harbor on the opposit shore.

NORTHEAST HARBOR is accessible both from Southwest Harbor and Bar Harbor, but is not as good a centre for excursions as Bar Harbor, though in itself a much more delightful place to spend the summer in for those who prefer Nature undeformed. At the other end of Somes' Sound—the head—is the quaint, old-fashioned company naturally of choicer spirits. "Who owns the landscape?" Emerson asks. The artistic and leisurely souls who come to it latest certainly take away the most from it. Whatever else the visitor in September or October does not do, he must not neglect to take a drive of at least a week in his own conveyance. A horse and buggy that will carry two comfortably in light marching order can be hired for \$2 a day at North Conway, Gorham, or Campton.

THE DRIVE FROM NORTH CONWAY to the Glen House, by the beautful Cherry Mountain road to Jefferson, down to the

way, Gorham, or Campton.

THE DRIVE FROM NORTH CONWAY
to the Glen House, by the beautful Cherry
Mountain road to Jefferson, down to the
Crawford House, so making a
semi-circuit of Mt. Washington, then
by way of Fabyan's to Bethlehem, thence to the Profile House, and from
the Profile House through the exquisit valley
of the Pemigewasset, between the Franconia
Hills, to Plymouth, and from Plymouth to
Centre Harbor, at the head of the island,—
do'ted like Winnepesaukee; from Centre
Harbor, by way of Sandwich Centre, to the
Chocorne Lake House, and so back to North
Conway, makes a trip of more surpassing
loveliness than any other that can be enjoyed
on the American Continent. You are your
own master; you can keep the road or make
side excursions to suit your fancy. The trip
can be made in seven days, or as
many more as you choose to take.
To give both sides, it must be owned that
the days are shorter than in summer, and
that you are more likely to have a severe
storm. But if the days are shorter, they are
cooler, and you can do as much. As to the
storm, if you wait to start till after it has
come and gone you will have crystalline days
not tobe dreamed of in monotonous midsummer. The route sketched above can be
varied in countless ways, and still be so arranged that every night will bring you to a
good resting place. Only a few go this way.
The crowd fly through by rail to their particular resorts, and stay there. But the
crowd is no guide for the wise man. Even
if he has

A FAVORTS SPOT
in which to spend his month or two, he will
get Into a buggy with his wife and valise

in which to spend his month or two, he will get into a buggy with his wife and valise and make the circuit we have described. His panorama will embrace the beautiful elmstudded intervales of North Conway, noble views in every attitude of all the mountains, vistas of unspeakable beauty down the Pemigrewasset Valley and across the bosoms of Lakes Winnepesaukee and Legnam. Between Gorham and Jefferson, and between Centre Harbor and the Chocorne Lake House, there are views to be had of the mountain ranges, at just the right landscape distance, to be remembered for a lifetime. They are not to be seen by railroad or stage.

No one knows the White Mountains who has not driven from North Conway to the Glen House, who has not meandered down the Pemigrewasset Valley, who has not raved all an afternoon as he drove along by Sandwich Dome. Whiteface, Passaconaway, Paugas, and Chocorne, or who has not seen the sun set on the same range, the noblest in outline in the mountains, from the piazzas of the Chocorne Lake House, near Tamworth, or of the Bear River Camp House, at West Ossipee.

On such an excursion you will find

which begins the moment you set your foot outside the door. Here forty or fifty people meet every year and have so good a time in their happy valley that it is a shame to turn the glare of publicity on their retreat.

There is not so much opportunity in Mount Desert for going out of the beaten paths. The world is crowding into that Eden, where the sea and mountains were married. The island received 30,000 visitors this year: 3,000 were there at one time. Bar Harbor has hotels by the dozen and boarding-houses by the score. The paths along the sea and up the mountains are trodden smooth. They have a second-hand look. They are covered with the débris of fashionable tramps. Men of wealth are buying up the shore sites and erecting

QUEEN ANNE VILLAS

with the debris of fashionable tramps. Men of wealth are buying up the shore sites and erecting

QUEEN ANNE VILLAS

in most gorgeous array of red, yellow, and olive-green paints. The most attractive part of the coast, which runs from a mile or two north of Bar Harbor down to other cliffs, has almost all been taken up. The owners of these places treat the public well, and do not interfere or prevent them from walking along the rocks from Bar Harbor to Schooner Head,—a seaside stroll that cannot be paralleled anywhere else on the Atlantic coast. The cause of this forbearance is the fear of these gentlemen that the town authorities will open a road along the shore for public use. The failure to do this is one of those fatal oversights that have rulned the picturesqueness of so many American towns. If some one of the simple inhabitants had had the good sense that Tom Hughes has shown in preserving the Tennessee beauty of his new colony,—Rugby,—Mt. Desert could have been made a resort that would have been made a resort that would have been made a resort that would have been made a poy forever to every artistic soul. But it is too late to introduce landscape gardening on a municipal scale, Mount Desert must be left to grow in a blind and deformed way into what it is sure to be—the greatest collection of hotels and seaside villas on the American side of the Atlantic. It is but thirteen years since the island had but one boarding-house, and the boarding-house had but one lame horse, and a lame buckboard—the only horse on the island. Now, land that was half-a-dozen years ago worth but \$25 an acre, is selling at \$1,600, and the demand is greater than the supply, along shore. Raptures enough have been put into print about the scenery of Mount Desert. It deserves them all. A clever Boston lady, in explaining her preference for the sea, said that "young people liked mountains best; they preferred their sublimity on the perpendicular—sea and mountains, side by side. Green Mountain, on the island, is the highest point of land

FROM CHICAGO TO BAR HARBOR,

By far the most delightful way of reaching it now is by the steamers of the Portland and Machiasport line. Its boats, the Richmond and Lewiston, are seaworthy, clean, and fast, and manned by most courteous officers. The route skirts the fine scenery of the rugged coast, and the countless islands of the Maine shore. But before Mt. Desert becomes a "truly good" resort, it must mend its habits. Now, bed and board are synonymous there. The great object of competition among visitors is to get the beds in which the corn-cobs have been laid. down and not up. The diet is killing. But the habitue's are mostly the young,—the ever-fresh, the ever-free, and they reck little of such things. The social function of Bar Harbor is to be aschool for filtration. Whether a marriage engagement made here is regarded, as at the White Sulphur Springs, as "good for one continuous trip" only, is a point of local etiquet not yet settled. The quiet souls who do not wish to spend their days in amorous pursuits, can find retreats in other quarters of Mt. Desert than Bar Harbor. At Northeast Harbor there is but one boarding-house,—Kimball's; and it is well kept. The green sward runs down to the water's edge fretted by no tin-cans, no paper-collars; and no elegant vacuities trying on engagement rings. There are no villas here, but Bishop Doane, of Albany, N. Y., has bought a site for a summer home for himself, which will overlook both Northeast Harbor and Somes' Sound, with Southwest Harbor on the opposit shore.

NOETHEAST HARBOR FROM CHICAGO TO BAR HARBOR,

the summer in for those who prefer Nature undeformed. At the other end of Somes Sound—the head—is the quaint, old-fashioned hamlet of Somesville. It looks down the sound through a vista much like some of those on the Hudson. River. It has old-fashioned houses, old-fashioned people. Ships are still owned there and commanded by Somesville Captains that traverse every sea. I saw one such lying at the old wharf for repairs that had just returned from India. The trail of the summer boarder has not yet made its appearance. A favorit excursion is offered to the central. After dinner, an extension of the drive to Beech Hill, where is the peerless Echo Lake, and then home again. The charms of Somesville have been recognized by a New York gentleman, who has put up a simple and exquisit \$10,000 log cabin of the neo-Americano style, on an island just off the village, and looking straight between the mountains down the sound to the sea. It is an illustration of the difficulties of "barbarianizing" in private at Mount Desert that one of the caterers of public amusements announced in an advertise, but this was too much. He was compelled to let it leak out that his heaviest investment had been made in buildogs that would ear nothing but tourist meat. Somesville is entirely unspolied as yet. There are ror of the eliand, but on sait water, and within easy driving distance of all the things one wants to see. Tranquil sea fishing can be made in buildogs that would ear nothing but tourist meat. Somesville is entirely unspolied as yet. There are ror of the lakes around. The best cate of the season was made by Mr. E. S. Pike, of Chicago, who caught two four-pounders in succession. But this fishing requires too much patience to be popular, and it is hardly worth while to take along flies and tackle, as you will not be attacked by the trout if you are reasonably cautious. The great amusement, after fifting, is buckboard riding. These invaluable

MOUNTAIN EQUIPAGES

are driven up and down hill on a run. After a few experiences one is pr

amusement, after filting, is buckboard riding. These invaluable

MOUNTAIN EQUIPAGES

are driven up and down hill on a run. After a few experiences one is prepared to sympathize with the Chicago lady, who, on returning to her hotel, said to Mel Manchester, the crack driver of the Island, "Don't stop. Drive straight up to my room!" The crowd that covers Mount Desert is a ruthless one. There is a cave called Anemone Cave, because it was the home of sea anemones that flowered there under the kisses of the foaming waves. I visited Anemone Cave. Near the entrance was a polite card, stating that the owner welcomed the public, but begged it to spare the anemones. I entered the cave. There wasn't an anemone in it. The gentle public had taken them all.

Hereditary Crime.

Hereditary Crime.

the Pemigewasset Valley, who has not raved all an afternoon as he drove along by Sandwich Dome. Whiteface, Passaconaway, Paugas, and Chocorne, or who has not seen the sun set on the same range, the noblest in outline in the mountains, from the piazas of the Chocorne Lake House, near Tamworth, or of the Bear River Camp House, at West Ossipee.

On such an excursion you will find CHARMING PLACES
entirely unknown to the public. One such is Greeley's at Waterville. This is a solitary boarding-house in a glen about three miles long and a mile wide. No stage or locomotive runs to it, and the wagon-road ends at Mr. Greeley's door. There are mountains all around. Osceola, Tecumseh, Tri-Pyramid, and the massive Sandwich Dome hem in the valley. There are paths practicable for ladies up all these summits. On them you will find the copper tubes of the Apalachian Club in which to record your name and the date of your climb. The Apalachian Club, by the way, is to make a winter visit to the mountains this year. Besides the mountain ascents, there are walks through forests whose grand old beecnes have never been cut or burned, and there are brooks whose cascades would have made the fortunes of a dozen Swiss hotels. Small trout are caught by the hundred in these brooks. The Mad River runs its unconsidered course through the valley, edged by the primitive woods and little intervales of the daintiest kind. A new path lately cut from Greeley's to a point near Upper Bartlet offers a bridle route by which Mount Washington and the whole Presidential range can be visited. The cilmbs, the walks, the cascades give you twenty-three different excursions, each of the conditions ago, he in Roosevelt street about air mouths ago, he in Roosevelt street about air mouths ago, he

was caught in the act by Detective Carr of the Oak street police. He pleaded guilty. The elder daughter is an habitue of vile resorts, and has served one term in the Penitentiary for stealing a diamond pin from a conspicuous sportingman. The mother and daughter were in the Penitentiary at the same time. The younger daughter is an exception to the rest of the family, she being a respectable woman.

MARINE NEWS.

HOME GATHERINGS. HOME GATHERINGS.
GRAIN AND COARSE FREIGHT.
The grain freight market was quiet and firm early, at 6% cents bid and 7 cents asked for corn to Buffalo. In the afternoon the inside rate was accepted. The charters reported were: Schooners Clara Parker, Scotia, Charles Foster, Annie Vought, steam-barge Vienna and consort Verona, and steam-barge Henry Chisholm, corn, at 6% cents. To Collingwood—Schooner George L. Wrenn, corn, at 4% cents. Capacity, 380,000 bushels. Late in the afternoon other charters were made, but not reported, which brought the total capacity up to 600,000 bushels.

DOCK NOTES.

DOCK NOTES.

The schooner Annie Vought has not leaked five barrels of water since she was got off the beach at Long Point, Lake Erie.

Capt. Goodrich's new propeller City of Ludington will be under the command of Capt. John Gilman.

ton will be under the command of Capt. John Gilman.

Capt. Martin Blackburn will superintend the release of the schooner Annie M. Peterson, ashore in Ashiand Bay. Capt. William Walsh goes to North Bay, to superintend wrecking operations there.

The tug Winslow has been engaged to go to the relief of the schooner Annie M. Peterson. Two hundred fathoms of hawser will be forwarded to Ashiand from this city by rail, for wrecking purposes.

The steam-barge Ballentine and consort schooner A. B. Moore arrived from Milwaukee yesterday, loaded with grain, and departed for Buffalo last evening.

The chicago Dry-Dock Company are making light repairs upon the propeller Fountain City, and have the tug Bismarck and schooner Norman booked for docking.

The schooner B. Parsons is to receive a new rudder stock at Miller Brothers' yard. The same firm are making a mizzen-boom and main-gaff for the M. S. Bacon. H. Channon & Co. are supplying a mizzen and main-gaff topsail, to the same vessel.

LAKE PORTS. PORT HUBON, Mich., Oct. 18.—Up—Propeller St.

PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 18.—Up—Propeller St.
Albans.

Down—Propellers Milwaukee No. 1, Russia,
Missouri and barges.
Wind—West; heavy.
Weather—Cloudy and cold.
Poer Huron, Mich., Oct. 18.—No up passage.
Down—Propellers Juniata, Mackinaw, St.
Paul; schooners Moonlight, Lillie Pratt, Garibaldi; tug Sumner and barges.
Arrived outside, bound down—D. K. Klint.
Arrived here—Propeller Havana.
Wind—West, light; weather cloudy.
DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
DETOIT, Mich., Oct. 18.—Passed up—Steam-barges Howie and barge, Ira Chaffee and barge.
Passed down—Propellers Dean Richmond,
Milwaukee, Russia; steam-barges Huron City
and consort, Glasgow and barges, S. Chamberlain and consort, schooners Mineral State,
Mystic Star, Ishpeming, C. A. King, Helvetia,
Porter, Belle Wallbridge, Hercules, tugs Smith
and barges, Emerald and barges, steambarge P.
H. Birckhead and barges.

BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.
BUFFALO.
N. Y., Oct. 18.—Arrivals—Propeller

BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.
BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Arrivals—Propeller V. H. Ketcham, grain, Chicago; schooner Montana, grain, Duluth.
Cleared—Propellers D. W. Powers, V. H. Ketcham; schooners D. P. Dobbins, J. H. Mead, E. Fitzgeraid, F. A. Georger, coal, Barbarian, barge Melbourne, Chicago; schooner S. J. Tilden, Marquette; schooner Montana, Marquette; schooner M. F. Merrick, Portage.

BECANABA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

BSCANABA, Mich., Oct. 18.—Arrivals—Prope
or S. C. Baldwin, schooner Golden West.
Cleared—Propellers Minneapolis, Norman,
I. Hackett, schooners Jessie Lynn, Thon
Quayle, William McGregor, H. R. Newcomb. MARQUETTE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna MARQUETTE, Mich., Oct. 18.—Passed up—S r City of Cleveland. Down—Propeller Arctic.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., Oct. 18.—Entered—Schooner Neille
Reddington, corn, Chicago.

Cleared—Steamer Japan, merchandise, Du-

CLEVELAND! Special Directa to The Obicago Tribuna, CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 18.—Cleared for Chicago, cohooner Selkirk.

PORT OF CHICAGO. ARRIVALS.
Schr American Union, Menominee, sundries.
Schr Merchant, Gordon, sundries.
Schr Lookout, North Bay, cedar posts.
Schr Adriatic, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr Argonaut, Buffalo, coal.

Schr S. Bates, Pine Lake, wood.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Prop Avon, Buffalo, 30,000 bu corn.
Schr Belle Mitchell, Buffalo, 21,000 bu flax-seed.
Schr George M. Case, Buffalo, 23,000 bu flax-seed.
Schr Maria Martin, Buffalo, 37,200 bu corn.
Prop Wocoken, Buffalo, 7,000 bu corn.
Prop Wocoken, Buffalo, 7,000 bu corn.
Schr S. B. Pomeroy, Buffalo, 28,000 bu corn.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, 4,000 bu cots and sundries.
Schr Lotus, East Tawás, 10,000 bu cots.
Schr Typo, Buffalo, 23,166 bu wheat.
Schr S. L. Watson, Buffalo, 42,000 bu corn.
Prop Commodore, Buffalo, 60,000 bu corn.
Stmr Chicago, Buffalo, 48,000 bu corn and sundries.

Prop Commodore, Buffaio, 40,000 bu corn.
Stmr Chicago, Buffaio, 48,000 bu corn and sundries.
Prop Portage, Buffaio, 22,000 bu corn, 16,000 bu wheat.
Prop Scotia, Buffaio, 52,000 bu corn.
Prop Champiain, Buffaio, 13,000 bu corn.
Schr A. B. Moore, Buffaio, 22,000 bu corn.
Schr A. B. Moore, Buffaio, 20,000 bu corn.
Prop D. Ballentine, Buffaio, 20,000 bu corn.
Schr St. Lawrence, Buffaio, 20,500 bu fax.
Schr E. L. Danforth, Buffaio, 20,550 bu fiax.
Schr F. L. Danforth, Buffaio, 20,550 bu wheat.
Schr F. L. Danforth, Buffaio, 20,600 bu corn.
Prop Annie Young, Erie, 10,510 bu corn and sundries.
Schr Lone Star, Marinette, 6,300 bu corn.
Prop Annie Young, Erie, 10,510 bu corn.
Schr Scotia, Buffaio, 58,000 bu corn.
Schr Scotia, Buffaio, 58,000 bu corn.
Schr Japan, Prankfort, no cargo.
Schr Japan, Prankfort, no cargo.
Schr Schrase, Menominee, no cargo.
Schr Schrase, Menominee, no cargo.
Schr Live Oak, Ludington, no cargo.
Schr Live Oak, Ludington, no cargo.
Schr C. Neilson, Menominee, no cargo.
Schr C. Neilson, Menominee, no cargo.
Schr C. P. Boyce, Cedar River, no cargo.
Schr C. P. Boyce, Cedar River, no cargo.
Schr C. P. Boyce, Cedar River, no cargo.
Schr H. Hurger, Muskegon, no cargo.
Schr H. Hurger, Muskegon, no cargo. Schr H. Burger, Muskegon, no cargo.
Prop St. Joseph, Muskegon, no cargo.
Schr Adirondack, Muskegon, no cargo.
Prop Oswegatchie, Cleveland, 6,000 bu corn sundries.

A British Columbia Paper.

The Emery City (British Columbia) Sentinel says it is read in every house in that town; but there are only two houses, and one of those is the office of the Sentinel newspaper.

BUSINESS NOTICES. Congress Water-Cathartic and Alter-ative-is a well-known specific for constipation, indigestion, and an unormal liver, and kidneys.

Ninety years popular use attests its pure safety, and superiority to all waters of a class. Avoid all coarse, irritating waters, it eign and domestic; they impair the digest organs and kidneys, thereby inducing irrepa ble results. None genuide sold on draught.

For constipation, billiousness, gestion, headacha, take Arond's Ve Bowel Regulator. It acts like a charsuits: Pure blood, healthy complexionead. Price 50 cents. Depot, northeast Madison street and Fifth avenue.

Macalister's Cough Mixture-remedy for use in the family for cou bronchitis, asthma, consumption for ' whooping-cough and croup for child pared only by John P. Lee, corner fi Harrison streets, and for sale by all d

The public will beware of a fraudu-lent imitation of Dobbins' Electric Scap now be-ing forced on the market by misrepresentation It will ruin any clothes washed with it. Insi-upon having Dobbins' Electric.

Consumptive's Hope—A generous nu tritious diet, pure air, and Colden's Liebig Liquid Extract of Beef taken regularly. Travelers, stop at the Aster House, New York.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S

WEST END DRY GOODS H Madison and Peoria-sts.

GLOVES

Stock of FALL and WINTER

GLOVES and MITTENS In all the Latest Styles.

Ladies' Kid Gloves and Mittens, Sill and Plush Lined. Ladies' Kid Gloves and Mittens, Fur Trimmed. Ladies' Kid Gauntlets, Fur Trimmed. Ladies' Dog and Castor Gloves, 2, 3,

and 4 buttons. Ladies' and Children's Wool Mittens. in all the New Colors and Latest

Gents' Dogskin Gloves, Lined and Un-Gents' Fur-lined Gloves and Mittens. Gents' Cloth Gloves and Wool Mittens.

in great variety. We would also call special atten-

tion to our KID GLOVE DEPT., To which has been added a number of new brands of Kid Gloves of the most popular makes, that are being sold at prices that can-not be undersold in the city.

We have a complete assortment of Foster's Celebrated Patent Fastening Kid Gloves.

In all the different lengths. Great Bargain in 2-button Real Kid Gloves, in Black and Operas, 5 1-2, 5 3-4, and 6,

ONLY 25 CTS. CARSON, PIRIE & CO. UNDERWEAR.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

Underwear!

Men's. Shetland Scotch Wool, \$1.50 up. Merino, Cashmere, Worsted, Angola, Saxony, Silk, Cotton, and Flannel, in all grades, White and Colored.

Ladies'.

Union Suits in Scarlet and White; Guernsey Balbriggan (no buttons); Scarlet, Ecru, and Flesh-colored Silk Vests and Drawers; C. & W. Merino and Cashmere Underwear.

Children's. Full lines in every grade of Silk,

Lamb's Wool, Merino, Cashmere, Angola, From the Cheapest to the Best. Union Suits,

And everything in Underwear. Chas. Gossage & Co.,

State-st. Washington-st.

Epps' Cocoa.

BREAKPANT. BREAKFAST.

"By a therough knowledge of the natural laws by which govern the operations of digestion and natrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Couca. Fr. Exps has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately-flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors bitls. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up untistrong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are flusting around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatial shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly-nour-shed frame. "Civil Service Gasette.

Sold in tins (only 14-lb, and lb.), is elect

JAMES 17-17-8 a CO.

Homeopathic Chemists, London, Eng.

Also, Epps' Chocolate Essence, for afternoon use.

ERSEMEN!

Read Carefully the Appeal of Fellow-Countryman!

ons Why an Irishman Cannot Consistently Be a Modern Democrat.

ons Why His Instincts and Moral Faculties Make Him a Republican.

ns Why His Immediate Personal Interests mand His Affiliation with the

roago, Oct. 16—My IRISH PELLOW-CITIZENS:
pugh somewhat late in the campaign, so
arrayed am I by the cheering news from
and Indiana—news which surely indicates
many who formerly voted Democratic have
iged their opinious—that I cannot forbear
cessing you a few words before it is too late.
I many of you, I am an emigrant from old
I, with similar feelings, associations, and
brai antecedents. I came, like yourselves, to
cove my condition. Sustained by the same
as, buoyed up by the same aspirations for
ster life on a higher elevation in this famed
I, I can fully enter into your thoughts, your
y solicitude for more comfort, more material
sperity, and your just ambition to act your
per, independent part in the Government of
I, your adopted country, and I can thoroughly
lerstand your desire to act here with perfect
edom, untrammeled by conventional shams
the stitute to not dictation.

retand your desire to act here with perfect om, untrammeled by conventional shams ubmitting to no dictation.

ust, therefore, in presenting these few rest to your notice, that you will read them ust allowing prejudice or party spirit to obt the natural play of your intelligence,—that igence which is acknowledged by the civworld to be a characteristic feature of the race. When you come to see the false, deal, and specious veil that disguises the true diness of the Democracy of the present day, it you will not allow yourselves to be bull-pered at, or cajoled by hired roughs of your nationality, but

ublican ticket.
For thirty years I have been a student of morican history and an admirer of American attitutions. When on the trunk of the old Whigarry the Republican organization was grafted, became an active member, and bore my humber part in several successive campaigns. Reprining recently, after a residence of some years broad, I find the Republican party still steadily and enrnestly advocating the great principles or which it was organized, still furting, as of ore, its old antagonist, which, like the Stuarting, never learned anything good or forgot

and shoving to get before you at every hand's turn.

Is the Roman Catholic religion a factor in the anomaly of your close alliance with Democracy? Not a very powerful one, I fancy, for, although the clerky remonstrate in private and thuader ex-cathedra, Irish parents persist in sending their children to our free public schools, instead of to the seminaries controlled by the priesthood. Therefore it is not here the Republican shoe plaches the Irishman. Nor is there any one clause in the Republican platform opposed to what ought to be the honest convictions of an intelligent Roman Catholic Irishman. The truth is, the affinity between the Democratic party and you, my countrymen, seems to be at present due mainly to the accident of birth and the traditions of the family hearth. Had you been born in this country and educated in our public schools, it would have been otherwise; but coming over here in a green and mexperienced manhood, you are immediately pounced upon by

enced manhood, you are immediately pounced upon by

THE PROFESSIONAL TOUTERS
for the party, inoculeted with the virus of Democracy, and led captive to the Tweed or Kelly of the day, while your relatives and friends appliand. When you awake from the orgies of indenture your natural intelligence points out that you might perhaps better have not been in such unseemly haste that you might at least have looked at both sides before so rashly deciding your political fate. You are surrounded and enmeshed in such a web of evil associations that escape is now difficult. It is nearly twenty years since the last Democratic President, James Buchanan, surrendered the White House to the first Republican, the lamented Abraham Lincoin. All that time you have been out in the cold. Were the advantages of the Democratic alliance worth the sacrifices you made for it? Two-thirds of you have no recollection, for you were then in Ireland, of how the Irish population in this country were benefited by the Buchanan Administration. Learn now that the weakness or the treachery of that Democratic Cabinet caused a rebellion to break forth which cost the lives of thousands of your countrymen, many of them but just arrived. That your countrymen were swindled out of millions of hard-carned dollars by the worst banking system ever permitted in an enlightened country. Who rescued the Nation and restored her credit? Who crushed the Rebellion and introduced a sound currency? It was not the Democratic party.

But I is urged a change is desirable. For

rogant South.

To political wire-pullers, professional partisans, to bigots who will not and dullards who cannot understand the true bearings of the present political situation, I do not address myself. I appeal only to those who are independent enough to think for themselves and ealightened enough to draw just conclusions from admitted facts. Let us look at the matter SQUARE IN THE FACE.

On the 2d day of next November you will be called upon to vote on either of the two tickets in the field, the Republican or the Democratic; the other, the Greenback, being but a lame duck, is out of the race. Now, then, what principles does the Republican platform represent? Stripped of verbiage, simply these great cardinal points: First, indivisibility of the Union; second, political equality without respect to color; third, protection for those manufactures which free trade would ruin; and, fourth, a specie basis currency and the faithful discharge of our State and National obligations.

Against what does our party set its face: First,

second, against further grants of our public domain to private corporations; third, against the unrestricted immigration of Chinese; and, fourth, against polygamy. All these planks, four positive and four negative, in our platform seem to be worthy the support of enlightened patrictic citizens. Yet some of them do not find favor with the Democratic party, with which I trust you will cease further to identify yourselves. Of that party the Solid South, those who wore the gray and their descendants, constitute sevenninths, throwing 138 yotes out of 185 if the Democrats carry the election. That party, therefore, with sopredominating a Secesh element, is clearly not for the indivisibility of the Union, which is the first plank in the Republican platform. The second, namely, "Political equality without respect to color," the Solid South, which, as I have already stated, constitute seven-ninths of the Democratic party do not even wait for the success of that party to oppose. Practically in the South there is to-day no colored yote. We next come to the tariff plank, and here we are at direct issue with our Democratic friends. My Irish fellow-citizens, I tremble when I think what would become of you if we had free trade! At this moment there are hundreds of thousands of Irishmen employed in the great factories of New England, in the mines and foundries of Pennsylvania, in fact in every manufacturing State. Abolish our protective tariff, and instantly our manufacturing industries are struck with paralysis. No longer able to pay interest on the capital invested, it is withdrawn, the factories are shut up, the furnaces blown out, and hundreds of thousands of industrious Irishmen, who have thus voted for themselves.

Agricultures

is perhaps the only resource for many of them, but this pursuit involves the possession of a farm, teams, and implements, costing much money. Besides, such an accession to the tiliable acreage of the country would make farm products of such small value that, although you would be able to support your family, you could not clothe them very richly, notwithstanding the removal of the tariff on silk and cloth.

Moreover, the greatly increased demand for foreign manufactures and material consequent upon the opening of our ports would cause prices there to advance, so that instead of our people reaping the advantage of a limited tariff, normous profits would swell the pockets of the bloated English cottonocracy, while you with difficulty eke out an existance on a farm, if you are even fortunate enough to have one. Depend upon it, free-trade is not, at present, good policy for this country. By the operation of a wise and discriminating tariff, protecting only those industries which need protection, our manufactures are so stimulated that after a few years more the number of industries needing protection will become

a few years more the number of industries needing protection will become

COMPARATIVELY SMALL,

and finally I have no doubt free-trade will be welcomed as a means of furnishing a greater field for the consumption of those increased products of our factories which it will be then poweries to destroy. Coming to the fourth plank in the Republican platform, "A specie-basis currency, and the faithful discharge of our State and National obligations." Under a Democratic Administration the country was flooded with willcast currency, redeemable God knows where. As to meeting State and National obligations, whether the Solid South, which, as I have already stated twice, constitutes sevennints of the Democratic party, will carry out this honest policy may be best ascertained by inquiring in every Southern Capital, from Richmond to Little Rock. No Republican State repudlates, and the more Republican a State is the better, as a rule, is if fuancially fixed.

Now, with regard to what I have called the negative blanks in the Republican platform: The first is against sectarianizour free public schools. As it is mainly the Roman Catholic clergy who are in favor of sectarian schools, and as the practice of Irish Democrats agrees with that of Republicans, I need not enlarge further on this point. It may be held to be admitted. The second negative blank is "Against further grants of our public domain to private corporations." This is simply averring that the period when it was wise to subsidize railway enterprise is past, and that so rapid is the growth of the Western States and Territorics, so quickly are they being filled up by hardy, industrious, and thrifty immirrants, there is no longer any necessity for enriching private corporations at the public expense, italiway enterprise does not need these subsidies now.

Against

Railway enterprise does not need these subsidies now.

Against

THE TWO LAST REGATIVE PLANKS
of the Republican party, the unrestricted immigration of the Chinese and polyramy, I apprehend you, my Ir.sh fellow-citizons, and I can have no difference of opinion. We do not want the Mongolian race to shove us bask into the Atlantic Ocean, and our views on matrimony are, I am well persuaded, of the good old-fashioned sort. In conclusion, my Irish fellow-citizens, let me implore you to cast off the scales from your eyes and whavever manacles fetter the independence of your action. Vote not because you are afraid of his Reverence or Big Mick, vote not because your father voted so or your grandfather. Time is passing away, issues are changing, new factors in the solution of political problems ever arising. Be for once independent, and vote for the principles which are best calculated to promote your own interests and the general welfare; vote for principles which, whether you support them or not, must surely in the end prevail, and, if unhappily not in this coming erisis, Exoriare aliquis nostres ex ossibus uitor. Your fellow-countryman, WILLIAM L. BARRINGTON.

A Very Sad Affair.

Rockland Courier.

A Rockland young man until quite recently was courting a fat girl at the North End, and had progressed very favorably with his suit. One evening last week he dressed up in his best clothes, carefully combed his hair, and started out to make his tri-weekly visit to his fair one, who was waiting in the parlor with fond expectation in her heart, and a cold in her head, superinduced by the fluctuating weather. This was, as you might say, the prolog to the tragedy. It appears, moreover, that the fat girl's fatherwho is worth many thousand dollars in good, sensible bonds, and, as a consequence, is an object of the young man's tender regard—had for several nights previous been the victim of some unknown miscreant who had raided on his hen-pen with disastrous effect. Sick of such foolishness, he had prepared a ghastly retribution fo

for the party, inoculested with the virus of Democracy, and led captive to the Treed or Kelly of the day, while your relatives and friends appliand. When you awake from the orgics of Indenture your natural intelligence points of the day, while your relatives and friends appliand. When you awake from the orgics of Indenture your natural intelligence points of the property of the personal party of the personal party deciding your political fate. You are surrounded and emmeshed in such a web of evil associations that escape is now difficult. It is ussociations that escape is now difficult. It is president. James Buchanan, surrendered the White House to the first Republican, the lamented Abraham Lincoln. All that time you have been out in the cold. Were the advantages of the Democratic alliance worth the sacrifices you made for it? Two-thirds of you have no house the first population in this country were benefited by the Buchanan Administration. Learn now that the weakness or the treachery of that Democratic Cabinet coat the lives of thousands of your countrymen, many of them but just arrived. That your countrymen were swinded out of millions of hard-earned dollars by the worst banking system ever permitted in an enlightened country. Who rescued the Nation and swill controlled the Nation and swill be all like a will and made average. A yell that tore the assure robe of night, fairly knocked the office of the property of the swill be worst banking system ever permitted in an enlightened country. Who rescued the Nation and swill be all like a will an under the present the property of the swill be all like as will and interest party.

But it is urged a change is desirable. For what is it desirable? I apprehend mainly by the properties and the properties of the pulpoce basis, our foreign relations peaceful, our foreign trade common, crops unipercedented. By whom is this change considered desirable? I apprehend mainly by the hopp of filling offices is a mistake, You have we have a properties and the properties of the pu

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

large Vield of Corn-Keeping Onions and Cabbages—Gath-ering Apples—Fall-Plowing — Fire-Blight and Yellows—National Crop-

Reports.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Oct. 16.—In the last Rural New-Yorker the editor gives the result of growing two varieties of corn on his farm on Long Island, without farm-manure. The varieties were what are known as "Chester County Mammoth" and "Blount's Prolific." The former, it is estimated, will yield 300 bushels of ears, or 150 bushels of shelled corn, to the acre, while the latter will do equally as well. The editor comments upon the absence of ma-

BEE-PASTURAGE.

One of the most valuable plants for honey is the mellot, or sweet clover. We have had it growing in considerable quantity for several seasons, and, wet or dry, it is always in bloom, and covered with bees early and late. It grows admirably along ditches and in low ground. The American Apricularist bears strong testimony as to the "staying" qualities of melliot, or sweet clover, and its adaptability to any climate. It says: "Except the mammoth mignonette (Reseda grandiflora), we know of no plant so well calculated to serve every turn, and agala repeat our advice to plant sweet clover plentifully—everywhere. See to it, in October or November, that all waste places are seeded in melliot, and early in spring scatter mammoth mignonette in every place overlooked this fall with melliot. The happy, contented hum of your bees, and the generous return of beautiful, rich honey, will well repay you for the little trouble involved."

If apiarians would take more pains to provide their hoes with magnones would

where they grew, and piles them in carefully on this, and puts more chaff on top, and covers up with a foot of dirt from each side, and packs it smooth with the spade, where they can remain a part or all the winter, or until wanted. They were quoted at \$1.25 last winter and spring in Minneapolis. If they freeze, it will make no difference; they will come dut all right when the frost leaves the ground. Cabbages may be pulled up on a dry day and packed in the other end of the pit, roots up, and also covered with straw and dirt.—when they or the onions can be taken out as wanted. The cellar is one of the worst places to keep onions or cabbages in, as it is almost always too damp or warm.

It must, however, be remembered that, in our common prairle soil, a very small hole dug into the ground becomes filled with water; therefore pains must be taken to insure perfect drainage, or the experiment will be a failure.

GATHERING APPLES

now consumes the time of the orcharpist. It is recommended to allow the fruit to lie under the trees, or in open sheds in shallow pilos, for a few days before placing them in the cellar, Wormy or bruised fruit should never be put away with sound fruit.

Maj. Freas, the venerable editor of the Germantown Telegraph, advises to pack appies in cry barrels, and keep them under a shed, protected against rain or moisture, to remain there until late in November and freezing weather approaches; then to remove them to a cold, dry cellar, and headed-up the barrels, is as good as any way, where the quantity on hand is larve, and the purpose is to keep them over winter for spring sales. In fact, he has known apples put up in this way that have been preserved sound and good into June!

FALL-PLOWING

grows more in favor with the farmers of Central Illinois with each trial. In a little trip through wisconsin and Northern Illinois made last November, we noted that there were but three kinds of surface visible, viz.; pasture or meadow, ground sowed with whent, and that already plowed. Besides the advant

over every foot of land possible before it freezes up.

FIRE-BLIGHT AND YELLOWS.

Prof. Burrill, of the Industrial University, has recently demonstrated the fact that fire-blight in apple-trees and the yellows in the peach-tree are the same disease, or caused by the same bacterium. In time, perhaps, the Professor will discover a remedy, or, what is better, a preventive, for both diseases, although the minuteness of the bacteria, and the many opportunities they have of fastening upon plant-growth, make the undertaking rather doubtful of success.

NATIONAL CROP-REPORTS.

dertaking rather doubtful of success.

A meeting of the various State Boards of Agriculture, to consider the advisability of a series of inter-State crop-reports, is soon to be held. The trouble with all crop-reports, both State and National, is, that they come too late to be news, and are of no practical value whatever to the agriculturist. All the crop-reports printed by the State or National Government have never added a cent's value to the crops in the markets of the world. The daily press has spread the information sought for by speculators, and needed by them, months in advance.

RURAL JR.

THE FIELD AND STABLE.

Veterinary Hygiene, C.: The Digesti-bility of Food as Depending upon the Animal Itself-Its Genus, Age, Condition as to Health or Disease, Etc., Influence the Digestibility of

Etc., Influence the Digestibility of the Food.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ocrober 16.—One and the same kind of food may be easy and may be difficult of digestion, and may even cause digestive disorders in one animal while it does not at all incommode the digestive organs of another. Its action depends upon the peculiarities and the scitvity and efficiency, or inscitvity and inefficiency, of the digestive apparatus of the animal which consumes it. A great many things influence the digestibility of the food; and so it happens very often that one and the same kind of food, easily digested by some animals, is only with great difficulty or not at all digested by others. In the first place, the digestive organs of the various or growing two varieties of corn on his farm on Long Handback are known as "Chester County Mammoth" and "Blount's Profile." The former, it is estimated, will yield 300 bushels of ears, or 150 bushels of shelled corn, to the acre, while the latter will do equally as well. The editor comments upon the absence of manure, and then states that—

more, and then states that—

sheen rushed has received no farm-manure in seven years. It had been mown and in pasture during that time. The soft was plowed under in early winter, and this spring was thoroughly harrowed and rolled. The corn was drilled in twelvie to fifteen inches apart, the drills four feet to corn-tertilizer, at the rust of 300 pounds to the acre, was given previous to the last harrowing. It received another application of the same fertilizer, at the rust of 300 pounds to the acre, was given previous to the last harrowing. The field was cultivated four times,—twice with however, and only 300 pounds per acre; and, when eightone lines to two feet high, another. The field was cultivated four times,—twice with however, and only 300 pounds per acre; and, when eightone lines to two feet high, another application of the same fertilizer, at the rust of 100 pounds per acre; and, when eightone lines to two feet high, another application of the same fertilizer, at the rust of 300 pounds to the acre, was given previous to the last harrowing. The field under Chester we have always considered the poorest of the farm. It had not been provided and the provided of the pro

jaw had insufficient exercise, and have become weak, and the salivary glands have become partially inactive. Such in animal may after some time become able again to digest whole grain, if the quantity fed is at first very small and gradually increased. By giving the digestive organs of an animal gradually increased exercise, the same can be strengthened so as to become able to digest with comparative facility food that is in itself difficult of digestion.

THE CONDITION OF THE DIGESTIVE APPARATUS AS TO HEALTH AND DISEASE is also of considerable influence. If the digestive organs are weakened by disorder or disease, even common and otherwise easily-digested food becomes often difficult of digestion. For instance, a horse that has had several attacks of colic is apt to suffer from indigestion or get colic from food which is digested without any difficulty whatever by a healthy animal, or which causes no incommodation to other animals. Cattle which have been bloated several times will easily bloat again if consuming food that is a little deficient in tonic properties, and therefore not able to excite a weakened stomach to proper activity.

The quantity, too, of the food consumed de-

proper activity.

The quantity, too, of the food consumed deserves consideration, and particularly is of no little importance in regard to animals with a simple stomach. The greater the quantity of the food consumed, the more time, and the food consumed, the more time, and the property of the food consumed, the more time, and the food consumed for the stomach cannot be, or is not, supplied with a sufficient quantity of blood to produce an adequate amount of gastric juice, a part of the food will remain undigested, and even disorders of various kind, but especially such as have their source in a disturbance of the circulation of the blood in the body, may be the consequence. Condiments—such as sat, spices of various kinds, mastard, horse-radish, bitter roots and herbs, alcoholic substances, etc.,—may, under circumstances, improve the disestibility of certain kinds of food, especially of such as lack a sufficiency of tonic properties to excite the digestive organs to activity. Some of themsalt (chloride of sodium), for instance—are often necessary to supply constituents elements of the digestive juices. Such is the case especially in regard to ruminants.

On the other hand, the digestion of the food is also interfered with by a consumption of large quantities of mucilaginous and warm fluids, acids, astringent substances, rate and oils, etc.; and still more by continued, as the substances and substances and substances are substances and indusence, but, as it is rapidly digested on the most age, and the muscles, and leaves the digestive apparatus an insufficient supply.

The Influence of the most age of the productive of the circulation of the blood and the productive of warm fluids, and will ask for frequent meals. If feed exclusively with such food, so

HORTICULTURE.

The Puture of the Mississtppi Valley Horticultural Society—What Its Presi-dent, Parker Earle, Thinks Ought to Be Done—A Satisfactory Talk with John P. Reynolds, Secretary of the Chicago Inter-State Exposition Com-pany, on the Subject.

BELDEN AVENUE, Chicago, Oct. 14.—The horticulturists of this great Mississippi Valley form a mighty army, whose influence and labors are indispensable to the comfort and prosperity of the Nation, and they are usually able to carry forward any undertaking or work to which they set themselves; but, in the formation of the Mississippi Valley Horticultural Society, at St. Louis, last September, they "caught a Tartar," and more than a Tartar; and, we may as well confess it now as later, it is a question what to do with it. It was such a big thing, the fame whereof has gone abroad, till our largest cities even stand in awe of it; and it is not known whether there is a metropolis in the land that has boldness and daring enough to invite our next September show of fruit. It costs something to wield so much of an elephant. Besides, the thing is likely (as everything else does) to grow with its years. If this year at St. Louis it took \$5,000 to meet expenses, next year at Chicago or Cincinnati it will take \$5,000 to carry out the program and to do bare justice to the great horticultural industries of this great Valley. The first men in

and to do bare justice to the great horticultural industries of this great Valley. The first men in the horticultural world, in this country, are in this venture, and they mean business. They are ready, with a place and facilities given, to make an annual show of fruits and horticultural products that is a show,—"good as a circus" for the money, and having an educational power in certain directions (in the study of fruits, names, varieties, and adaptation to soils, etc.) surpassing what any industrial College can give. That the object is a worthy one, and in every way desirable, is admitted without controversy. We have had one show of fruit; as a show it was a great success. But the expenses were met by voluntary contributions of the members of the Society and their friends, and it proved a burden that will not again be assumed by the fruit-prowers. They are willing to give their fruit and their time, and pay their own expenses; and what they ask is a place and facilities to make the show, and money to pay the premiums,—ay \$5,000. The proposition is a liberal one on the part of our horticultural friends, and we think we can see where the other party to the contract lives and works.

we can see where the other party to the contract lives and works.

Meeting the President of this Society the other day.—Mr. Parker Earie, of Cobden,—he spoke freely of what he thought ought to be done, in order to the success of this Society and its exhibitions (and we thought just so too, it may be needless to say). His idea is, that the Mississippi Valley Horticultural Society should be located, and that the location should be Chicago, and the place the Exposition Building; and that the Fruit Show should become a part of the annual exposition. The managers of the Exposition on their part, should furnish permanent quarters for the Fruit Show, by building an addition to their building, or otherwise providing the room; and that they should appropriate \$5,000 to the puyment of premiums. The fruit-growers, on their part, will obligate themselves to make the show of fruit, and to keep it up during the whole period of six weeks, more or less, that the Exposition is open to the public.

It is believed that this new attraction at this

more or less, that the Exposition is open to the public.

It is believed that this new attraction at this time and place, if permanently located here, will be self-sustaining, and will prove a very attractive feature of the Exposition itself. And this can hardly be doubted.

There is not enough of horticultural knowledge and interest among the people to sustain a migratory Horticultural Society of such proportions as it is proposed to make of this. But, combining this interest with so many other interests, we make an exhibition that will draw everybody to the show who can raise 25 cents. Who doubts that such a show of fruit at the Exposition Building as was seen at St. Louis last September would increase the receipts materially and justify this new expenditure?

We yesterday conversed with Mr. J. P. Reynolds, Secretary of the Exposition Stock Company, and to whose management the success of this institution is greatly due, and he approved of the above suggestion, and said that the subject would come before the managers of the Exposition in due time; and the probabilities are that the way may be opened to give to the Missission! Valley Horticultural Society lease

Ittle higher into the horse's mouth, and would cannine every molar or grinder. One by one, the business would not be so precarious as it generally is.

A Minnesota writer says, in the New York Sun, that he makes as deep a pit as be can with plow for cuions and cabbares in a dry, sheltered place near the house, scraping out all the loose dirt with a hoe, and putting in some whole grain, because the same have become unlink and puts more chaff on top, and covers up with a foot of dirt from each side, and packs it

Beasons Why Every Voter Who Loves His Country Should Vote for Garfield and Arthur—United We Stand, Divided We Fall—A Democratic "Confedera-tion" the Laughing-Stock of the Whole Civilized World.

Whole Civilized World.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—It is hard to tell—and no CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—It is hard to tell—and no-body, I suppose, has ever found out—what are the principles of the Democratic party of to-day, except this State-rights doctrine,—making the General Government subservient to the States,—and a negation of everything that is good and noble and leads to prosperity. If the Democratic State-rights doctrine is carried out, it will lead to dissension, weakness, and imbeell-ity at home and abroad,—to the same condition which in Germany every patriot and every thinking citizen deplored for sixty years. The German history, familiar to every intelli-gent American, presents an interesting parallel, and shows what Democratic supremacy and Democratic doctrines will lead to, and also what a continuance of Republican rule will accom-plish.

plish.

In 186 Napoleon destroyed the German Empire, splintered the whole country, formed the "Rhein-Bund" (Rhine Confederation) under "Rhein-Bund" (Rhino Confederation) under French protectorate, and made war on the other German States. Thus the German people were compelled to fight each other. In 1815, after Napoleon had been conquered, the Vienna Congress, in which the people had no voice, established in Germany thirty-four sovereign States, very loosely united into the so-called German Diet, which, on account of its weakness, imbeculity, and want of authority, soon became the laughing-stock of all Europe. The Vienna Congress did exactly the same with Germany that our Bourbon friends (?) intend to do with this country: they broke up the German Nationality, and established in its stead thirty-four weak, imbecile, and always dissenting States, each of them anxious to exercise a bit of sovereignity. Each of them, in fact, established duty lines and a tariff of its own; and, as a consequence, German commerce and industry became each of them anxious to exercise a bit of sovereignity. Each of them, in fact, established duty
lines and a tariff of its own; and, as a consequence, German commerce and industry became
nii,—was wiped out of existence. In 1822, patriotic Germans, inding that the people, instead of
having been rewarded for their victory over the
French conqueror, were punished with dissension and want of liberty,—a citizen of one little
State could only with the greatest difficulty become a citizen of another German State, and
was compelled to remain his lifetime where he
was born,—tried to rouse public opinion to effect
a change for the better, and were punished by
the petry authorities with imprisonment and
exile. In 1848 the whole people rose and demanded Union and Liberty. They offered the
Imperial Crown to the then King of Prussia,
but the latter, being a coward, loving
his ease more than the welfare of the country,
and dreading the jealousy of the other thirtythree States, declined; and the whole movement
bore but little fruit, except filling the prisons
and America with the very best of Germany's
citizens. In 1849 the German Nation—50,000,000
people—had to brook insult from little, insignificant Denmark, which dared to do, and did do,
with a member of the German Diet (Holstein)
just exactly what it pleased,—trampling the
rights of that Duchy under foot. Germany, or
rather the German Diet, was too weak, too imbecile, and had, like Buchaman, no means to
stop the disruption of Germany, and to hinder
Denmark from violating the rights of a sovereign German State, a member of the Diet.

In 1866 the weakness and want of authority of
the German plet, and the jealousy of the several sovereign States, led to the short but
bloody war between Prussia and Austria, or between North and South. This war, though, resulted in a more compact Union of Northern
Germany was only a partial Union, did not satisfy
the German people, and was by no means the
beginning of this century, a German
"Zoli-Verein." This Union of

he will reap what he deserves, and what he sows.

It is probably true that the neighbors of Germany are more powerful than ours, and Germany, for that reason, may need a stronger Central Government; but is not England our neighbor, and as powerful as any Empire on Earth. Further, would Mexico respect the rights of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, or California, if the latter were sovereign States, and our National Government as weak as the inte German Diet? Or would Canada (even if the British Government is left out of consideration) respect the rights of Maine or Michigan, if the Democratic State-rights doctrine should prevail? And will it not be easy for the always aggressive Roman Catholic Church to make inroads on our Republican institutions, if every one of our thirty-eight States were covereign, above the National Government, and the latter as weak as the lamented (?) German Diet?

All these are pertinent questions, which may be well considered by every voter before he goes to the polis, and by all Germans and Italians in particular. Every one who prefers being a citizen of a prosperous and powerful Nation, and the widest personal rights and liberties, to citizenship of a small State, and to being hedged in within the borders of such a State, will surely vote in November the Republican ticket.

A FABLE.

Something After the Style of the Per-

Detroit Free Press.

One day, when summer had begun her business of blistering the ears of small boys, and helping the ice-men to grow rich and high-nosed, an old goose suspended her frog-hunting operations in the pond and called her three dear goslings about her for a family chat.

called her three dear goslings about her for a family chat.

"My dear, dear daughters," she began, as she put up one foot to see if her beau-catchers were properly curled, "I am grieved that we are compelled to reside in such a neighborhood as this. Since your father died and I got his life insurance, I have found no one here good enough for me to associate with. You, too, have had a hard time. The young ganders around here are a mud-puddle set, and the old widowers would have to be parboiled a whole week before a wolf could chew them. We must continue to reside here for a time, but that is no reason why any of you should remain single."

The goslings blushed and hid their heads, as proper young goslings should, and the mother arched her neck and continued:
"Of course I want you all to marry rich young ganders, and put on the style that becomes the daughters of a goose like me. It is true that your father was brought up with a lame dog, and that I was glad enough to get a mud hole to swim in, but things have changed. If I don't set the fashious for this locality I at least lead the styles, and no other goose dares quack her mouth until I give the signal."

Here she plumed her feathers and gave a hiss which was heard clean over to the barn-

The best places were everywhere reserved for them, and such other geese as they could not swim over they stared out of countenance and passed around. Arabella saddened, Viola gushed, and Eleanor wept, and three sleek-looking Foxes, wearing mutton-chop whiskers, and speaking with a lisp, were caught in the traps. It was a happy idea to have three weddings at once, and to be in a hurry about it before the Foxes could get away, and the plan was duly carried out.

The honeymoon had only begun when one Fox was arrested for having too many gesling wives. A second turned out to be a buzzard in disguise, and he stole old Mother Goose's diamonds, and lit out, while the third got drunk, and was smothered in the mud. Whet the downhearted and chagrined quartet had waddled back to their own frog-pond, feet sore and feathers missing, and ashameu to look old friends in the face, a drake waiked down to the bank and said: "While I would not utter one quack to add to your overwrought feelings, let me in all kindness gently remark that the difference between marrying a home gander or a foreign fox is seldom seen by a goose until she has been baked and eaten."

gently remark that the diliterence between marrying a home gauder or a foreign fox is seldom seen by a goose until she has been baked and eaten."

Queen Pomare—The Can—Can Suggested by the Queen of the Cannibal Islands.

Para Letter to London Pall Mall Gazette.

I suppose we are to have a Senator and a Deputy for Tabiti, since the Tabitian's group of islands are now grafted on Republican France.

Gandis to keep his Royal title. The source of the suppose we are to have a Senator and source of the suppose of these no longer Gandis to keep his Royal title. The suppose we see to be a subject for chansonniers and vaudevillists thirty-six years ago. Jeal-ousy, they assumed, of the easy-mannered beauties there was the mainspring of the evangelical Pritchard's opposition to the French naval officers who attempted to establish an Oriental protectorate in the islands. He had had until they came a lotus-eater's puradise all to himself. The humble-pie which the British Covernment forced down Louis Phillippe's throat gave rise to a state of feeling that rendered 1815 possible. The humble-pie which the British Covernment forced down Louis Phillippe's throat gave rise to a state of feeling that rendered 1815 possible. The humble-pie which the British Covernment forced down Louis Phillippe's throat gave rise to a state of feeling that rendered 1815 possible. The humble-pie which the British Covernment forced down the Parisan imagination by sketches which Admiral Dupelit-Trouars gave of Queen Pomare and for maids of honor the werid owes the can-can. A certain griset of an African type of beauty and African type of development of Queen Victoria, which were yielded to. To that diplomatic incident, and the effect produced on the Parisan imagination by sketches which Admiral Dupelit-Trouars gave of Queen Pomare and her maids of honor the werid owes the can-can. A certain griset of an African type of beauty and African type of weathy and African type of weathy and African type of weathy and African type of the parisan whom the dista

DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S

Healthy Perspiration.

It neutralizes the hereditary taint or polocol, which generates Scrofnia, Erysips manner of skin diseases and internal humo

Disease of the Stomach and Liver DEAR SIE: Suffering for some time with Headard Disease of the Stomach and Liver, I was industrous your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, whitestored me to perfect beauth and strength.

No. 3) Eighth-st.

DEAR STR: I have been using your INDIAN BLOD BYRUP for some time, and am perfectly estined with the results. It Purifies the Blood, Restores for Ap-petite, Strengthens the Nerves, Regulates the ston-ach and Bowers, and Relieves Resultant the ston-ach and Bowers, and Relieves Resultant in the ston-mer, be without it. Kidney Disease.

Fisher, Champairn Co. III.

DEAR SIR: This is to cortify that your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP has done no more good for Ridary
Complaint and Heart Disease than any other medical ever used. It also cured one of my chidren of
Chilis and Scrotula.

MARGARET CHIM.

goose dares quack her mouth until I give the signal."

Here she plumed her feathers and gave a hiss which was heard clean over to the barnyard, and the delighted goslings swam around her and applauded.

"Therefore, my dear goslings, I have planned a trip for us all. As rich ganders do not seek us out, we will seek for them. While I am none too old to marry again, being far from an old goose, I shall not allow the thought to enter my head, but shall devote all my time to securing suitable mates for you. Arabella, you must pencil your eyebrows, and wear a sad, faraway iook, and quote poetry. Viola, you must be gushing and frank, and taik about our bonds, and dlamonds, and servants. Eleanor, you must seem innocent and confiding, and if you can be found weeping now and then, it will surely lead to a proposal. Now, then, to get ready."

A few days later the quartet appeared at a frog-pond much frequented by fashionable fowls and animals, and they had no sooner struck the water than they created a swell.

The best places were everywhere reserved for them, and such other geese as they could not swim over they stared out of countenance Chills Cured. DEAR SIR: I find your INDIAN BLOOD STATE
speedily cures Chilis, and can recommend it as to
best medicine in the country for Kheumatism an
Neuraigia. All that It Is Recommended to Be DEAD SIR: I have found, by giving your NbL HOOD SYRUP a fair trust, that it is all it is reco-sended to be, and advise any one who may be my easilth to give it a trial. Chills Cured. Neoga, Camberland Ca, II.

DEAE SIR: My daughter had Chills for house months, and I tried almost everything, but whee effect until I commenced the use of your INDIA BLOOD SYRUP, a short trial of which effect under the Syrup has also greatly benefited rest of my family, and I have had no use for a does since I have had your medicine in my house. I would not be without it, and recommend its mas for suffering humanity.

"MOSSANNAH LAWMENCE." Pain in the Back.

Waterman Statios, ile Kaib Co., Ill.

DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your INDIAS
BLOOD SYNUP has cured me of Pais in the Sack.
It is a valuable medicine.

MRS. WOOD. Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

DEAR SIE: This is to certify that your INMAR BLOOD SYRUP, which I procured from your acceptance of the procured from your acceptanc

DEAR SIR: Your great Indian BLOOD SYEUT the best medicine I ever used for Heart Disease.

Testopolis, Efinchem Co. III.
DEAR SIR: Your great Indian BLOOD SYEUT the best medicine I ever used for Heart Disease. I secommend it to all similarly afficised.

HEN STALLINGS.

The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man!

9,000,000 Bottles

It Stimulates the Pryaline in the Salty which converts the Start and Sugar of a food into glucose. A deficiency in Pryaline causes Wind and Souring of the food in the start of the start

CAUTION TO DRUCCISTS. Beware of Counterfeit Medicine. I employ a aveling agents or runners to solicit trade from tra-

TESTIMONIALS.

ILLINOIS.

An Excellent Remedy.

Third-Day Chills.

This Syrup possesses Varied Pre

All that It Is Recommended to Be.

Kansas, Edgar Co. III.

DRAR SIR: I have used your excellent INDLAS

BLOOD SYRUP in my family for the past after years
and have always found it just as recommended. Its
the best family medicine ever used in my family.

Mick M. A. BURES.

Diseases of the Lungs.

Benton, Frankisto, III.

DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your INDIA

BLOUD SYRUP has cared me of Lang Disease, which
had been troubling me for a long time. I chearfully
recommend it to all suffering humanity.

1881A WITTINGTOK.

Dyspepsia Cured.

Dyspepsia Cured.

Plymouth, Hancoct Co. III

DEAR SIR: I have been troubled with Silicanomand Dyspepsia, and indigestion, and have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and found it to be a service of the s

An Agent's Testimony.

Woodland, Iraquots Co. H.

DEAR SIR: I can say that your INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP has no equal for Constitution. Sci. dische, Pain in the Bowles, and Chilis, and I can saily
recommend its use to suffering humanity.

Recommends It to All.

Aurora, Kase Co. H.
BLOOD SYRUP with beneficial results, and I that is a good medicine to build up the system general.

Would recommend it to all suffering from the slay.

Would recommend it to all suffering from the slay.

Would recommend it to all same many and the beautiful and the beau

Pennsle Weakness.

Pontine, Livingston County, IL.

Pontine, Livin LISTOF WHOLESALE DEALERS

Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Symp.

VAN SCHAACE, STEVENSON & CO. S and M Laboration, Plummer & Co., S and M Laboration, S and M Laboration, Plummer & Co., S washed

CHURCH AFFAL

Or. Thomas' Case Again the Rock River Con

Doctor's Reply, Alr. Printed. Committee Is Appo Decide as to Furt Action.

Rules for the

ois Baptists in Councilconsin Methodist

BOCK RIVER CONFERE Special Disputes to The Chicago ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 18.—The Conference opened at 9 o'clock with Bishop John F. Hurst The session was quite largely all felt deep interest in the bu

After the usual devotional After the usual devotional errogular order of business was ta H. Milles was granted a supern lationship on account of ill heal T. Roberts, coming from the Bapnation, was admitted to work.

The following were then admit Joseph T. Roberts, Watson Gra C. Wi Icox. N. A. Sunderlin, M. and John Kellogg. at this point in the proc

H. W. Thomas arose, and asked lege of reading a paper he had reply to the action of the C. Saturday last. The paper was that which appeared in Monday During the reading of the paper DR. THOMAS WAS LOUDLY so much so that the presiding I

After the Doctor had finished Rev. W. S. Harrington, of bago Street Church, of arose and asked Mr. the reply had been in the Chicago morning dailies Dr. Thomas said that a reprint learned that he would make ong as he was going to read it, him have it, and it was sent by te evening. The Doctor then took M. M. Parkhurst moved that the Dr. Tibbals arose, and asked the character of Dr. Thoma passed. The Bishop replied that the Conference had the right at any moment they saw fit. On motion of W. M. Goodfellor

ations of any nature.

S. A. W. Jewett presented resolution and moved its adopt

of Trustees of the Con-

carried: Resolved. That a committee of fi ed to consider the paper presented Thomas, the committee to make as they may see suitable, the re submitted to the Conference for a The Chair appointed as such (A. W. Jewett, A. W. Patten, R. F. Stewart, and F. P. Cleveland,
The Bishop then called for standing Committees, after whi

THE EVENING SES o'clock, with an immense au

church.

The opening services were of W. Dandy. Bishop Hurst too and proceeded with the business ference. The first thing in ord reading of the report for ference Stewards. There raised during the year for claimants, \$4,924.50, or \$900 in cyear. The report, together with mendations of the Stewards if the sum to be raised next year,

The different standing co-continued their reports, after which remarks were made or Dr. Dandy and by Bishop Hi the works of the Methodist Tations the works of the Methodist Ti stitute.

Just before the Conference a Bishop presented Elder W. H. Mendota District, with an elegr set, as a testimonial from the that district. Elder H. L. presented with a watch from the ciergymen on his dist Lenbarger, of the Dixon Di gold watch.

The retiring Elders made propriate remarks in accepting The presentation occupied a time of the evening session that the on the Thomas matter were to report. The Committee ha at work for nearly twelve hour Conference adjourned early, it has it will be considered the the morning.

CORRESPONDENCE To the Editor of The Chicago

To the Editor of The Chicago CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—The de ence reported in to-day's TRIB Dr. Thomas as a willful di peace of the Church, and peoudoes not resign, as did Prof. S misunderstand the position of it is strangely misunderstood. Prof. Swing belonged to a binds all its preachers to believe the control of the control

and as such he resists it.

I Do Not SEE
that Dr. Thomas could resig
himself in the position of te
tion, not only for himself by
others who are interested
whether a church member
dogma adopted by a majority
ers of achurch after his accep
without any condition in the
shall contract or enlarge his
he may be required to do so.

If the Conference or Bisho
him to membership and if
preach failed in duty, it is
Dr. Thomas, that must suff
did not lay upon him the vo
bind him to believe in and
trines of the literal and etc
the wicked, the imputation o
and the equal inspiration and
every part of the Bible, it we
that he

and, being in, it is not easy conference can call upon hour in order to atone for the other Conference. If he has laid upon him in his ordina can ask no more. Whatever the trouble may be, it is to be sens of Chicago will call Music-Hall to hold service of ings, so as to supplement the Swing, extend the great religion in the centre of this great tute Christian teaching for and buffeonary on the one

Discuses, Pover d Dropsy, CEDY KNOWN to Man ! 000 Bottles ses Varied Pro he Ptynine in the Sales Starch and Sugar of

N TO DRUCCISTS. TIMONIALS.

ILLINOIS. he Stomach and Live

Mattoon, Coles Co., Ill.
and your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP
hills, and can recommend it as the
the country for Khoumatism and
ELI MITCHELL

Chills Cured.

Waterman Station, De Kalb Co., III. his is to certify that your INDIAN has cured me of Pain in the Back. nedicine. MRS. WOOD.

for Heart Disease.
Teutopolis, Effingham Co., III.
For The Teutopolis of the Teutopo t Is Recommended to Be.

Kansas, Edgar Co., Ill.

have used your excellent INDLAS
in my family for the past five years,
s found it just as recommended. It is
medicine ever used in my family
MRS-M. A. BURKS.

ever Falls to Cure.

I have used your Induan BLOOD amps in my Stomach and also for my serie troubled with spasms, and in both d a complete cure.

ELIZABETH METZE

Agent's Testimony.
Woodland, Iroquois Co., Ill.
can say that your INDIAN BLOOD
ac equal for Constipation, Sick-Headthe Howles, and Chilis, and I can safely
ause to suffering humanity.
HUODA REED. commends It to All.

Aurora Kane Co. III.
I have used some of your INDIAS
IP with beneficial results, and I think is
cine to build up the system generallymend it to all suffering from behilty.

J. W. MOON.

Pemale Weakness.

Pontiac Livingston County, Ill.
This is to certify that I have been
ted by using your great INDIAN BLOOD
mover to years of age, and have been
bled with Weakness. Your medicine
of like a young girl. I can recommend is
remedy.

WHOLESALE DEALERS Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup.

CHICAGO, ILL.

PLUMMER & CO., SS and & Labora. PULLER, SI Market-st. KING, SI Laborat. TENBURGH & CO., SS Walsah Sh.

Rheumatism.

Ighau, Kankakee Co., Ill., May IR 1878.

I was a great sufferer from Rheumatism relief until I commenced using you in the last of the las

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—The debate in Conference reported in to-day's Tribuna represents Dr. Thomas as a willful disturber of the peace of the Church, and people ask why he does not resign, as did Prof. Swing, Now, I misunderstand the position of Dr. Thomas, or it is strangely misunderstood.

Prof. Swing belonged to a Church which binds all its preachers to believe and teach certain dogmas; and he, having taken ordination vows to so believe and teach, felt bound to withdraw when he could no longer fulfill those vows; but Dr. Thomas insists that he was received into the Methodist Church, baptized, and licensed to preach, without professing to believe or promising to teach what is now required of him by those who want him to leave the Church.

In other words, he claims that the present requirements of his orthodox brethren are an after-thought,—a new condition attempted to be attached to a contract already signed, sealed, and delivered,—an ex post facto law, and as such he resists it. Good Blood Purifier.

Wanconda. Lake Co., III.

I have used your great INDIAN BLOOD have found it unequated as a Shood Purifier.

C. PRATT.

Cassion of Menstruation.

Sheridan, La Salle Co., III.

My daughter was a sufferer from Supenstruation, and after laboring under formore than a year, with the physicians—orge Altonathre and one—without relief, also a fairly and the supenstruction of the Indian of many customer for more than a year, with the physicians—orge Altonathre and one—without relief, also a fairly and the property of the INDIAN BLOOD Funning over your samphiet, my eye emarks on the disease with which are considered in the property of all sympathing was soon restored to regularity and JOHN L. WHITMORE.

Female Wankness.

apart for moral training and spiritual culture.

JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

CHURCH AFFAIRS.

the Rock River Confer-

Doctor's Reply, Already Printed.

Decide as to Further

Action.

ment of Deaconesses.

consin Methodists.

OCK RIVER CONFERENCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 18,—The Rock River

reply to the action of the Conference of Saturday last. The paper was the same as that which appeared in Monday's TRIBUNE. During the reading of the paper DR. THOMAS WAS LOUDLY CHEERED,

so much so that the presiding Bishop made a request that the audience desist from demon-

strations of any nature.

After the Doctor had finished reading, the

Rev. W. S. Harrington, of the Winne-bago Street Church, of this city, arose and asked Mr. Thomas if

he reply had been published n the Chicago morning dailies of this date.

Dr. Thomas said that a representative of THE TRIBUNE and other morning papers had learned that he would make a reply, and called on him for a copy, and he thought, as

of the Rock River Conference opened at 7

o'clock, with an immense audience present, and hundreds were compelled to leave the

The different standing committees then continued their reports, after the reading of which remarks were made on education by Dr. Dandy and by Bishop Hurst, reviewing the works of the Methodist Theological Institute.

ois Baptists in Council-The Wis-

ence.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—The eleventh day's session of the Protestant Episcopal General Convention opened this morning.

In the House of Deputies the Committee on Canons presented a report in regard to the sale of pews and sittings in churches by auction or otherwise, and making the Church free to all. They report that the Church was not yet prepared for such action, and a resolution was adopted that the Committee be discharged from further consideration of the subject. THE EPISCOPALIANS. Or, Thomas' Case Again Before Which Listens Attentively to the

the subject.

The same Committee, on the subject of the organization of a Church for colored people in Virginia, reported they were not prepared at present to establish a special colored Church, and, upon recommendation of the Committee, a resolution was adopted that the matter be referred to three Bishops, five A Committee Is Appointed to The Episcopal Convention at Work clergymen, and five laymen for considera-

tion, to report at the next Convention.

The Joint Committee, composed of the Rt.Rev. Bishop Wilmer, the Rev. Dr. Dix, the
Rev. Dr. Huntington, the Hon. Robert C.
Winthrop, and S. Corning Judd, presented
through its Chairman, the Rev. Dr. Dix, the
following report:

The Joint Committee to the considera-

Conference opened at 9 o'clock this morning with Bishop John F. Hurst in the chair. session was quite largely attended, and lelt deep interest in the business of the After the usual devotional exercises the After the usual devotional exercises the regular order of business was taken up. A. H. Milles was granted a supernumerary relationship on account of ill health. Joseph T. Roberts, coming from the Baptist denomination, was admitted to work.

The following were then admitted on trial:

Rev. Dr. Huntington, the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, and S. Corning Judd, presented through its Chairman, the Rev. Dr. Dix, the following report:

The Joint Committee to whom was referred the subject of Deaconesses and Sisters respectfully report that they have considered the whole question, and, having come to the conclusion that it is not expedient at the present time to attempt any specific legislation on the subject of Sisterhoods, have confined themselves to the preparation of a canon "Of Deaconesses," which they herewith submit, recommending the passage of the following resolutions:

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That the following canon, to be entitled "Of Deaconesses," be adopted:

Of Deaconesses, "be adopted:

Of Deaconesses," be adopted:

Of Deaconesses, Pirst.—Women of devout character and approved fitness may be set apart by any Bishop of the Church for the work of Deaconesses according to such form as shall be authorized by the House of Bishops, or in default thereof by such form as may be set forth by the Bishop of the diocese.

Second—The duties of the Deaconess are declared to be the care of our Lord's poor and sick, education of the young, religious instruction of the neglected, reclaiming of the fallen, and other works of Christian charity.

Third—No woman shall be set apart for the work of Deaconess until she be 25 years of age, unless the Bishop for special reasons shall determine otherwise, but in no case shall the age be less than 21 years. The Bishop shall also satisfy himself that the applicant has had adequate preparation for her work, both technical and religious, which preparation shall have covered a period of at least one year.

Fourth—No Deaconess may be transferred from one diocese to another by proper letter dismissary at the request of the Bishop to whose jurisdiction they are to be so transferred.

Sizth—He Deaconesses may be transferred from one diocese to another by proper letter dismissary at the request of the Bishop to whose jurisdiction they are to be so transfe The following were then admitted on trial:
Joseph T. Roberts, Watson Grantz, Myron
C. Wilcox, N. A. Sunderlin, M. Satterfield,
and John Kellogg.
At this point in the proceedings the Rev.
H. W. Thomas arose, and asked the privilege of reading a paper he had prepared in

long as he was going to read it, he would let him have it, and it was sent by telegraph last evening. The Doctor then took his seat, and M. M. Parkhurst moved that the Conference proceed with the business before them.

Dr. Tibbals arose, and asked the Bishop if the character of Dr. Thomas had been

passed. The Bishop replied that it had, but the Conference had the right to take it up at any moment they saw fit. On motion of W. M. Goodfellow, the Board of Trustees of the Conference were re-Book of Common Prayer.

The report was placed on the calendar.

The House of Bishops met in joint session with the House of Deputies as a Board of Mission, with Bishop Lee in the chair. The first question considered was the report of the joint committee on a plan for the systematic giving to general missions.

Bishop Neely, of Maine, spoke in favor of the plan proposed by him at the previous session to collect money for mission work by a system of individual subscriptions. This plan was favored by the Bishop of Springfield, who in the course of his remarks spoke of Quincy, Ill., as the "home of the arch infidel of the Northwest, who comes nearer to anti-Christ than any man upon earth." DR. THOMAS' REPLY.

S. A. W. Jewett presented the following resolution and moved its adoption, which was carried:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to consider the paper presented by Dr. H. W. Thomas, the committee to make such response as they may see suitable, the response to be submitted to the Conference for action.

The Chair appointed as such Committee S. A. W. Jewett A. W. Patten, R. B. Pope, W. F. Stewart, and F. P. Cleveland,

The Bishop then called for reports from standing Committees, after which the Conference adjourned till 7 o'clock.

THE EVENING SESSION

ILLINOIS BAPTISTS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Oct. 18.—At the session of the Baptist General Association of Illinois in this city to-day an address in the interest of the Home Institute, at East St. Louis, was made by the Rev. S. F. Holt, and another by the Rev. J. H. Phillips in the interest of

church.

The opening services were conducted by W. Dandy. Bishop Hurst took the chair and proceeded with the business of the Conference. The first thing in order was the reading of the report for the Conference Stewards. There has been raised during the year for Conference claimants, \$4,924.50, or \$900 in excess of last year. The report, together with the recommendations of the Stewards that \$8,000 be the sum to be raised next year, was accepted and adopted.

R. M. Hatfield presented a report setting forth that the Lake Bluff unsettled affair of 1877 was happily adjusted, and Dr. Vincent will hold a session of the Sunday-School Assembly next year. Various reports on church work were made and discussed at length. The report of the Committee on Ministerial Education shows that 185 students had attended Shurtleff College, the Chicago University, and the Theological Seminary at Morgan Park during the past year, and that the students manifested a commendable spirit of advancement in their studies. The report recommends that special efforts be made by every church in the State to aid in pushing forward this branch of work. The Committee on Church Extension suggested a plan by which new chapels may be erected in various parts of the State, more particu-

larly in and about Chicago.

The Rev. I. H. Hobart made a proposition to loan to a feeble church the sum of \$500, to be known as the Lillie Day Hobart Fund, to be forever used as a special church-edifice fund, and loaned at 7 per cent. The propo-sition was made on stipulated conditions, and is made binding on both sides. The proposi-tion was accepted.

The following resolutions, among others, were adopted:

the works of the Methodist Theological Institute.

Just before the Conference adjourned the Bishop presented Elder W. H. Smith, of the Mendota District, with an elegant silver teaset, as a testimonial from the pristers in that district. Elder H. L. Martin was presented with a watch and chain from the clergymen on his district, and Isaac Lenbarger, of the Dixon District, with a gold watch.

The retiring Elders made neat and appropriate remarks in accepting the presents. The presentation occupied so much of the time of the evening session that the Committee on the Thomas matter were not allowed to report. The Committee have been hard at work for nearly twelve hours, and, as the Conference adjourned early, it is expected that it will be considered the first thing in the morning.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna. The following resolutions, among others, were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to give us civil and religious liberty together with many other National pleasings, for which we are most devotedly thankful; therefore Resolved, That it is our duty as ministers of the Gospel of Christ to pray in our pulpits and before our people that the Almighty would enable us to hand down to our children the rich blessings bequeathed to us by our fathers.

Resolved, That in this revival of the material prosperity of our country the first aim of our churches after providing for their own immediate wants should be the permanent endowment of a denominational institution of learning. All history shows us that the denomination which neglects the education of its youth will not only cease to make progress but will cease to exert any general influence.

Resolved, That the Baptist General Association wishes to place itself emphatically on record as heartly and actively in sympathy with every honest and intelligent effort made to elevate humanity, especially with all organized attempts to liberate human souls from the deadly bondage of intemperance. God helps this and every other enterprise that gives any hope of saving men to themselves, to their families, to society, to the Church, and to Heaven.

The Association then adjourned for the year, to meet in Peoria in October, 1881.

Bynod.

The Rev. G. P. Nichols read the report of the Committee on Home Missions. There are now in the State 107 ordained ministers, and forty-nine of them are home missionaries. The Synod has 132 organized churches, and seventy-five of them are home missionary churches. The Synod has 8,161 church members, and 2,000 of them are in home mission organizations. Seven hundred and seventeen persons have been added to the communion during the year.—295 by letter and 423 by profession of faith,—and the the home mission churches have added 226 of these,—100 by letter and 126 by profession of faith.

WISCONSIN METHODISTS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

APPLETON, Wis., Oct. 18.—Sunday morning Bishop Harris preached a strong sermon on Isaiah, sixth chapter, first verse. He then

ordained eleven Deacons.
In the afternoon D. C. H. Fowler, missionary, preached a most telling sermon from I. Corinthians, eighth chapter, twelfth verse, which was followed by the ordaining of

which was followed by the ordaining of seven Elders.

Dr. Fowler, in the evening, addressed a large audience on missions with marked effect.

The Rev. G. C. Paddock this morning pleaded guilty to imprudence in writing the open letter to Dr. J. W. Carhart, which appeared about one year ago, and this was the only charge which the Conference put to prosecution, and therefore the case is probably settled. The Committee to try the case of Dr. Carhart asked leave of absence from the session to continue their proceedings.

Nothing is known of the turn affairs are taking in this matter, and it is impossible to learn anything from those connected with the trial.

PERE HYACINTH'S CHURCH. NEW YORK, Oct. 18,-A meeting was held at Grace Church this evening for the purpose of making known the wants of the new church of Père Hyacinthe in Parisi This new church is in need of a new building, which will cost \$17,250. The Bishop of Edinburg, here to forward the project, urged the cause, as did also Bishop Herzog, of Switzerland.

LOCAL CRIME.

FOUND IN A CLOSET.

Between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning Detectives Thorpe and Tierney made a descent upon the home of John Garrity, a somewhat notorious young scapegrace, and a cousin of Eddie Garrity, recently sent to Joliet for fifteen years. They had reason to believe that John had but recently returned from Minnesota, and was stopping with his mother at No. 148 North Elizabeth street, and thither they went armed with a State warrant for his arrest, and also with a search warrant. Mrs. Garrity professed that John was not in the city, and, even though he was, she claimed he would not dorse come home to brook her maternal displeasure at his manner of commencing life on his own account. The house was thoroughly searched, and the officers had about concluded that Mrs. Garrity was telling the truth, when their suspicions were aroused. Every closet and nook in the house had been searched, save one little cuby-hole at the base of a wardrobe. The door to this was locked, and Mrs. Garrity stated that it contained only John's old clothes, and that he had the key away with him. This looked bad, and the detectives, drawing from their pookets bunches of keys, began fitting them into the lock, and when at last Tierney found one which opened it the young man for whom they were searching was found crouched up uncomfortably in one corner of it. He was permitted to dress, and was then taken to the station. He has been suspected all along as being the thug who shot Officer P. D. Owwens in the leg some mouths ago, and who was one of a gang who subsequently carriedon a running fight and cannofinade with Lieut. Barber and his men from early Sunday morning until noon. As soon as Officer Owens saw him yesterday he positively identified him, and a gray soit which was found at the house further alds in the identification. John, alias "Blind-Eye," Gallagher, one of Garrity's accomplices in these transactions, was captured by the same officers Sunday night at the corner of Union and Lake streets. FOUND IN A CLOSET.

THAT CATTLE CASE. THAT CATTLE CASE.
On the 6th of October Hunter, Evans & Co., of
St. Louis, shipped to Bensley, Wagner & Bensley,
of the Union Stock-Yards, in this city, on account of J. M. English, of Jacksonville, a consignment of cattle. English had shipped the
cattle to Hunter, Evans & Co. with instructions
that if they could not sell them advantageously in
St. Louis they should be sent forward to Bensley,
Wagner & Bensley, and in accordance with these
instructions they were forwarded on account of
J. M. English. English had previously consigned directly to Bensley, Wagner & Bensley,
and the books of the latter showed a debit balance against English of \$1,023. Bensley. Wagner
& Bensley sold the cattle, credited English or

and the books of the latter showed a debit balance against English of \$1,023. Bensley. Wagner & Bensley sold the cattle, credited English out of the proceeds with enough to balance his account, and remitted the rest to his agents,—sending at the same time a statement of account to English.

On the 10th inst. Hunter, Evans & Co. telegraphed Bensley, Wagner & Bensley to remit the entire proceeds. This the latter refused to do, upon the ground that English was indebted to them in the sum of \$1,023, and that they had a right to retain that amount out of the proceeds of the sale just made by them on account of J. M. English. Thereupon Mr. Buell, a member of the firm of Hunter, Evans & Co., had the members of the firm of Bensley, Wagner & Bensley arrested on the charge of embezzlement. The case was tried Friday and Saturday last before Justice D. H. Hammer, and there being not a particle of evidence to sustain the charge the defendants were promptly acquitted by the Court, who held that there was clearly no intent on the part of the defendants to retain money to which they were not justly entitled, and if their right to retain the amount stated was disputed the question could be settled only in a civil action at law. Certainly it could not be the basis of a criminal charge. H. S. Monroe and Bisbee & Ahrens appeared for the prosecution, and Needham & Miller and Dent & Black for the defense.

FIRE RECORD.

AT CHARLESTON, S. C. CMARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 18.—The cotton fire which broke out in North Commercial Wharf Sunday afternoon is still burning, but under control. Early this morning fire was discovered in the two forward compartments of the steamship Bedford, which had pre-viously been hauled out into the stream. Five streams of water were poured into these compartments by the tugs Wade Hamp-ton and Republic, and after several hours' work the fire was extinguished.

The fire in the steamship Barrowdale still The fire in the steamship Barrowdale still rages in the hold, although she has been scuttled and has had three streams of water pouring into her hold all day. Her machinery is considered totally destroyed, and the iron plates of the hull have been seriously warped. The vessel is very badly damaged, and her cargo of \$,200 bales of cotton is at this time in imminent danger of being totally destroyed. The Travancore is not much injured, and is being pumped out. Surveys were held today on all the damaged steamers, and it was determined to discharge the cargoes at once. Until this is done it will be impossible to form any correct estimate of the damage either to the steamers or the cargoes. At this time the estimate of the losses are placed at the following figures: Commercial wharf, real estate, \$50,000; cotton on wharf and in sheds, \$120,000; Vanderhost's wharf, real estate, \$20,000; cotton on Vanderhost's wharf, real estate, \$30,000; cotton on Vanderhost's wharf, real estate, \$30,000; damage to steamship Barrowdale, \$50,000; damage to steamship Barrowdale, \$50,000; damage to cargo, \$144,000; damage to cargo, \$105,000; damage to cargo, \$00,000; total, \$586,000. Fully covered by insurance. rages in the hold, although she has been

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Democrats Trying to Pack the Registry Lists,

And also Endeavoring to Bulldoze Honest Election Judges.

Baseless Charges of Partiality Made Against the County Board.

The New Election Districts Favor Democrats More than Republicans.

Preparations for the Grand Parade and Meeting to Be Held Saturday.

FRAUDULENT REGISTRY.

THE DEMOCRATS AT THEIR OLD TRICKS.

The Democratic party, since its terrible defeats in Indiana and Ohio, is making one defeats in Indiana and Ohlo, is making one desperate attempt to do something excelling anything heretofore done by it in Cook County. Having been checkmated in its attempts to colonize Indiana from this and other States, it proposes to resort to the Southern method of bulldozing election judges to accept the names of fraudulent voters and place them on the registration lists in this city. In this there has been a signal failure also. It happens that the Resignal failure also. It happens that the Re-publican party has the majority of election judges in this county, and it is pro-posed to have a fair and honest election and an honest count, and this is what puzzles the Cook County this is what puzzles the Cook County Democratic Campaign Committee. With an honest vote Chicago alone will give a Republican majority of not less than 5,000 from the present reports and indications. The Democrats here are playing a desperate game. They want to carry the county at all hazards.—by fair means or foul. Lyman Trumbull has given it out that he can carry this State, but in order to do so he must have Cook County. The Tribune of yesterday stated that an effort would be made to have all the that an effort would be made to have all the Republican judges of election arrested who have not filed copies of the registry-lists as prepared at the first meeting of the Election Boards Tuesday last with the City Clerk. Why the Republicans should be chosen is best shown by the fol-lowing facts: Instead of 107 warrants being

sworn out yesterday, as threatened, sworn out yesterday, as threatened,
THERE WERE BUT SIX,
and up to a late hour last night they had not
been served. This threat is directed against
the following judges: Julius Rodbertus, Second Precinct, Second Ward; John McNalley,
First Precinct, Louis Grafins, Second, John
Lussem, Third, William Rost, Fifth, and W.
J. Brown, Tenth Precinct, of the Eighth
Ward. The complaints were all made before Justice Prindiville, and peacefully reclined in his drawer yesterday, the promise clined in his drawer yesterday, the promise being made that more would be caught in the drag-net during the day, which did not being made that more would be caught in the drag-net during the day, which did not prove to be the case. The complaint against Rodbertus is made by an unknown, who calls himself M. J. U'Brien, who charges him with a ylolation of the Registration law in not filing a copy of the registry-list, as taken last Tuesday with the City Clerk. The complainant against the Eighth Ward judges is a political non-entity named William Donohue. This prosecution is not brought in the interest of the people or of a fair election. It is known that the Democracy expected to have a chance to run in thousands of fictitious names on the registry-lists and vote men for them on election-day. In this they have been foiled, and hence this show of anger.

It is well understood among the atforneys in this city that there is a dispute as to the meaning of the Registry law, whether copies of the lists should be filed with the Town or City Clerks. In counties under township organization the law provides that copies shall be filed with the Town Clerks. This county is thus organized, and in this city there are three towns. Some of the judges of election tendered their books to the Town Clerks, but they refused to accept them, and it is a very open question whether any copies should be filed

ized, and in this city there are three towns. Some of the judges of election tendered their books to the Town Clerks, but they refused to accept them, and it is a very open question whether any copies should be filed at all with the City Clerk, and if such copies have been filed there, whether it is not a violation of the law.

Leaving that alone, as before stated, the whole scheme originated in revenge because the Democrats were prevented from

WHOLESALE FRAUDULENT REGISTRATION.

In the first Ward it was intended to scatter several hundred illegal voters credited to business blocks wherein no persons reside or lodge. It sounds strange to hear such fellows as Mackin talking about the abuse of power by election judges. A man who places his voters on election-day in a loft and has them ready to vote at any poll in the ward where desired. Mackin and MoDonald are always in demand, because they are bold workers, and openly boast of their power over the boys.

The crime of Rodbertus lies in the fact that he refused to put down a name on the registry-list unless it was vouched for by a reputable citizen, where the person desiring to be registered was unknown to the judges of election. No man was refused because he was a Democrat, and no man's name was registered because he claimed that he was going to vote the Republican ticket.

In the Fifth Ward there has been an immense registration, and it is claimed that with all the care that was exercised many fictious names were placed upon the list, and these poll-lists are now being revised. Some of the Bridgeport boarding-houses must have a capacity nearly as large as the Grand Pacific Hotel, and their facilities for containing voters are being thoroughly investigated. One of the dodges here is, also, to vote men on their first citizen's papers. These are not good, and naturalized citizens getting their second papers this year, or who secured them last year, should have them with them at the polls on election-day. No man can vote who has not lived in the United States five

and too much vigilance cannot be used in watching them, for many of them are vile, low dens, that are constantly under the survillance of the police, and from these the Democracy expect to get a goodly number of its illegal vote.

THE TRIHUNE, in the interest of honest elections, has endeavored to get at these lists and publish them for the benefit of the public, but those who have them in charge refuse to give them up. In Eighth Ward a list of 389 names has been discovered of persons whom it was endeavored to have registered. Some of these are known to have no existence in fact, but others may have an abiding place, and, in order to do no injustice, those making investigations are holding it back until every name has been run down.

Mr. Sam Appleton, of the Sixteenth Ward, has

that it was attempted to have registered, most of which are false. Some of them he believes have abiding places as represented, and in order that no injustice shall be done he is making a careful investigation. As soon as the United States Supervisors are appointed it is proposed to investigate each doubtful name carefully. The threats made by the Democrats Saturday, and what they have actually done, show to what desperate straits they are put.

THE ELECTION DISTRICTS.

SOME DEMOCRATIC FALSEHOODS EXPOSED.

For the last week or two the Democratic papers of this city have been harping on the charge—a false and utterly unfounded one—that the County Board, in making the election districts for the November contest, had discriminated against the Democrats, and had so subdivided the city as to facilitate, the had so subdivided the city as to facilitate, the polling of Republican votes and hinder the casting of Democratic ballots. The constant repetition of this charge may lead people to believe it. It takes but a moment's look at the facts, however, to convince anybody, even the most prejudiced partisan, that the charge is too contemptible and too untrue to deserve consideration.

These Democrats start out with the assertion that certain wards are allowed so many

tion that certain wards are allowed so many precincts for so many people, while certain other wards are allowed a smaller number of precincts for a larger number of people. It will be seen from this that these blowhards persist in claiming that the division into pre-cincts should be based on the number of cincts should be based on the number of people in each ward. Either they are too ignorant to know, or too partisan to admit, that polling-places are made not for the convenience of people generally, not for the accommodation of women and children and aliens, but for the accommodation of the voters. That being so, it is the number of voters in a ward that should regulate the number of rolling places. If one ward number of polling-places. If one ward, for instance, has 20,000 people and 5,000 voters, and another ward has 5,000 voters, and another ward has 10,000 people and 5,000 voters, there should be just as many precincts in one as in the other ward, although there are twice as many people in the first as there are in the second. It is voters that the County Board has to accommodate when it makes precincts, and it has done its work with that object in view, not favoring the Republicans at the expense of the Democrats, though it may possibly not have gone far enough to fully accommodate the citizens in general.

Now to come to the charge that there has been a discrimination against Democratic voters in Democratic wards.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE shows the number of precincts in 1876, the average vote per precinct in that year, the number of precincts in 1878, the average vote per precinct that year, and also the number of precincts in 1880:

Wards.

The third below that he may be a simple of the state of t

who are unable to walk.

Messra Coulston, S. F. Mann, Albert Jones, J. Heaving the demonstration have been so far perfected that success is assured, and the demonstration will be the greatest feature of the campaign. It is intended by those having the matter in charge that the laboring men and mechanics shall have an opportunity to place themselves on record, and show that they have their own interests at stake to such an extent that they will take action with the parry which secures to them these timelests. The demonstration is being watched all over the country, and the parade itself will represent the industrial interests of the Northwest. The iron works alone in this vicinity will turn out over 10,000 men, on and Steel Works, 1,000 from the Joseph H. Brown Company, and 500 from Milwaukes. The Committee met yesterday morning at the Grand Pacific Hotel to perfect the arrangements. Messrs, O. W. Potter, J. V. Farwell, M. Selz, C. F. Gates, J. W. Harver, and W. P. Rend were appointed a second the country and solon from Milwaukes. The Hon. W. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, and Col. W. P. Rend, of this city, will be the principal speakers. Arrangements were set on foot to secure rother rangemental discussion of the arrangements were set on foot to secure other halls. The Hon. W. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, and Col. W. P. Rend, of this city, will be the principal speakers. Arrangements were set on foot to secure rother rangemental discussion of the arrangements were set on foot to secure other halls. The Hon. W. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, and Col. W. P. Rend, of this city, will be the principal speakers. Arrangements were set on foot to secure other rangemental discussion of the arrangements of the committee of solioit subscriptions. I was a decided to award a prize of \$100 for the best motto carried in the procession. Farrangements and efforts are being made to secure other halls. The Hon. W. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, and Col. W. P. Rend, of this city, will be the principal speakers. Arrangements were set on foot

Committee adjourned until 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.
Gen. Stockton, the Grand Marshal, yesterday established headquarters in Room 27 of
the Palmer House. He yesterday appointed
Capt. John T. McAuley as Chief of Staff.
Gen. J. T. Torrence was appointed to command the first corps, which will be made up
of the marching bodies, and Col. W. P. Rend
was assigned to the command of the second
corps, which will embrace the manufacturing, industrial, and mercantile display on
wagons. The services of a number of bands
will be recuired, and applications must be
made direct to Gen. Stockton at headquarters.

publican marching clubs, commanded by Col.
A. C. Hawley; Fifth Division, colored societies and organizations, commanded by Col.
Scott. The first corps will form on Michigan avenue, with the right resting on Monroe street, at 1 o'clock. The Stock-Yards Cavalry will report personally to Gen. Torrence at headquarters to act as his escort.

Gen. Torrence has organized his staff as follows: J. T. Torrence, Commander; E. D. Swain, Chief of Staff; George R. Cannon, Adjutant-General; B. R. De Young, Chief Ordnance-Officer; Elliott Durand, Inspector-General; bugler, Thomas Keefe; Commissary Aides, M. W. Powell, C. H. Gaubert, W. V. Jacobs, J. J. Heaty, James Quirk, Joseph Sexton, F. C. Smith, S. W. Scott, S. B. Sherer, H. E. Mallory, Ben Bullwinkle, W. N. Thompson, Charles Diehl, C. S. Squiers, E. P. Tobey, E. F. Gale, John B. Jeffery, W. K. Sullivan, M. J. McGrath, George T. Hail, Freed A. Herring, John L. Brennan, E. R. Bliss, John D. Bangs, Kirk Eastman, B. E. Livermore, William Buckingham, Joseph H. Truman, C. H. Taylor, C. G. Laing, F. H. Gardner, A. P. Callahan, John Buehler, A. C. Neidurt, George Rahlfs, R. Flynn, L. J. Kadish, M. H. Naber, William H. Harper, H. J. Baker, John M. Hubbard.

All staff officers appointed by Gen. Torrence are requested to meet at the Palmer House headquarters Thursday at 3 p. m. to

Continue for 15 - The desiration to control the control of the con

The marching clubs of the South Division are requested to meet at No. 180 Twenty-second street, Independence Hall, to-morrow evening at 8 p. m. sharp, to march to the residence of the Hon. William Aldrich, to whom a complimentary serenade is to be tendered. This is per the order of Col. A. C. Hawley, Division Marshal.

Division Marshal.

SUPERVISORS OF REECTIONS.

Yesterday morning, before Judge Drummond, the Republican party, by its attorney, Consider H. Willett, presented its petition, and asked that two Supervisors of Election be appointed for each election precinct in the City of Chicago, the Towns of Hyde Park, Lake, and Lemont. Such Supervisors are appointed under the laws of Congress from each party, so that one Democrat and one Republican will act in each election district.

INDUSTRIAL LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

made direct to guarters.

THE PROCESSION WILL BE STARTED promptly at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon, and those organizations not on hand at that time will have to fall in the rear. The marching time will be about one hour, and the line of march will be confined to the business section. All organizations intending to take part will report to Col. Cannon at the Palmer House headquarters. Bindustrial League of America has just section. All organizations intending to take part will report to Col. Cannon at the Palmer House headquarters. Rooms 57 58, and 59, Nos. 160 and 162 Washington street where it is daily shipping to all parts of the country documents and pamphlets. It he also a corps of speakers engaged in organizations, commanded by J. J. Healy; Second Division, the Industrial League and Workingmen's organizations, commanded by the President of the Workingmen's Union; Third Division, the Republican marching clubs, commanded by Col. A. C. Hawley; Fifth Division, colored societies and organizations, commanded by Col. A. C. Hawley; Fifth Division, colored societies and organizations, commanded by Col. Scott. The first corps will form on Michigan avenue, with the right resting on Monroe avenue, with the right resting on Monroe appointed under the laws of Congress from each party, so that one Democrat and one ach party, so that one Democrat and one ach party, so that one 2 hand on Perican papointed under the laws of Congress from appointed under the laws of Congress from each papointed under the laws of Congress from each p

Norion, and M. Haley was accordings.

Charles E. Jones and T. P. Jones speak in Milwaukee Thursday and Friday nights. John F. Scanlan, the Secretary, speaks tonight at Amboy, to-morrow night at Harmon, Thursday night at I.a Salle, Friday night at Joliet; at Springfield, Monday, the 25th; Quincy, Tuesday, the 25th; East St. Louis, Wednesday, the 27th; Belleville Thursday, the 28th; Murphysboro, Friday the 29th; Centralia, Saturday, the 30th.

THE CLUBS.

A well-attended meeting of the Swedish Republican Club of the Fifth Ward was held last evening at the corner of Arnold and Twenty-seventh streets. A number of good speakers were present and addressed those present in their native language. No important business was transacted.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

D. L. King, of Akron, O., is at the Sherman

MAJ. B. B. KEELER, U. S. A., and Lieut. W. H.

er, U. S. N., are at the Pacific. GE J. M. BAILEY, of Freeport, and Judg MAJ.-GEN. IRVIN McDowell, U. S. A., is at the Pacific with his wife, en route to New York. THE Sub-Treasury paid out \$40,000 gold and \$5,000 silver, and received \$15,000 gold and \$5,000

GEN. F. F. FLINT, F. S. Strong, Dr. A. Monroe, and W. H. Wheeler, U. S. A., are guests of the

HENRY WILSON, who attempted to kill George sker in Pete Mahr's saloon on Sunday, was beked up in jail yesterday.

THE Internal-Revenue office collected \$3,797 or beer yesterday, \$4,340 for tobacco and cigars, and \$24,236 for spirits; total, \$2,408.

JOSEPH DILLON was adjudged insane auper, and Eliza Gough insane and auper, in the County Court yesterday. Per, in the County County State as a county of the Rev. and Mrs. S. Peshall, England, and Felix Buthel, Paris, France, are at the Pacific.

**xumber of members of the Royal Arcanum d a meeting last evening at the Palmer use to arrange for a conclave and banquet to heid in this city within a short time.

J. D. KIRCHOFF, of 236 Kinzle street, was up before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday on a charge of fulling to pay the special tax as whole-sale liquor dealer. The case was continued until to-day, under a bond for \$1,000. G. P. GARNER, who was arrested and lodged in il last week on a ca. sa. for a debt due T. S. when the county Court yes-rday on the finding that the debtor had not fused to surrender the property.

THE new four-story and basement stone-front uilding now in course of erection at Nos. 47 and 49 Fifth avenue, by B. P. Hutchinson, has een leased by Geoghegan & Beycil, who also ccupy the premises 51 and 53, the whole to be arown into one structure.

MR MURPHY and a Mr. Murnane were own from a buggy at 2:30 yesterday after-no the corner of Archer svenue and ger street by the horse taking fright at a sing train on the Alton Railroad. Mr. Mur-was sevrely injured, and was insensible a time, but his companion escaped un-

forty-second annual meeting of the Chi-lectrical Society was held last evening at and Pacific Hotel, in the Appeliate Court-After some instrumental selections by Icius J. Henderson, Prof. E. R. Paise read on "The Possibilities of Electricity," in

the Grand Pacific, Dr. R. G. Bogue presid Dr. R. U. Piper read an exceedingly interesting paper on "Expert Testimony and the Micro-scopic Examination of the Blood." Dr. R. Park followed with a paper on "Gentital Irritation and Hygiene of the Genital Organs of Young Children." A "Brief History of the Chicago Medical Society," by Dr. N. S. Davis, was read by Dr. L. H. Montgomery, giving an outline of its work since its crude organization in 1850.

A VALUABLE trotter attached to a new and cetty buggy, the joint property of Dr. E. B. ielnroy and "Bouquet Johnnie," of No. 413 'est Van Buren street, yesterday afternoon oillided with an express wagon at the corner of esplaines and Madison streets. Both occupants ore thrown out, and the latter was dragged some stance, and was slightly injured. The horse to to Ald. Smyth's new building, and there, illing in an excuvation made by some plumbes, broke the right hind leg at the fetlock. The aggy was badly wrecked.

ers, broke the right hind leg at the fetlock. The buggy was badly wrecked.

Last Friday morning at 7:45 o'clock a horse attached to an express wagon owned by John Murnan, of No. 21' Aberdeen street, took fright when in front of No. 196 on the same street and became unmanageable. The rig collided with a low railing about some trees, and Mr. Murnan was thrown violently to the pavement. He was taken home, and Dr. Lee, who there attended him, found him suffering from severe concussion of the brain and rupture of a blood-vessel at the base of the brain. He died in consequence of his injuries Sunday afternoon. The decased was 65 years of age, and left a wife and seven children, the oldest 10 years of age.

FOLLOWING is the list of dutiable goods received at the Custom-House yesteriay: Burley & Tyrreli, 5 packages earthenware; A. B. Meeker & Co., 149 tons pig-iron; First National Bank, 1,487 boxes raisins; C. C. Wallin & Son, 3 cases hone-stones; M. Peters, I case hardware; Chapin & Gore, 48 packages brandy; William Sprunck, 12 casks wine; J. C. Dunlevy, 3 bales carpets; H. Sears & Co., I case guns; J. C. Olson & Co., 6 bales dry goods; N. Brunn, 18 barrels codliver oil; F. W. Hayne & Co., 20 casks gin; W. H. Schimpferman & Son, 100 baskets champagne; C. Mutschlechner, 5 casks wine; Gustav Schmidt, 5 casks wine. Collections \$3,341.

casks wine. Collections, \$3,341.

A NUMBER of the Knights of Pythias who are to take part in the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Illinois to take place here to day arrived in the city last night. The headquarters of the following officers are at the Sherman House: George W. Kroman, Grand Chamberlain; N. C. Nason, Grand Vice-Chamberlain; A. J. Wemple, Grand Inner Guard; W. A. Schmidt, Past Grand Chamberlain; William McCormick, Past Grand Master-at-Arms; A. J. Buby, Grand Representative; S. J. Willett, Past Grand Chamberlain; J. J. Roper, Grand Master of Exchequer; and W. L. Walker, editor of the Pythian Journal. At the Tremont House Beauseant Lodge, No. 19, of Princeton, Ill., numbering fifty swords, arrived resterday afternoon, accompanied by South-reil's Band.

THE alumni and former students of Lombard inversity residing in Chicago held a meeting briday evening at the residence of Mrs. Addie I. Hall to confer with the Rev. E. L. Conger, the 4. Hall to confer with the Rev. E. L. Conger, the gent of that institution, on the subject of raising an Alumni Fund of \$5,000 for the purpose of recting or buying a boarding or lodging hall at rhich room could be furnished free and board it its actual cost. A resolution presented by itr. Otis Jones to the effect that more substantial aid could thus be furnished to students than in any other way was passed, and a committee consisting of Mrs. Addie M. Hall, Mrs. S. V. Conger, and Messrs. Otis Jones, L. K. tyers, S. P. McConnell, and Samuel Kerr was appointed to take the matter in charge and report a meeting to be called by them.

pointed to take the matter in charge and report at a meeting to be called by them.

Some further trouble has grown out of the arrest, at the instigation of Mr. M. P. Buell, of the St. Louis commission firm of Hunter, Evans & Co., of Messrs. G. E. Bensley, D. C. Wagner, and J. B. Bensley, of this city, recently reported in The Thibune. Saturday hight Deputy-Sheriff Seligman arrested Mr. Buell at the instance of Bensley, Wagner & Co., and yesterday he also arrested Mr. Buell at the instance of Bensley, Wagner & Co., and yesterday he also arrested Mr. Buell at the instance of Bensley, and senior member of the firm of Bisbee & Ahrens, of this city. The charge agnitss Mr. Bisbee has not been divulged, but it is made on account of some part he took in connection with the initiation of the trouble which, considering that the amount at issue is only \$1.020, is causing more frouble than the matter at issue seems to warrant. Both Mr. Buell and Mr. Bisbee were released under bonds of \$3.000 each.

Amberish of citizens interested in property on Carroll avenue, near where the proposed viaduct on Sangamon street is to be built, was held at the office of S. H. Kerfoot yesterday afternoon. Col. W. S. Johnson was in the chair, and W. W. Strong acted as Secretary. Mr. Kerfoot explained the object of the meeting, which was to protest against the viaduct being built without proper approaches on either side of Carroll avenue. It is now contemplated to build a vianewene. It is now contemplated to build a vianewene.

that it was a lamentable fact that one tevery forty women in the city was a ard, and by further saying that about one of every ten persons who had signed is in the past had broken them. Some of lies took issue with him, but without deaing whether the right should be an agree one or not, the Committee dispersed.

Beard with Rice, the contractor, be confirmed, and it was so ordered.

The Committee on South Park Boulevard Connections made the following report:
Your Committee respectfully recommend, as the route most favorable, all things considered, that which has been fieretofore designated as the central route, which, commencing at a point near the centre of the south end of Douglas Park, runs thence due south to a point north of and adjacent to Thirty-first street, and thence east, north of, and adjacent to said street to a point immediately west of and adjacent to Western avonue, and thence south, to connect with the South Park boulevard of the South Park Commissioners.

"We would also recommend that said boule-

with the South Park boulevard of the South Park Commissioners.

"We would also recommend that said boulevard be 200 feet in width through its entire length, except where a change in direction is made, at which point we would recommend that at least fifty feet additional be taken.

"Your Committee would further recommend that the City Council be requested to cede the land for said boulevard where it passes through the grounds of the House of Correction."

The report of the Committee was adopted after a brief discussion.

Commissioner Woodard moved that a survey of the route be made, with maps, plats, etc., and a petition be presented to the Council for the cession of the land owned by the city needed for the boulevard. The motion was adopted.

The Committee on Improvement were instructed to open all bids for trees next Thursday evening, and report to the Board the lowest bidder.

The Board then adjourned.

The County Clerk yesterday noming received the following telegram, which told a pretty story of precocious love in the Republican State of Indiana:

INDLANAPOLIS, Oct. 16, 1880.—The Clerk of Cook County: Do not issue a marriage-license to John C. F. Gordon and Miss Mattle Mick. They are mere children, he being 17 years old and she but 14. Both their parents forbid. I am his father. Answer if he apply. J. W. GORDON.

All day long the clerks of the marriage-license department waited for the enterprising youngsters to turn up, but they failed to do so, the probability being either that they have returned home or that the knowing young man led his love in the direction of a State where marriage can be achieved, without the preliminary taking out of a license.

THE CITY-HALL.

THE cold snap has interferred with the street leaning. The force was about thirty men short esterday. Cheap labor has been employed, it

There bids were yesterday received for the erection of the pumps with which it is proposed to clean the South Branch. They were all from New York, and in the hope that futher bids would come in during the day the opening of them was restroyed until 11 cycleck treds. ed until 11 o'clock to-day The Railroad Committee yesterday agreed to report favorably on the petition of the several horse-railway companies for permission to use cobble-stone to pave between their tracks, on the condition, however, that all of the paving is done under the direction of the Department of Public Works.

The Special Assessment Department is ready to pay rebates on account of the following improvements: Washington street, from Franklin to Market; Jefferson street, from Madison to Carroll avenue; Lincoin avenue, from Centre street to Belden avenue; and Michigan avenue, from Randolph to Jackson street.

from Randolph to Jackson street.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, West, had under consideration yesterday a petition for building an approach to the Sangamon street viaduct along Carroll avenue. There was a grave question as to the right of the city to grant the petition, and the whole matter was referred to the Law Department. The petition for opening Himman street was placed on file, and the petition of the Chicago Dock Company to erect a fence at the foot of Taylor street, which would cut off several hundred feet of the street, was laid over.

The Committee on Wharves and Public

laid over.

The Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds met yesterday and talked about the widening of the South Branch between Polk and Twelfth streets. They came to no conclusion, but it is probable that they will recommend that the matter be placed on file, since the expense—\$200,000 or \$300,000—would have to come out of the General Fund, and the Controller cannot spare the money. It is understood that the city could obtain the land, provided it would build a new dock line, by giving the river end of Jackson street, on the West Side, to the Railroad Company, which owns the property necessary to be cut off to widen the river.

A CLEY OF Small-pox was remosted from No.

necessary to be cut off to widen the river.

A CASE of small-pox was reported from No. 271 West Twentieth street yesterday. A visit showed that instead of one case there were seven, being a Mrs. Sherry and six children, ranging in age from 4 months to 13 years. One of the cases had been treated three weeks for scarlet-fever, and all of the cases, it appears, are clearly defined. The unfortunates were removed to the Small-Pox Hospital, but nothing could be learned as to the source of the infection further tan that some cases were reported from the same locality some weeks ago. Another case was reported from Perry street, near Fullerton avenue, but it was not examined until late in the afternoon, and the facts could not be gotten at.

AN LEVATED-RAILWAY SCHEME.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, South, yesterday considered the application of Leavitt's Elevated Street Railway Company, of Cleveland, for the right to erect an experimental track on Dearborn Park, to run from the southwest to the northeast corner. It was acted upon favorably, and the permission is to be granted upon certain conditions, chief among which is that there shall be no defacing or destruction of property. The tracks are to be elevated to the hight of about eighteen feet, supported by iron columns. Cars run on top of the trusswork for rapid transit, while others, going more slowly, are to be suspended by braces, at the end of which are pulleys or wheels which glide along on steel rails, the propelling power being a wire cable. The object of the Company in seeking the privilege asked is to introduce the new system of railway transit, with a view to substituting it for the present horse-car system of travel. The Committee also agreed to report favorably on an application from the Bell Telephone Company to erect poles on Dearborn street, to Eighteenth, to connect with the Stock-Yards wires, and also on the petition for the improvement of Calumet avenue, from Twenty-lirst to Twenty-third street. AN ELEVATED-RAILWAY SCHEME.

LABOR STATISTICS.

MEETING OF THE STATE BOARD. The State Bureau of Labor Statistics, created by an act of the last General Assembly, met by an act of the last General Assembly, met again yesterday morning in Parior O of the Palmer House. There were present C. H. Deere, of Moline, the President of the Board; A. W. Kmgsland and Joseph C. Snow, of Chicago; Thomas Liloyd, of Rentchler Station; and George T. Brown, of Springfield, together with Mr. F. H. B. McDowell, Secretary of the Board. The morning session was a very short one, and was devoted entirely to listening to an account of the city workshop inspection system by Special Inspector Genung, of the Health Department. The number of workshops inspected to date, according to that officer, was 4,300, though by the end of the year, he stated, it would reach 7,200. The Board manifested considerable interest in hearing of this progress of the work, and apparently thought very well of the system by which it is conducted. At the afternoon session, which was of a private nature, the Board went over in detail its partial report of what it has done since its creation. It has issued in all some 14,000 blanks, directed to coal mine employés, building trades, trade organizations, female laborers, general employés, and manufacturers, and requesting information in regard to the number of workers employed, wages paid, and the general coudition of the working classes. Owing to the fact that it has no authority to compel answers only about 3,500 returns have been received, and the work of correspondence has necessarily had to be supplemented by personal inspection on the part of the members and interviews with the wage-workers in different places. It was rather expected that some of the Chicago workingmen would appear at the afternoon session, but, as they did not, the Board devoted the time to a consideration of its report,—or so much of it as the Secretarry has been able to draw up.—looking forward to a possible visit of the workingmen in the evening. Its full report will also emprace what it discovers in the next few days in regard to the prison contract system at Joliet, and the condition of the coal miners at Braidwood and Belleville. The report will go to press about the last of November, and is expected to serve as the foundation for the future work of the Board. The work has thus far been hampered by the small appropriation made by the Legislature—\$3,000—but it is thought that the forthcoming report will so demonstrate the usefulness of the Board as to make the Legislature more liberal in encouraging its future operations.

The evening session tailed to draw out any of the wage-workers of Chicago, and but little time was lost in bringing it to a close. The members of the Board will leave this morning for Joliet, and will visit Braidwood, Belleville, and East St. Louis before returning to Springfield, where they will put the finishing touches to their report.

THE EPIZOÖTIC.

Yesterday there were strong indications that the epizootic had reached Chicago, as horses in superintendents, "this weather 'downs' 'em," and the veterinary surgeons and horsemen say that this cold wind, following the mild weather of last week, is sure to bring disastrous results Many of the cheap hack and wagon horses seen on the streets were affected, as the symptoms of the disease were plainly visible in their watery eyes and running noses, and that they are the first to be attacked is probably due to the fact that they are not as well taken care of as those in the large harms.

inst to be attacked is probably due to he hace that they are not as well taken care of as those in the large barns.

Yesterday afternoon a Tribune reporter visited several of the large stables in the city for the purpose of ascertaining whether any new cases had been discovered among the horses. At the barns of the Caryl Young Transfer Company, on Michigan avenue, there are about fifty horses, and yesterday twenty-one of them showed symptoms of the epizoötic. Three of these were in a serious condition, and were not allowed to work. They are receiving the best of care, and the superintendent of the stables does not anticipate any general outbreak of the disease. There was considerable coughing and sneezing among the horses at Parmelee's barn, but no serious cases had been discovered. At the stables of the North and West Division Rallway Companies no well developed cases have been seen, but there is an occasional sneeze or back "all along the line." Every precaution is being taken to prevent an outbreak, as the officers of the Companies remember their sad experience in 1872. The horses in the South Division Raliway barns are all in first-class condition, and nothing serious is feared. Barring an occasional cough in the American Express Company's stables, there is nothing wrong, and the stables of the United States Express Company are free from any symptoms of the disease. The stock men at the Steck-Yards say that no cases have been discovered in that vicinity as yot. All the veterinary surgeons say that if there is to be a general outbreak there will be strong indications of it within a very few days, but the majority of them seem to think there is nothing to fear if the horses are well taken care of, and not exposed.

"In view of the unmistakable presence of the episotic in the city, the Illinois Humane Society would urge upon all persons owning or having the care of horses the importance of giving special attention to their care and comfort. We expect as early as to-morrow to furnish the public with an article prepared by one of our most experienced veterinary surgeons giving plain, practical directions for the treatment of horses suffering from the disease. In the meantime we offer the following unprofessional advice, which, we believe, can be safely followed, and which, as far as it goes, will be found fully in accord with the best professional advice, Use moderately—do not overdrive or overwork; over with blanket when standing still. Avoid all unnecessary exposure to the weather. If either heated or chilled on going into the stable at night, give proper care to prevent taking cold. Give a warm feed at night—bran mash or other ground feed. Stop the holes in the stable that let in the draughts. If symptoms of the disease appear, lay off from work and give extra care. Good nursing is better than drugs. Protect the throat and chest with warm coverings; keep the bowels open with proper food, and the patient warm and comfortable, and ings; keep the bowels open with proper food and the patient warm and comfortable, and give nature a chance to effect a cure."

THE COUNTY BOARD.

All members of the County Board of Commis ers were present at the meeting held yester day afternoon.

submitted a resolution restricting the Sheriff's allowance per capita for dieting prisoners to 15 cents per diem, instead of 25 cents as now. That resolution was yesterday taken up again, briefly onsidered, and referred to the Public Service MISCELLANEOUS.

Thomas Rapp was made judge of election for the Third Precinct of the Thirteenth Ward. Otto Carquerville was substituted in place of Otto Dehling as judge of election in the First Precinct, Thirteenth Ward.

BILLS.

The Joint Committee on Public Buildings and Service reported favorably on the payment of bills amounting to \$27,008, including the estimates considered in committee last week. The mates considered in committee last week. The report was unanimously adopted.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Wood providing that each member of the Board draw a list of petit jurors for the rest of the present and all of the ensuing year. This resolution was passed, and according to the statute the draft will be made before the lst of December.

In accordance with a resolution submitted by Mr. Clark, Commissioners Clark, Hutt, and Burley were appointed by the Chair to select three competent persons to examine applicants for the position of engineer of the new Court-House. closing of all the openings, windows, doors, and corridors of the new Court-House so that during the winter the plastering could be proceeded

Adjourned for one week.

ARTHUR MITCHELL. THE CHICAGO PRESBYTERY met yesterday to take action on the withdrawal of the Rev. Arthur Mitcheli, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, to assume the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church of Cleveland. O. The meeting was an unusual expression of deep and general regret, and quite a remarkable tribute to the esteem in which Dr. Mitchell is

After the opening devotions, Dr. Mitchell made a formal request that his connection with the First Church be dissolved, giving as the reason for his proposed departure that his work son for his proposed departure that his work here was too heavy for him in his impaired health, and by the obange his usefulness and years would doubtless be prolonged.

Mr. W. H. Swift and Dr. R. C. Hamill, as Elders, representing the session of the church, announced the regretful concurrence of the church in a dissolution of the pastoral tie, and expressed, on behalf of the First Presbyterian, the highest appreciation of Dr. Mitchell's ministerial zeal and qualities as a man.

Prof. Patten moved that the request be granted, accompanying his remarks with an expression of his own personal feelings and sense of loss to the community to be entailed by the separation.

The Rev. B. W. Patterson, D. D. personal design of the sense of the community to be considered.

sense of loss to the community to be entailed by the separation.

The Rev. R. W. Patterson, D. D., seconded the modon with similar encomiums, and remarks of the same sort were made by the Rev. George C. Noyes, D. D., the Rev. J. M. Walker, the Rev. Mr. Barrett, the Rev. Mr. Trowbridge, and the Rev. A. E. Kittredge, D. D., all roing to show that Dr. Mitchell's influence, disseminated both from his pulpit and through daily contact with the brethren, had been for good in an eminent degree. degree.
This motion was carried, as was also another granting the Doctor a letter of transfer to the Presbytery of Cleveland.
Drs. Kittredge, Noyes, and Patterson were designated as a committee to prepare suitable resolutions to be entered upon the minutes of the Presbytery.

designated as a committee to prepare suitable resolutions to be entered upon the minutes of the Presbytery.

Dr. Mitchell said that he very naturally desired to say a word in response to what had been said. It was, of course, extremely pleasant to him to hear such words of appreciation, though it was with a painful sense of how poorly deserved they were. But before going away he wanted this opportunity to testify to the great pleasure and benefit he had derived from this Presbytery and Synod, and to his warm love for the members, all of whom he had come to esteem as particular friends, and more than friends,—brothers in Christ. He should often miss their faces and counsels and long to see them, but he felt that duty called him cisewhere, and he only asked their prayers for his usefulness in the new field.

The ease and comfort with which the ladies use the noiseless new No. 8 of the Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machines is quite remarkable. 55 State street.

THE COUNCIL

The West Side Street-Railway Gets Control of Lake Street.

All Propositions to Require License for Cars Voted Down.

The Road to Be in Operation by June of Next Year.

The Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Wants to Lay an Underground Telegraph

The Council met last evening. Mayor Har-rison in the chair, and all the Aldermen present except Sanders, Everett, and Lorenz. OPENING ARTESIAN AVENUE. The Committee on Streets and Alleys, West

Division, recommended the passage of an ordinance repealing those for the opening of Artesian avenue, Maplewood avenue, and Ald. Clark opposed concurrence for the reason that the cases were similar to that of Dearborn street. A judgment had been ob-

tained against the city, and if the ordinance passed the city would have to pay the money. passed the city would have to pay the money.

Ald. Culierton believed the matter, which had been pending for six years, should be placed on file, and made a motion to that Ald. Thompson contended that, under an opinion of City-Attorney Tuthill, the city

could abandon the improvement without be

coming liable. Ald. Cullerton said that, by a subsequen opinion of Corporation-Counsel Anthony, the city would be liable, since it had taken on of the property and partially im possession of the property and partially improved it. The people wanted the streets to run through, but objected to the large dam ages awarded one man.

The motion of Ald. Cullerton was lost,—yeas 14, nays 19,—as follows:

Yeas—Dixon, Ballard. Clark, Shorey, Grannis, Watkins, McAuley, Cullerton, Smyth, McGrath, Meier (Sixteenth), Imhof, McCormick, and Burley—14.

Meier (Sixteenta), imnot, McCormick, and Burley-14.

Nays-Wickersham, Burke, Altpeter, Riordan, Hildreth, Lawler, Purcell, Peevey, McNurney, Schroeder, Swift, Bond, Hulbert, Thompson, Brady, Meyer (Fifteenth), Young, Barrett, and Murphy-18.

Ald. Cullerton called attention to the opinion of City-Attorney Grinnell, in which he said the city would be liable for the street ends if the repealing ordinance were passed; also, to the opinion of Corporation-Counsel Adams on the Dearborn-street case; and submitted whether, in view of these opinions, it was proper to do as the Committee recommended.

mended.

Ald. Hildreth made a speech in favor of the report, during which he said that Cullerton was the advocate of the owner of the property, and that Cullerton and the said owner were the "two greatest schemers" in the city. According to Hildreth, the owner was not entitled to any damages, and had no rights in the Courts.

owner was not entitled to any damages, and had no rights in the Courts.

Ald. Shorey thought the city would be liable in case the ordinance was repealed.

Ald. Altpeter said that the owner had paid taxes on the property up to 1878, and thereby showed that he still considered it his.

Ald. Shorey remarked that judgments had already been obtained against the city under similar circumstances. He considered it very unwise to concur in the report.

Ald. Burley agreed with him; but, in view of the conflict of opinions, suggested that more light be obtained.

After some more talk the report was not concurred in,—yeas 18, nays 14,—as follows, two-thirds being required:

Yaus—Wickersham, Burke, Altpeter, Riordan, Lawier, Puroell, Peerey, McNurney, Schroeder, Swift, Bond, Hulbert, Thompson, Brady, Meyer (Fifteeuth), Young, Barrett, and Murphy—18.

Nays—Dixon, Ballard, Clark, Shorey, Grannis, Watkhas, McAuley, Cullerton, Swyth, McGrath, Meler (Sixteenth), Imhof, McCormick, and Burley—14.

Thereupon Ald. Thompson voted "Yea." THE WEST LAKE STREET RAILBOAD TRACKS. THE WEST LAKE STREET RAILROAD TRACKS.

Ald. Swift moved to take up the ordinance reported back without recommendation by the Railroad Committee authorizing the West Division Company to lay tracks on Lake street. Agreed to.

Ald. Cullerton, with reference to his amendment calling for a license of \$50 a car, said that a suit was pending in the United States Court involving the validity of an existing ordinance licensing all the cars of all the lines, and as it was to be tried within a month the Law Department believed it best

the lines, and as it was to be tried within a month the Law Department believed it best not to push the amendment. Therefore he would not insist upon it.

Aid. Clark was in favor of the ordinance if it was amended so as 'to provide that no tracks should be laid east of Clinton street until a majority of the property-owners had petitioned for it.

Aid. Wickersham believed the time would come when all the down-town streets would have to be given up to street-railways, but ne was opposed to letting in another trunkline unless the city received some compensa-

ne was opposed to letting in another trunkline unless the city received some compensation. They should not wait for the action of
the Courts. Now was the time to hold to the
principle. The city ought to be getting
\$200,000 a year from the companies now
using the streets for the purpose of
making money. He offered an amendment providing that the West Division Company should pay a license of \$100 a year for each
car run on the line. Possibly the amount
was too much. Perhaps \$50 would be
sufficient for the first five years. If the West
Division Company would not accept the
ordinance with this condition, he was assured
that there were other companies which

that there were other companies which Ald. Swift said, when the twenty-five-year licenses of all the companies expired in 1884, they would all be on a level, and then was the time to talk about charging them so much a car. To require it now would be an unjust discrimination against the West Division Company. He offered as a substitute the ordinance which he introduced a week ago. ago. Ald. Lawler moved to lay the substitute

Aid. Lawler moved to lay the substitute on the table.

The motion was lost, yeas 8—Wickersham, Dixon, Shorey, Altpeter, Lawler, Purcell, Meier (Sixteenth), and McCormick; nays, 24.

Swift's ordinance was substituted for the other,—yeas, 28; nays, 4.—Wickersham, Shorey, Altpeter, and Meier (Sixteenth)—and was considered section by section.

Aid. Thompson offered an amendment to Sec. 1 providing that the line should be "continuous" from its terminus near Michigan avenue to Central Park.

Ald. Cullerton moved to lay the amendment on the table, because it was superfluous, the ordinance providing that only one fare should be charged.

The motion was agreed to,—yeas, 23; nays, 8.—Dixon, Ballard, Lawler, Purcell, Smyth, Hulbert, Thompson, Barrett, and McCormick.

Aid. Clark renewed his amendment.

8.—Dixon, Ballard, Lawler, Purcell, Smyth, Hulbert, Thompson, Barrett, and McCormick.

Ald. Clark renewed his amendment.

Ald. Dixon favored it, saying that a railroad on East Lake street would be a damage to the property. Besides, there was no public necessity for it, as the travel could be accommodated if the cars turned off of Lake street at Clinton and came down town on Kandolph street.

Ald. McGrath said the Company could not lay the tracks unless the owners of a majority of the frontage gave their consent.

Ald. Dixon rejoined that the people out on the prairies ought not to be allowed to force a railroad on those on East Lake street. If Lake street were given up, the Company or other corporations would soon want Adams and the other streets.

Ald. Swift said the ordinance would be "no good" to the Company if they had to switch off at Clinton street. All knew the trouble there was to get over to the West Side. More cars on Randolph street would make a complete blockade. The adoption of the amendment would kill the ordinance, and deprive the people of the West Division of another line.

Ald. Lawler believed the Company

OUGHT TO PAY SOMETHING FOR THE FRANCHISE.

He argued against the amendment, because it was unnecessary. As to the opposition of business-men, those on Blue Island avenue were opposed to a road running on that street, but were now very well pleased with it. The same was true of Halsted street.

Ald. Clark remarked that East Lake street

was lined with wholesale houses, and a railroad would be an advantage to no one, but
a disadvantage to many. All the amendment
required the Company to do was to wait until there was a demand for a railroad on East
Lake street.

Ald. McGrath opposed the amendment because it would take people who nationized

P.—as follows:

Yeas—Wickersham, McAuley, Burke, Cullerton, Riordan, Lawier, Purcell, Smyth, Peevey, McNurney, Schroeder, Swift, Bond, Hulbert, Brady, McGrath, Meyer (Fifteenth), Young, Barrett, and Murphy—20.

Naus—Dixon, Ballard, Clark, Shorey, Grannis, Watkins, Altpeter, Thompson, Meier (Sixteenth), Imbof, McCormick, and Burley—12.

Ald Shorey moyet to amend by striking

Ald. Shorey moved to amend by striking out a clause authorizing the Company to operate the line for twenty years, saying that its effect would be to extend the original license that length of time.

Ald. Swift said the amendment would invalidate the ordinance, and he therefore Ald. Swift said the amendment would invalidate the ordinance, and he therefore moved to lay it on the table.

The motion was agreed to,—yeas, 18; nays, 18,—as follows:

Yeas—Wickersham, McAuley, Burke, Cullerton, Riordan, Lawler, Purcell, Peevey, McNurney, Schroeder, Swift, Bond, Hulbert, Brady, Meyer (Fifteenth), Young, Murphy, and Burley—18.

—18.

Naue—Dixon, Ballard, Clark, Shorey, Grannis, Watkins, Altpeter. Thompson, Meier (Sixteenth), Imhof, Barrett, and McCornick—12.

Ald. Altpeter moved to amend by inserting a provision requiring the Company to put on the line "cars of the most approved style and class."

On motion of Ald. Lawler the amendmen was laid on the table.

Ald. Thompson offered an amendment providing for the operation of the extension from Rockwell street to Central Park by June 1, 1881, the ordinance reading that the track should be laid by that day.

A LICENSE OF \$100 A CAR,

and made a strong speech in favor of it, arguing that, expressmen and truckmen being required to pay for their wagons, the railway companies should pay for their cars.

Ald. Bailard opposed this direct taxation on the ground that it would "thin out" the accommodations. The Treasury would be benefited, but the masses of the people would not ride as comfortably as they do now. The street-car accommodations in Chicago were better than in any other city in the country. Direct taxation didn't work well elsewhere. The companies were determined to make dividends, and to make them would, if necessary, make travel very uncomfortable.

Ald. Altpeter spoke for the amendment on the

uncomfortable.

Aid. Altpeter spoke for the amendment on the ground that the Company had been granted too many privileges without the people deriving any benefit from the concessions.

Aid. Dixon offered as a substitute for the amendment a provision that the Company should pay into the City Treasury one cent for every passenger carried.

passenger carried.

The substitute was lost.

Ald. Grannis moved to amend the amendment by striking out \$100 and inserting \$25.

This was voted down—yeas 11; nays,20—as fol-Yos-Wickersham, Grannis, Watkins, Alt-peter, Thompson, McGrath, Meier (Sixteenth), Imhof, Barrett, Murphy, and McCormick—II. Nays—Dixon, Ballard, Clark, Shorey, McAuley, Burke, Cullerton, Riordan, Lawier, Purceli, Peevey, McNurney, Schroeder, Swift, Bond, Hulbert, Brady, Meyer (Fifteenth), Young, and Burler—20.

is follows:

Yeas—Wickersham, Dixon, Clark, Shorey, Grannis, Watkins, Altpeter, Thompson, Meier Sixteenth), and Barrett—10.

Nays—Ballard, McAuley, Burke, Cullerton, Riordan, Lawler, Purcell, Smyth, Peever, McNurney, Schroeder, Swift, Bond, Hulbert, Brady, McGrath, Meyer (Fifteenth), Young, Imhof, Murphy, McCormick, and Burley—22.

Ald. Thompson moved to strike out the words "unless prevented by causes beyond the control of the Company." which referred to the running of cars over the extension from

to the running of cars over the extension from Rockwell street every twenty minutes. His objection was that the words applied only to that part of the line.

This was agreed to.
Ald. Thompson moved to amend by striking out twenty minutes and inserting "every fifteen minutes."

This also was concurred in.
All the sections having been gone through, Ald. Meier opposed the passage of the ordinance, wanting it referred to the Law Department for an opinion as to whether or not

Ompany.

An attempt was made by Ald. Dixon and there to have the ordinance laid over, but others to have the ordinance laid over the Chair held that it couldn't be done. A motion of Ald, Meyer to refer to the

ration Counsel for the purpose stated was lost.
The ordinance was then passed,—yeas, 21;
nays, 11,—as follows: nays, 11,—as follows:
Fass—McAuley, Burke, Cullerton, Riordan,
Lawler, Purcell, Smyth, Peevey, McNurney,
Schroeder, Swift, Bond, Hulbert, Brady, McGrath, Meyer (Fifteenth), Young, Imbof, Barrett, Murphy, and Burley—21.
Nays—Wickersham. Dixon, Ballard, Clark,
Shorey, Grannis, Watkins, Altpeter, Thompson,
Meier (Sixteenth), and McCormick—11.

The following is

Be it ordained, etc. SEC. I. That in consideration of the acceptance hereof and the undertaking of the Chicago West Division Railway Company to comply with the provisions herein contained, permission and authority is hereby given to said Company to construct, maintain, and operate, as an extension of the tracks used by said Company, a double-track street-railway, with all the necessary side-tracks, curves, turnouts, and switches, from its tracks now in use, on West Lake street, at Union Park, cast on said West Lake street to Lake street bridge, and over and along said bridge and Lake street to a point 150 feet west of Michigan avenue, and from the present terminus of said Company's tracks at Rockwell street in and along said Lake' street to Central Park; and on Milwaukee avenue, from the present tracks on said avenue, at the intersection of Clinton street to Lake street, to a connection with said West Lake street tracks, and the said Company may maintain and operate said railways, as an axtension of the lines now in use on said streets, upon the terms and conditions] and subject to the restrictions mentioned in this ordinance for the period of twenty years from the passage of this ordinance; and the rate of fare for any distance on the tracks of said Company, whether on the Jinos herein authorized or heretafore constructed, and connecting therewith, shall not be laid and the tracks of said Company, whether on the Jinos herein authorized or heretafore constructed, and connecting thorewith, shall not exceed five cents for each passenger for any continuous travel of one trip.

Sec. 2. Each of said tracks shall be laid as near the centre of the street as practicable, and shall not be laid nearer than twelve feet of the sidewalks, except in turning street corners, and then no nearer than may be required to make the necessary curves. The cars shall be used for no other purpose than the transportation of passengers and their ordinary luggage, by said Railway Company, and shall be operated by animal power only.

Sec. 2

o'clock.

SEC. 7. This ordinance shall take effect when accepted by said Railway Company, and become void if not accepted and work commenced under it within ten days from the time same is approved by the Mayor. LIBRARY DIRECTORS.

on motion of Ald. Lawler, the report of the Committee on Schools, recommending the appointment of John B. Walker, Bernard Callahan, and James Lane Allen as Library Directors, was taken up.

Some discussion took place, in the course of which Ald. Shorey deprecated the making of partisan appointments, as polities had never cut any figure in the Board. It was understood that Allen was appointed for the purpose of paying a political debt of the Mayor to the Greenback party.

the Committee on Streets and Anics, the Division:

To the Mayor, etc.—General Research and Company respect fully petition for the right to construct an underground telegraph line by laying cable-wire on the westerly side of Stewart avenue adjoining the road of this Company, and between the tracks of this Company, and between the tracks of this Company and the proposed location of the tracks of the Pittsburg. Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, after the same are moved west of the centre line of said Stewart avenue and running north on said street as far as the river, and thence northeasterly on Grove street to Sixteenth street, thence cast on Sixteenth street to Dearborn street, thence upon Dearborn street to Fourteenth street, thence upon Dearborn street to Van Buren street. The telegraph cables to be so laid as not to interfere with the water, gas, and sewer pipes, or, if any change is necessary to be made in the latter, that it be made at the expense of this Company.

J. B. Rrown, President.

The Council then adjourned.

The Council then adjourned.

Lady Burdett-Coutts. The Londoners are still on the lookout for Lady Burdett-Coutts marriage. A fashionable wedding took place two weeks ago at the Savoy Church. The public have so vigilantly watched the building in expectation of the event that a few minutes after the arrival of the wedding party several thousand persons, including many of position, flooded the building and blocked all the approaches, when they discovered the happy couple,—the bridegroom, a Frenchman, a relative of Mr. Grachen, and the bride, also a foreigner. The crowd, in angry disappointment, hissed the pair and their friends as they drove off. There is a rumor that certain interested parties hostile to the marriage of the Baroness are determined to interpose at the nuptial altar, and, if they cannot prevent the ceremony, to create a scandal.

The people have confidence in the Shaker arsaparilla, because a genuine Shaker med incomprehence by the Canterbury Shakers, Shak t Village, N. H.

Which Company issues the ONLY in Politicians always retain their compos-moking the Richmond Gem cigarettes.

A perfect smoke-burner for steam borden, Selleck & Co., Chicago,

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only reparation of beef containing its entire autrious properties. It is not a mere stimulant like extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, proceed the properties, and life-sustaining properties invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether he result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, provoker or neuted disease: particularly if reand & Co., Proprietors, New York. For sal

MARRIAGES.

WHITE-O'HARA-In this city, on the 17th inst., by ie Rev. David Swing, Reuben C. White and Miss ary O'Hars.

WINTER-At South Evanston, Oct. 1

Funeral services at his late residence, il Pino-st., at o'clock a. m., Wednesday, Oct. 20.

137 Oswego (N. Y.) papers please copy.

MURNAN—At his residence, 217 Abordesn-st., Oct. al at residence, 2884 North Market-st., day, Oct. 20, at 1 p. m. Friends of the family ted without further notice are invited without further notice.

KINDER-Oct. 17, at 5:30 p. m., at her residence Despisines, Ill., Mrs. Sarah J., beloved wife of E. F. Kinder, and daughter of George Helm, of Chicago aged 25 years I month.

Funeral to-day at I p. m.

MCDONALD—Monday morning, Oct. 18, at 9 o'clock Frankie, youngest son of Malcolm and Biira A. Mc-Donald.

The funeral service will be held at their residence, No. 35 West Jackson-st., Wednesday morning, Oct. 33, at 11 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to be present. Curriages to Rosehill. McDONALD-Mon be present. Carriages to Rosehill.

MALLEN—Oct. 18, at his late residence, 459 Twentysixth-st., James Mallen, aged 57 years.
Funeral Wednesday, Oct. 23, to All Saints' Church,
thence by carriages to Calvary Cometery.

Cincinnati and St. Louis papers please copy.

. ANNOUNCEMENTS. Political.

A LL REPUBLICANS OF THE FOURTH WARD, who will volunteer to help in making a complete canvass of their ward, are requested to meet at Armory Hall, Indiana-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., tonight. A MERTING OF THE REPUBLICANS OF THE
A Fifteenth Ward will be held this evening at No.
48 Larrabee-st. for the purpose of organizing a Garfield and Arthur Club.

L. C. Greeley will address the citizens of Colehour this evening. THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE Eighteenth Ward Republican Club and the members of the Campaign Committee for the ward are requested to meet at Turner Hall this evening for consultation. THE SEVENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB will meet at Mass' Hall, corner Tweifth and Waller-sta, this evening. Speakers of ability will address the meeting. The Republican judges of election are requested to meet for consultation at 7:3, same hall.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF REPUBLIC-ans under the auspices of the Fifteenth Ward Union Veteran Club at Young's Hall, corner of So-phia-st, and Limoln-av., this evening. There will be good speakers in attendance. All old soldiers THE REPUBLICANS OF THE SIXTH WARI
will hold a meeting to-night at the corner of
Jefferson and Eighteenth-sts. Good speakers. THE FOURTH WARD (WEST SIDE) REPUB I licans are invited to attend a meeting at 3158 State st, this evening, for the purpose of organizing; marching club and battation of scouts to protect lega-voters against repeaters.

THE SIXTH PRECINCT REPUBLICAN CLUB.
Twelfth Ward, will hold a grand ratification meeting this evening in Campbell Hall, corner van Buren-st. and Campbell-av. Speakers: R. S. Tuthill. George R. Davis, Irus Coy, James W. Brockway, D. Harry Hammer, and J. L. Paristh. Hammer's Colored Campaign Giee Club will furnish some of their celebrated music and songs. Torchlight procession, with martial music, etc.

Miscellaneous.

MR. A. J. BELL WILL CONDUCT THE NOON meeting to-day. Farwell Hall.

THE SOUTH END FLOWER MISSION WILL close the scason with one more meeting, at the house of Mrs. Hale on Drezel Boulevard, Wednesday, at 9 o'clock a. m. A full attendance is requested to finish their work.



SHIVERING IN THE COLD? \$10 or \$12

Will buy you a Good, Serviceable, Well-Made MABLEY'S.

Don't stand upon THIS order of going, but go at once! And while there see those excruciating

Business Suits ALL WOOL, \$10, \$12, and \$15.

Call early this morning and avoid the rush. Men's, Boys', & Children's Clothing And GENTS' FINE FURNISH.

INGS, GENTS' UNDERWEAR. at prices that admit of no com

154 & 156 South Clark-st. STOVE-PIPE ELBOW. ASK FOR THE CORRUGATED STOVE-PIPE ELBO

TAKE NO OTHER. Without Doubt the Best Elbor Ever Made.



CORRUGATED ELBOW CO. 915 and 917 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill. F. C. SHAYS, Superintendent.



WORTH REMEMBERING. That TARRANT'S SHLTZER APERIENT resistants in each bottle thirty to forty glasses of Spatialing Selster Water, containing all the virtues of the celebrated German Spring. It is always fresh and sways ready, and thus commends itself to all far a efficacy, portability, and cheapness.

ALL DRUGGISTS HAVE IT. STOVES. NEW & WELLINGTON Parlor Stores

By CHICAGO AUCTION & STORAGE CO. WM. S. GOLSEN, Pres. WM. A. BUTTERS, And CARPETS AND FURNITURE THIS MORNING, TUESDAY, Oct. 19, At 10 o'clock, at Salesroom, 10 Lake-CHICAGO AUCTION & STORAGE CO., Aud \$10,000 Worth Quadruple

SILVER-PLATED WARE

AUCTION SALES.

AT AUCTION,
Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 20 and 21, at 10 a.m.
At 105 Lake-st., between Clark and Dearborn.
CHICAGO AUCTION & STORAGE CO., Auctions By POMEROY & CO. SHORT NOTICE. At 2517 Prairie-av., This Morning, Tuesday, Oct. 19, at 10 o'clock and

Nice Lot Household Goods

To be sold to highest bidder.
POMEROY & CO., Anctioned 75 and 80 Randons By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 284 and 216 Madison-et. Regular Trade Sales
TUESDAYS Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Gloral
WEDNESDAYS—BOOLS, Shoes, Slippers, RaBern, etc. THURSDAYS—Dry Goods, Merchandise, tery, Glassware, etc.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auction

CANDY. DESKS & CABINET-MATURE

MINING OUTFITS. ASSAY MATERIALS
ASSAY E.H. Sargent,
125 State-at., Chicago

Baths Balsam Pine & Tar Ball

VOLUME XL. UNDERWEAR.

158 State-st

OPENIN

1.120 Doz Inderwe

In Medium and H Weights, Merino ished, quarter, and all wool, W Fancy Mixtures, Scarlet; of Euro and American m facture.

183 Dozen child. Vests and Dra From 16 to 24 inch

275 Dozen Ladies' Vests & Dra From 26 to 40 inch

127 Dozen Misses' Vests & Dr. From 24 to 34 incl

10 Dozen Infants' Zephyr Chemises

152 Dozen Boys' Shirts & Dr

From 28 to 34 incl

24 Dozen Babies' Ve

340 Dozer Men's Shirts & Di

From 32 to 50 inc All Goods are ranted to be fu to the standar the price is gu teed to be the lo

S. M. ROTHS 158 State LIFE INSURAN Which Company ONLY incontests

icy on a man's life MUSICAL INSTRUM

A MUSICAL W

CHA in Fine &) LIFE INSURAN

Which Company ONLY incontes toy on a man's life

Well-Made

is morning and avoid

56 South Clark-st. E-PIPE ELBOW. FOR THE O STOVE-PIPE ELBOY

NO OTHER. oubt the Best Elbow Ever Made.

TED ONE-PIECE ELBOW is in de TED ELBOW CO., 17 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill. 7 SHAYS, Superintendent.

ZER APERJENT.

S SELTZER APERIENT repre-te thirty to forty pheses of Spark-r, containing all the virtues of the n Spring. It is always fresh and al-thus commends itself to all for its y, and cheapness. DRUGGISTS HAVE IT.

W & WELLINGTON Parlor Stoves. Dealers will find it to their interest to getour wholesale price-list. CTION SALES. AUCTION & STORAGE CO. Auctioneers, 106 Lake-st. Pres. WM. A. BUTTERS, Auction

S AND FURNITURE NING, TUESDAY, Oct. 19 ck, at Salesroom, 166 Lake-st. ON & STORAGE CO., Anction Worth Quadruple PLATED WARE AUCTION,
Phursday, Oct. 20 and 21, at 10 a. m
and 2 p. m.,
between Clark and Dearborn.
ON & STORAGE CO., Auctionsers

POMEROY & CO. RT NOTICE. 7 Prairie-av., uesday, Oct. 19, at 10 o'clock a.m., Household Goods, sold to highest bidder.
POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers., 78 and 80 Randeipn

D. P. GORE & CO., r Trade Sales Ory Goods, Clothing, Hats, Glores, Carpets, etc. 8—Boots, Shoes, Slippers, Robbers etc.

Dry Goods, Merchandise, Crockery, Giassware, etc.

D. P. GORE & CO., Anotionears.

Sond H. 72, 62, or M for a sample retail box by express of the best Candies in America, pet up degantly and strictly pure to all Chicago. Address to all Chicago. Address GUN'I HIGH. Confectioner. IS Madison-st.; Glical

O & CABINET-MAKING At SWINEY'S,

NING OUTFITS.

BATHS. 15 Balsam Pine & Tar Balls
277 State-st

V MATERIALS E.H. Sargent,

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES described below, where advertisements will be the form to be a superior as charged at the Main to the same price as charged at the Main come, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m. SOUTH DIVISION.

1. 2. H. RIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123-Twenty-second-st.
W. BOGART, Druggist, 563 Cottage Grove-av.,
archivest corner Thirty-fifth-st.
BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and

WEST DIVISION.

POPALORUM, Newsdealer, to Madison-st. near Western, 1800 Millions and 1800 Millions an Paulina. INGUST JACOBSON, Druggist, 183 North Halsted, r Indiana-st. NORTH DIVISION. URLINGHAM & CO., Druggista, 445 North

F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 675 Larrabee-st. r Sophia. JIS W. H. NEKBE, Printing and Advertising I, News and Stationery Depot, 435 East Division-tyseen La Saile and Weils. PERSONAL.

RSONAL - PALATINE: EXPOSITION, TO-DERSONAL WILL CHARLES SHEA, BOOK-tepper in this city, send his address to 165 West trison at to his cousin, MORRIS WELCH. ERSONAL NINA: WILL BE AT RACE BROS., Madison-st., Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock. THE BOWN L-GLOVES: PLEASE WRITE ME AS DESSONAL-GLOVES: PLEASE WRITE ME AS soon as possible; an very anxious, and was sory sorry, that I was at home sick when your note. Send word this week without fail. GLOVES.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, ON DIVISION between Clybourn-av. and Clark-st., a red leather pocket-book, containing money and les. A liberal reward will be paid for leaving the steward of the Union Club. No. 1 Lataypace.

ST-DARK BROWN PONY, WITH HARNESS, approbe, and buggy; "N. N." on each side of box dreward if returned to N. NEAFELD, 120 East andolphes.

OST-IN OR ON LEAVING AN INDIANA-AV

or at the corner of Washington-st., a specketof containing a small sum of money, all the owner

of containing a small sum of money, all the owner

the The finder will be paid for calling or sending to

LOST AND FOUND.

Ray-st.

OST-I WILL PAY S, AND ASK NO QUES
tions, for return to 12 Reaper Block of two pai
drawers taken from 12 Reaper Block.

TRAYED OR STOLEN-ON THE 15TH INST. A
large red and white mileh cow. Any one who will
sure her to me will be paid S. L. J. HITZ, corne
(Western-ay, and Ninety-fifth-st. of Western-A, and Amety-min-st.

50 BEW ARD-LOST-OCT. 14, SETTER DOG may stripe in forebead; also around neck; very thi all, gray; fashs stray. The above reward will be pal-or any information resulting in recovery of said dog redilivery of same at 123 Wabash-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE. OR SALE—DEARBORN-AV., NEAR MAPLE-ST lot Striff to 20-foot alley. A. J. AVERELL, Root All Dearborn-st.

OR SALE -4: FEET ON CAMPBELL PARK,

1.00 only 500 down.

Disc course with 30 feet of land at Lawndale, \$1.500.

Brick house, carner Polk-st. and Irving-place,

W. TSCUMIING, 90 Madison-st.

SURUE AN REAL ESTATE

NOR SALE-EL SINGTON-TOWN LOTS, NEAR
the Philmant Palace-Car Company's immense
sannfacturing works. Other large establishments
soon to follow. Urgent demand for stores of all
inds, boarding and eating houses, and all the business callings of a town.
Building lots, well located, for sale at low prices, on
car terms, and parties can visit the property by applying to C. B. SAWYEL, Room 24 Portland Block,
mar Dearborn and Washington-sts.

DARGAIN-FIVE LOTS AT
Rock Island POR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—FIVE LOTS AT South Englewood, at junction of Rock Island and Western Indiana Kaliroads. Apply to H. KLLEN, 20 Washington-st. 70B SALE-BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOTS AT Engrer Park on the lake shore, nine miles north Coeri-House, on monthly payments or will loan parises who will build. D. W. & J. M. KEAN, 19 shington-st. Room 31.

TO BENT-HOUSES South Side. O RENT—A 7-ROOM COTTAGE IN NICE ORDER Dear corner Cottage Grove-av. and Twenty-ninth, 183. A. J. BURBANK, Room 3 Tribune Building.

O BENT-\$22.50-SIX-ROOM COTTAGE, 104 WAL-nut-st., with stable, immediately. Room 5, 116 shington-st., or up-stairs at 505 West Madison-st. North Side.

To RENT-AND PART OF FURNITURE FOR sale-A 2-story and basement brick near Lincoin Park. HALE & SNOW, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-FLATS. TO BENT-FLAT OF 3 ROOMS TO SMALL FAM-ily, or separately to gentlemen, corner Peorla and West Madison-sts. WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT-ROOMS.

West Side.

TO RENT-VERY DESTRABLE FURNISHED OR
unfurnished rooms with all modern improvements. Inquire at 472 West Randolph-st., corner of
Sheidon. References required. North Side.
TO RENT-ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOM;
running water, bath, etc. 278 East Onio-st. WANTED-TO REST.

WANTED-TO RENT-BY A COUPLE WITH-out-children, one or two rooms for light house-keeping; not to exceed \$10 or \$12. A 88, Tribune. WANTED—TO RENT—BY A YOUNG MAN OF RE-fined and settled habits, a formished room, with heat, on the South Side; terms must be moderate. Address A & Tribune office. MANTES A 35, Tribune omce.

WANTED TO RENT—THREE OR FOUR PLEASant unfurnished rooms for housekeeping; beterm Twenty-second and Thirty-first-sts. and east of
Clark. Address A. T. WHITMAN, 180 East Twenty-

W ANTED-TO RENT-HOUSE ON SOUTH SIDE: rent not to exceed \$25 per month; location east of State-st., between Twenty-second and Thirty-seventh. Address C 35, Tribute office. WANTED-TO RENT-A STORE, PART OF A store, or lofts, with 6 to 8-horse power and elevator. Address H is, Tribune office. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

WANT TO TRADE MY NEW PIANO, AI make, for a first-class billiard table. Address W Tribune office.

The Purular office.

THE Purular office.

THE Purular office.

THE Purular office.

EMERSON SQUARE PIANOS, KMERSON UPRIGHT PIANOS.

These instruments have been before the public for the past forty years, and during that time their action and tone have become so well known that the demand has been far ahead of the supply. We have just received a fine assortment of these fine instruments. In addition, to the above we have a large stock of other makes that can be sold on installments if required.

300 organs in stock. Second-hand instance. Worgans in stock. Second-hand instruments taken exchange.

We have the largest
stock and the greatest
variety of first-class
planos and orcans in
the West, at lowest
prices and easiest
PIANOS. ORGANS. OR
PIANOS. ORGANS. OR
PIANOS. ORGANS. OR ORGANS. ORGANS. ORGANS. ORGANS. ORGANS. ORGANS. STORY & CAMP, 188 and 190 STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

PIANO-\$16 WILL BUY FINE UPRIGHT PI-ano, cost \$50 in New York four months ago. Must be sold. 625 West Washington-st. HORSES AND CARRIAGES

GENTLEMAN WILL SELL HIS ROADBy hands high, warranted sound and kind, and a
free and pleasant driver; raised in Kentucky, sired
y Rysdy's Hambietonian, dam a half-sister to Lady
floom. Factory Boy is considered the handsomest
horse that goes the road; he has shown mile heats in
32, and warrant him to show it at any time; he is
sold for no fault; have no use for him; he can be
seen and tried at any time at private stable, 1231
Uchigan-av. A FINE, LARGE TEAM OF WORK HORSES will be sold at a bargain; they are 6 and 7 years old; with 2.20 pounds; strong, heavy bone; are rood, true properties in all harness; and warranted bund and kind; would sell separate, and give a trial.

AT JOHN MITCHELL'S, 196 EAST WASHING-AT JOHN MITCHELL'S, 196 EAST WASHING-HOUSE, horses of all kinds, carriages, buggles, and harden new and second-hand, at low prices, or will acchange. Cash advances made. FOR SALE-FOUR GOOD WORK HORSES thesp also, one carriage and a good second-hand to-buggy at BEARDSLEY'S Stable, 106 and 107 Ran-193-38.

POR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS TOP-BUGGY, MADE by Pennoyer & Co. Address B 65, Tribune office. HAVE THE MOST PROMISING 5-YEAR-OLD mare in the State; will sell cheap, or trade for god land. Call at 625 West Washington-st. sood land. Call at 635 West Washington-st.

AME AND SICK HORSES, PRONOUNCED INcarable, cured free of cost. Giles' Liniment in
dide Ammonia. Spavins, splints, ringbones,
buches, thorough-pins, sprung knees, cured without
lemis, Strains, shoulder lameness, navicular dissee, shoe-boils, cure guaranteed. Send for pamphlet
containing full information to DR. W. M. Gill. 185, 80
west Broadway, New York. Use only for horses the
liniment in yellow wrappers. Trial size 25 ceats.
bold by all druggists.

PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIOS. GRAND PANEL PORTRAITS AT BRAND'S STUDIOS.

CHILDREN'S PHOTOS TAKEN INSTANTAN-EOUSLY. LADIES WHO WISH BEAUTIFUL DRAPERY Sombined with FINE LIGHTING and FINISH, should

which are the most complete on this continent. OLD AND PADED PICTURES COPIED AND EN-LARGED,
LARGED,
LARGED

WE RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, FROM BOS-ton, as the test adviser and counselor on love marriage, and business affairs. 261 West Madison-si BUSINESS CARDS. Business quietly and legally transacted.

WANTED-MALE HELP. Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG MAN
in a grocery store; one capable of keeping
books, not afraid to work. Apply 756 West Van Buren.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT bookkeeper and general office work. Address, in own bandwriting, giving reference. D. D. MALLORY & CO., 114 West Randolph-st. WANTED - A LIVE, WIDEAWAKE BOY, about Is, who can run a type-writer; one preferred who understands stenography. Good position. Address C. 32, Tribune office.

WANTED - A GOOD CLOTHING SALESMAN FOR INVESTMENT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT WANTED-A CLERK, AT 99 NORTH WELLS-st. Wells Street Fair. WANTED-TWO GOOD DRY-GOODS SALES-men. Apply between 8 and 9 o'clock this morn-ing at 131 Twenty-second-st. WANTED-2 GROCERY DELIVERY CLERKS.
must be well acquainted throughout the city and
deputs. C. H. SLACK, D State-st.

WANTED-A YOUNG MAN OF EXPERIENCE to attend dirst-class cigar store; must be neat, obliging, live home, and free of vices. Satisfactory references necessary. 122 Randolph-st. WANTED-A PRACTICAL JELLY-MAKER TO go to St. Louis. Address MANUFACTURER, care M. L. Parke, St. Louis Post-Office. WANTED-A YOUNG MAN THAT UNDERer. at O. P. BASSETT & CO.'s, 74 and 76 Rande

WANTED-A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS THE manufacture of jelly. Address, stating terms M. PALLEN, 104 Chouleau-av., St. Louis, Mo. WANTED-THREE FIRST-CLASS COATMAK-ers, at 2509 Archer-av., near Haisted-st. WANTED-A MAN TO WORK ON SHAPER. Apply to C. J. L. MEYER, North Pier. WANTED-A CLOAK-PRESSER. APPLY AT the manufacturing department of the West-End Dry-Goods House, Madison and Peoria-sta. CARSON, PIRILE & CO.

WANTED-TYPE-SETTER; PREFER ONE WHI is acquainted with bag business. GODFREY of CLARK, St Lake-st. WANTED-GOOD TAILORS FOR THE COUN-try. Apply at 34 and 36 Madison-st. WANTED-A YOUNG MAN FAMILIAR WITH the feather business, who is not afraid of work and can run a renovator, at J. F. MATHEWS', 153 and 154 Michigan-av. WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS STOVE REPAIRER on second-hand stoves, at GORDON's, 29 Ran-dolph-st.; no other need apply. WANTED-A GOOD PLUMBER IMMEDIATELY at 28 North-av. GUNDERMANN BROS.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c. WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED HACK-DRIVER; none need apply but an experienced driver. 60 North Wells-st. Mountain House.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-50 RALLROAD LA 30RERS FOR Low, Wisconsin, lillinois, and Missouri; winter's work; 200 for pinery and sawmill in Michigan; free fare for all; 30 farm hands for lillinois. Call today. CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water-st. WANTED - 1.50 LABORERS FOR LEVEE work in Mississippi and Louisians; wages & per day; steady work and warm climate; cheap fare. CHRISTIAN & CO., 208 South Water-st. WANTED-500 RAILBOAD LABORERS FOR Mexico, Iowa, and Wisconsin, Also 320 for saw mills, mines, pineries, etc. All able bodied men seeking winter's work can be furnished the same ba applying to ENRIGHT & CO., 78 South Canal-st. Ship every night. WANTED-500 LABORERS FOR C. & N. W. Company in Iowa, Wisconsin and Michigan; 50 quarry men; 50 for Illinois; 10 at £4 per month, at J. H. SFEIRBECK'S, 21 West Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED-CANVASSERS EVERYWHERE TO goods, notions, novelies, jewelry, etc. Catalogues free. C. M. LININGTON, 45 Jackson-st., Chicago. WANTED-A HOTEL-RUNNER AT THE AFTOM House, 75 Monroe-st.; to a good man a perma nent situation. Call after 12 o'clock. ment stuntion. Call after 12 o'clock.

WANTED-AGENTS-ENERGETIC MEN, WITH or without experience, for a desirable winter business, guaranteed to pay \$50 weekly on small capital. Send stamp for papers, and investigate, or call at 13 North Clark-st.,up-stairs. MERRILL & CO., Chicago.

WANTED-AN INTELLIGENT, INDUSTRICO:
WANTED-AN INTELLIGENT, INDUSTRICO:
work of the property and worth. Address, stating wages expected, C 34 Tribune office. WANTE D-BOY IN OFFICE OF WHOLESALE
house; must be intelligent, live with his parents, and write a fair hand. Address A 26, Tribune. WANTED-A NO. 1 WATCH AND JEWELRY auctioneer to go to Springfield, Ill. Address JAS. R. MAXEY, Springfield, Ill.

WANTED-A RELIABLE MAN FOR FOREMAN at Southern Hotel, Wabash-av. and Twenty-WANTED-A STRADY, ACTIVE YOUNG MAN from now until Dec. 1; must be a good penman. Address A 12, Tribune office. WANTED-20R 3 GOOD ARTISTS TO WORK IN water colors; constant employment. J. W. FIEROE, 39 State-st., Room 19.

FINANCIAL. ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE
A without removal, planos, and other good securities. To Dearbornest, it comes 6 and 7.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND planos, without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4. A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, etc., at one-half brokers' rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms and i, 12 R indolph et. Established 1851. ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal; also on all good securities. % Dearborn-st., Room it. CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER-Money to load on watches diamonds, and valua-bles of every description, at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Buillon Odice (theensed), 99 East Madison-st. Estab-HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE SAVINGS and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian Na-tional Bank certificates. IIIA HOLMES, General Broker, St Washington-st. MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE ETC., WITH Out removal. G. PARRY, 160 West Monroe-st. All outremoval. G. PARRY, 100 West Monroe-st. RECEIVER'S SALE-I HEREBY OFFER FUR sale three orders on the Chicago & Ilinois River Railroad Company, one for numbers 119 to 125, both inclusive, of first-mortenge bonds of said Company; one for numbers 71 and 25 of said bonds, and one for haif of number 70 of said bonds, each of said bonds being for 21,000 and dated both. 1853. Bids for said orders much lead to the company of the company o TO LOAN-\$150,000 ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE
in sums of \$15,000 and over at 6 per cent; several
small sums at 7 per cent. E; C. COLE & CO., 144 Dear-

TO LOAN-AT 6 PER CENT-SUMS OF \$4,000 AND T upwards upon first-class improved business and residence property. LYMAN & JACKSON, 3s, Portland Block. BOARDING AND LODGING

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST., NEAR THE BRIDGE—Board, with rooms, \$5.50 to \$5 per week. Dayboarders wanted. boarders wanted.

DEAR BORN-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, nicely furnished, with board, for two gentlemen, in private family. Address A 89, Tribune office. TWO LADIES, TEACHERS PREFERRED, CAN I obtain a pleasant room, with board, in a private family, within 5 minutes walk of St. James' Episco-pal Church. Address J K, 159 State-st.

West Side. 89 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.-FURNISHED rooms, with board. South Side.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT - PARTIES WISHING board for the winter will find good accommodations.

Hotels. CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER OF STATE AND Harrison-sts., four blocks south of Falmer House— Board and room per day, \$1,30 to \$2; per week, from \$6 to \$12. Also rooms rented without board. WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block-Rooms from 55 cents to \$2 per day.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE Palmer House-\$1.50 per day, \$6 to \$8 per week; day board, \$4.

BOARD WANTED. BOARD-IN A PRIVATE FAMILY ON NORTH Side for gentleman and two boys. Best of references. Address C %, Tribune office. DOARD—AND PLEASANT ROOM IN A PRIVATE family where no other boarders are kept, south of Thirty-fourth-st. and east of State; terms not to exceed 5 per week; will be permanent if suited. Address C 75, Tribane office. BOARD-ONE LARGE AND ONE SMALL ROOM with board for gentleman and wite, in private family; no other boarders; North or South Side; price not to exceed 850 per month. Reference given and required. Address C IS, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS. A YOUNG MAN, ACTIVE, AND HAVING \$40 OR
\$60, would join nother having a like amount in
any sound undertaking. Address C'2, Tribune office.

CRAND RAFFLE FOR VALUABLE MUSIC-BOX
to-night at 346 State-8t.

KEEP OUT COLD DRAFTS. COBB'S DOORsprings are warranted the best in use, and will
close a door promptly. Factory, 356 Kinzle-st., corner Dearborn-av. RAILROAD TICKETS—CHEAP TICKETS TO all points; \$1 to \$10 saved; J. A. WEBB, Ticket Broker, 107 South Clark-st. Broker, 107 South Clark-st.

WANTED-A YOUNG MAN, HAVING HAD
eight years' business experimed in the City of
Chicago, wishes to purchase an interest in some well
established commercial business. Address A 20, Tribune office.

wanted—A LIFE MEMBERSHIP IN THE Chicago Board of Trade. Name lowest price.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING. ALL THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WHO
A wish to sell cast-off cjothing, carpets and bedding can get an offer from E. HERSCHEL, 56: Statest. I will pay 25 per cent more than any other dealer
in the city. Remember the number, 56: Statest. GOOD PRICE WILL BE PAID FOR CAST-OFF
Cothing at GELDER'S, 179 State-st. (oid No. 85);
Orders by mail promptly attended to. Established 1851.

ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING,
dresses, carpets, etc. Ladies attended to by Mrs.
J. Gelder. J. GELDER, 30: State-st.

CENTLEMEN. DO NOT THROW ANY OF YOUR CENTLEMEN. DO NOT THEOW ANY OF YOUR Of dictothes away: the highest prices will be paid for them. Address C 76, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION. PROF. SNOW'S DANCING-SCHOOL, WEST SIDE, Adams and Halsted-sts. Monday and Wednesday venings, is the only school where you are sure to earn dancing correctly.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

WANTED-IN A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING house, A No. I cook: must be a good bread and pastry cook, and thoroughly understand her bust ness; to a competent nerson good wases and a steady home. MRS. M. B., 216 Monroe-st., Topeka, Kas. WANTED-A GIRL TO BO SECOND WORK and wait on table. Apply at 481 Wabash-av. WANTED-EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR GENER of housework. 180 Western-av., up-stairs. WANTED-GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK AND take care of children. 52 Warren-av. WANTED-IN A PRIVATE FAMILY AT EVANS-ton, a girl for general housework; German or Scandinavian preferred. Apply at 10t East Lake-st. WANTED-AT 557 NORTH CLARK-ST., A COM petent girl to do general housework. WANTED-A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND met-av. WANTED-A GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a family of four; wages \$4. Apply Tuesday at No. Il Twenty-second-st.

WANTED-GIRL, TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work in a small family; must be a good cook. Its Twenty-fifth-st., near Michigan-av. WANTED—A GIRL, IN A PIGIVATE FAMILY to cook and wash; also one as child's nurse; will pay \$5 and \$4 per week; German or Swedish preferred. Apply at \$30 Mitchigan-av.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS, ONE AS DINING IN A CONTROL OF TWO GOOD GIRLS, ONE AS DINING IN Kitchen. 763 Leke-st. WANTED - A FIBST-CLASS COOK. GOOD washer and ironer; must bring good references. WANTED—CAPABLE, TRUSTY, PROTESTANT girl for general bousework in small American family at Lawndale, Chicago. Call to-day at 416 Wa-

Seamstresses. WANTED-GOOD CLOAKMAKERS: NONE BUT experienced hands need apply. MANDEL BROS., 121 and 128 State-st., fifth floor, 8 a. m.

Nurses.

WANTED-A GOOD-NURSE GIRL. APPLY AT store 187 West Madison-st., between 2 and 4. Employment Agencies. WANTED-GOOD GERMAN AND SCANDIN.
vian siris for private families, hotels, and boar
ing-houses, at G. DUSKE'S office, he Milwaukee-av. WANTED-TWO DRESSMAKERS TO GO short distance in the country, 51 East Van Iren-st. Mits. BALKAM'S office. Miseellancous.

WANTED-LADIES TO PURCHASE THE GREAT
self-fitting system of dress-cutting. Instructions
free. Agents make \$40 per week. Approntices made
perfect dressmakers for \$6. Ladies should examine
this immediately at 1229 Wabash-av.

WANTED-LADY TO ADDRESS 19,000 ENVELopes at home; price \$1 per thousand; must be
plainly and promptly done. Address A 94. Tribune. WANTED-A PLEASANT YOUNG LADY TO attend to a lady invalid. Call at 1466 Wabash-av SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS
clerk or driver in grocery store; two years' experience. A l'reference. A yl, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED-AS BOOKKEEPER OR assistant, or work of any kind. Reference unexceptionable. Csi, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED-BY A CANADIAN DOC-tor in a wholesale or retail drug-store; have dis-pensed six years; would travel. Address A St, Trib-ine office.

NITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A wholestle house where he can make himself used, or in store as clerk or salesman. Address C 75, ribune office. TTUATION WANTED—AS A SHORTHAND COR-respondent in a business house. Experience lease address C 88, Tribune office. JITUATION WANTED—GERMAN DRUGGIST Dirtation wanted—GERMAN DRUGGIST Osition as first clerk. Al references. Wants telep at home. Address A 30, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED-BY A MIDDLE-AGED man, well acquainted with the hotel business, as clerk, Address JAMES SPENCER, 29 West Randolph

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFF.
De as coachman, she as cook and laundress: both
competent. Rest references. Address A 37, Tribune.

Miscellaneous. Address A St. Tribune
Miscellaneous.
STruation Wanted—By A Young Man Al
Collector at a fair salary, for which he will give to
bond of 85% for prompt and honest performance o
duty. City references given. None but reputable
houses need reply. Address B is Tribune office.
STruation Wanted—By A Man Of 48, COM
place where honesty and fair ability are called for i
desired; understand bookkeeping. Address C 30, Trib
une office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A COLORED MAN IN TUATION WANTED-BY COOK, IN PRIVATE family, or to do general housework. Call at 14

Domestics.

CITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS FOR housework. West Side preferred. Best of reference given. Inquire at 23 Bowery-st. ence gwen. Inquire at 23 Bowery-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO SWEDISH
girls to cook and do up-stairs work in one family. Call for three days at 277 North Market-st, up CITUATION WANTED-BY A RELIABLE GIRL
to do general housework, in a small private famhy, Critis all West Adams at Competent City of the Competent of the Compet

SITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do second work, in a private family. Call for two days at No. 33 Hood-st., second floor. Take the Stock-Yard cars. SITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; no objection to the country. Call Tuesday and Wednesday at 1454 Wabash-av. SITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE Siri, for general housework; city or country. Please call at 1725 State-st. Please call at 1725 State-st.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINAVIAN

O girl, to do second-work in a private family. Please call at or address 225 West Huron-st.

Nurses. SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to take care of baby. The best of references. Call Monday at 57 State—st. No postais.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET-NURSE BY A young woman; milk only two weeks old. Best medical statements. Please call at No. 13 Fay-st. near Eric.

Employment Agencies. ood Scandinavian or German female help can lied at G. DUSKE'S office, 196 Milwaukee-av. STUATIONS WANTED - WISCONSIN GIRLS Cooks, laundresses, housework, second work n urses, trained help. Good girls wanted for highest wages. Registry, 75 West Monroe-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES,

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DY LISSNER, 59 NORTH CLARK-ST:
Clgar store, good locality, sacrifice.
Grocery, doing good business, cheap.
Saloon, old established, well paying.
Restaurant, business centre, transient trade.

The Salae-a Weekelly Newspaper, Welll
established and in good condition. No debts,
Will take a good note, secured by mortgage on real
estate, either in or out of the city; furn or wild lands.
Note may run 2 or 3 years at 5 per con wild lands.
Note may run 2 or 3 years at 5 per con year of the payings before it is due and a good living besides. Good
resson for selling. Land must be worth \$7.00, and
note \$4.00 or less. Address A \$5. Tribune office.

LOR SALE-CIGAR-STORE ON A PRINCIPAL. FOR SALE-CIGAR-STORE ON A PRINCIPAL I' thoroughfare, at a bargain, with unusual low rent paying handsomely; satisfactory reasons for selling cleer of any incumbrance; an opportunity seldon offered. Apply at once, 154 Madison-sa, Room 31. FOR SALE-BOARDING-HOUSE: INCOME, 50°A Week; price 859. Fancy goods store, 525. Bureau of Exchange, 179 La Salle-st.

or Exchange, 179 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE-CIGAR STORE, \$1,200; DITTO, \$225;
bread store, \$430; manufacturing business \$500;
ditto, \$150; ditto, \$30; restaurant, \$450. Bureau of Exchange, 179 La Salle-st. STORAGE. HICAGO STORAGE COMPANY, 20 TO 25 RAN-dolph-st., have the best and cheapest place for forms furniture, planos, mdse, etc. Advances made. FÜDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, 75 AND 80
East Van Buren-st. Established 1875. Permanent and retinable storage of furuiture. Advances made.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE. BUGGIES, ETC.;
Cheapest and best in city. Advances at low rates.

GEORGE PARRY, 150 West Mourod-st.

PARTNERS WANTED DARTNER WANTED-AN ENERGETIC MAN, with \$2,500, to take half interest in an established, cash-paying business, profits \$6,000 a year, or a situation given and approved security for amount. Address C 74, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS. 1.L. WHO INTEND BUYING FURNITURE, carpets, stoves, etc., on easy payments will find to their interest to inspect the stock kept by JOHN PARRY, by West Madison-st., northwest corner the stores. MACHINERY.

WANTED-A GOOD STEAM POWER MANGLE.
Apply at the office of the Commercial Hotel. BUILDING MATERIAL. ECOND-HAND BUILDING MATERIAL OF ALL kinds for sale at the corner of Twenty-second and

The Old Collins Line.

The old Collins steamer Baltic, the last and the only lucky one of that ill-fated line, is about to be broken up in Boston: She has made her last trip, and there is no longer a Collins vessel to be found. The Baltic was in the Government service during the War, long after line had gone gone to pleeces, and was under command of Capt. Comstock, one of the oldest and most popular of American sea Captalins. She was run for some time as a supply ship. She was altered over into a sailing vessel after the War, and has been freighting wheat from San Francisco to Europe. She is sold now because on a recent voyage to Boston she underwent strains that practically finished her seaworthiness. The Baltic's record is said to be still good for having made the quickest transatiantic trip entirely under steam and without halfs. The record of the rest of the Collins Line is pitiful. The Arctic was run into by a French vessel and sunk; the Pacific, with all on board, including the wife of Mr. Collins, was never heard from after sailing from Liverpool; the Atlantic was broken up in New York lust year; while the Adriatic, the Queen of the fleet, is used in the Western Islands as a coal-huik by an English steamship company. The Old Collins Line.

NOTES AND GOSSIP.

Gath's" Interviews and Observations upon Current Political Topics.

How Senator Conkling Has Gained the Good Will of the West.

Frye, of Maine, Considered Prominently for the Next House Speakership.

High-Tariff and Anti-Spoils Proclamation.

Hancock Wanted to Come Out with a

But Was Warned that if He Did So the South Would Desert Him in Droves.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Speaking to Arthur Johnson, of Utica, who is the principal neighbor and companion of Senator Conkling, I told him that the Western people said they had always looked on Conkling as averse to a hog-raising population, but had found him a pretty good fellow. "Why, sir," said Johnson, "Conkling for the best years of his life was a jury lawyer, and one of the most successful ever known in this State. I may say that he is the best living jury lawyer to-day. Could he have carried those juries composed of the same kind of material as Western men-farmers, cheese makers, and wood-haulers-and not have had

some democracy in him ?" I asked a distinguished Republican to-day. who probably knows every man in Congress personally, who would be the next Speaker if the Republicans carried it. He said he had never thought of the question before, and went over a good many names. Finally he said: "I have no doubt but Frye, of Maine, will be Speaker if we get the House."

'Won't it be said against him that he is a Blaine man?" "I think not. The Grant men might defeat him if they wanted to, but Frye is not quite as warm for Blaine as he once was. Blaine has rather given the preference to Hale, his other lieutenant, and Frye feels it. I think Frye is on good terms with the Grant men now. We must have a Speaker there who has confidence, courage, good-fellowship, integrity, and who can go on the floor when necessary and speak. Free has all those requisits, and is almost the only one who has. There is nobody from Ohio de-serving of the place but Ben Butterworth, and he could hardly get it. There is nobody in Indiana but Orth, and he could not be elected."

Two men from Wisconsin were mentioned,

Two men from Wisconsin were mentioned, whose names I forget. The same view was entertained by James R. Young, late Executive Clerk of the Senate,—that Frye would probably get a walk-over for the Speakership. Mr. Young asked what I thought of Grant going into the State Department, and expressed the opinion that Grant would never be elected President again, and that he ought to be shrewd enough to see it. The very predominance he has provokes and will raise all the other candidates against him.

Many persons here think that if Garfield is elected Sherman, Schurz, and Evarts will all keep their places in the Cabinet, unless Mr. Evarts could be provided for with a big foreign mission.

A Philadelphia merchant sald to me last night: "Tom Bayard ought never to have gone on the stump. He made a speech in New York for Hancock that threatened to bring many votes, but with such indifference to his own financial record that he had to come over to Philadelphia and admit that he had voted against resuming and in favor of taxing the bonds, etc., but had changed his opinion. If he had only admitted as much when he made his original speech, he would not have been accused of hypocrisy and demagogy. He did another thing at Philadelphia," said my informant, "which has disgraced him." He said that Garfield, when in New York, went into conference with Belknap. He did not even know the news of the day. Belknap was one of the first men in the country to declare for Hancock,

The thrifty German class, which had a military propensity for Hancock, is also touched by the arguments of bad times and little money. I asked a German Republican last night, who keeps a large brewery, how the German vote was going in New York City. "It does not know itself," he said. "It has been well disposed to Hancock, and rather favorable to him, but is open to argument in the German language; and Carl Schurz, when he comes here, as it is necessary that he should, will be generally read by the Germans."

should, will be generally read by the Germans."

The German newspaper, the Staats-Zeitung, since the October elections, has been lugubrious, its respectable editor being always more philosophic and contemplative than steady under defeat.

Unquestionably Gen. Hancock has lost the great point he expected of numerous and important undeclared publib men coming out for his election when Indiana had gone Democratic. I have talked to scores of that class of men, both in Pennsylvania and New York; but since the Indiana election, with a profound disregard of consistency, many of them have come up and shaken hands with me and said: "It is just as I predicted,—a magnificent victory for us." A week ago they were talking Hancock.

Mr. Medary, son of the late Sam Medary, of Ohio, said to me last night that he attributed the Republican victory this year almost entirely to Hayes' Administration, which had been clean and even and unresentful, and fortunately attended with great crops and open markets.

Ben Truman. whom I interviewed last

been clean and even and unresentful, and fortunately attended with great crops and open
markets.

Ben Truman, whom I interviewed last
week, and who predicted that California
would go for Hancock, said mournfully today: "This will fetch the Hancock flag
down, I am afraid, in California."

A number of Republicans not possessed of
large amounts of money, but kept well advised from Indiana, and with nerve, have
roiled up a good many thousand dollars in
bets on that State. Among them is Hallett
Kilbourne, of Washington, whom I have
often quoted. He sent agents into the surrounding cities, and into Wall street, and
wherever he could get good big odds, and
closed his bets.

There is hope that Samuel J. Titden may
come down with a good round sum for the
State of New York. If Sammy would lead
off in this way the more discouraged moneyed
mea of the party would make a further effort, after the manner of Mrs. Dombey.

It was delegraphed from here last night,
though I thought it too "fishy" to touch, that
the Democratic National Committee were
considering the advisability of issuing a proclamation to the country, with the sanction of
Gen. Hancock, saying that the tariff would
in no event be touched unless a Board of
business men had first given it revision, and
that no removals would be made from office
if Hancock became President, except in flagrant cases, or those necessary to the President's dignity. Rufe F. Andrews said that
the latter part of this proclamation would
throw the whole South over for Garfield; for,

said he, about all they have been doing down there for the last three months is for the old man to go home and tell the old woman and the girls that he won't take the office of United States Marshal, but has concluded to go abroad on a foreign mission. There are a million such happy homesteads South," said Rufe, grimly, "and to dispel their dreams would be fatait to Hancock."

Gen. H. B. Carringtou, of Indiana, is reported as saying that he had, just talked with Garfield, who said that he did not regard these elections as personal to himself, but as indicating the purpose of the American people to mature the fruits of the War, secure American manufacturing, and guarantee full and equal rights to black and white. Carrington says that Garfield got a dispatch from New Orleans, saying: "By the votes of Ohio and Indiana the Solid North has assured the Solid South that it will help the North to save itself from the dangers of its own mistakes." Other dispatches to Garfield promise two Republican Congressmen from Georgia, and Delaware and Florida, with a probable break in Tennessee, North Carolina, and Virginia. Charles F. McLean, 'Tilden's nephew, remarked: "Indiana did not come up to herself as in 1870, and some people say it was because they had help from New York in organizing the State in 1876 on the still-hunt method."

method."

Grant's sentence at Boston: "When the New England schools become universal there will be an end to all our strife," is the key to the Republican party's intentions, if successful, to make education National in some form,—whether through the States or by disqualification is not clear. I hear Republicans advocate giving four years to every native adult to learn to read, on the penalty of cutting him out of the basis of representation.

cutting him out of the basis of representation.

There is no doubt that incredible harm has been done Hancock and the Democracy by the idiotic school books disseminated in the Southern States. These emanate from rapacious publishers South, who see an opening to crowd a new text-book, such as a history, into some crude field, and they obtain the name of some impecunious prostitute or scrub of a college Professor, whose name is saddled with LL. D. or D. D., and give him a few hundred dollars to write a book. The intimation is dropped to him that he may be rendering a historical and moral service by doing justice to the Lost Cause, etc. This suggestion is generally superfluous, as the aforesaid scrub, overwhelmed with the self-importance of being an author, puts in his shallow political platitudes to the injury of the next generation, and to the political humiliation of his own. These books, though looking big bound up, contain so little matter that they can be set up in a political pamphlet of a few pages, and are disseminated broadcast. They do not excite the North on questions of the past or matters of the present generation, but show that such influences are being extended to the coming generation in the South as will carry the mistakes and misfortunes of secession beyond our time.

"The only objection advanced against commercial with the States is that it would lead to annexation." Everybody concedes the country to declare for Hancock, and to stigmatize Mr. Garrield malevolenity.

Judge Filthian, of New York, todi up that he had written to Garrield. Fring him the here. He though the Garrield vote in New York City would reach the unexampled figure of 75,000, while the vote of the interior would equal the ratio of the great Republican to the first with the States, and the framers of the National policy went so far as to put a clause in the sporting by the states, and the framers of the National policy went so far as to put a clause in the sporting by the states, and the framers of the National policy went so far as to put a clause in the sporting by the states, and the framers of the National policy went so far as to put a clause in the sporting by the states, and the ment to the effect that when the United States Government.

July States is said to be a very heavy locar with the States, and the manufacturers would are sporting to the state of the canadian and covernment would reflect that whis losses are said. States of the canadian covernment would reflect that with the States, and the manufacturers say that they are quite with the States, and the manufacturers say that they are quite with the States, and the manufacturers say that they are quite with the states, and the manufacturers say that they are quite with the states, and the manufacturers say that they are quite with the states, and the manufacturers say that they are quite with the states, and the sporting by the short of the states of the control of the states of the control of the states of the control of the state of the control of the states of the control of the states

commerce and industry should have a turn at the wickets."

The Sobcaygeon Independent says:

"What Canada needs is admission to the free-trade system of the States, and as much union, both commercial, political, and social, as can be obtained without sacrificing that practical independence which she now enjoys. A considerable proportion of the constituency of this journal consists of farmers, the market price of whose wheat is ruled by the Liverpool rates, and, speaking for the farmers, we insist upon our right to buy such articles as we consume in the cheapest market. We demand, in fact, that Canada shall not be excluded from the free-trade system of the American Continent. When that demand is conceded, though we may be content for a time, we shall not cease to agitate for that still larger measure of free trade which will include all the world in its speration; but at present our demands are limited to free admission to the markets of the American Continent. We demand free trade, and we will have it,—with all the world as soon as we can get it,—and in the meantime we will kiek up a fuss that no Government, either here or in England, will dare to oppose us. We do not stand alone in this matter,—only we dare to speak plainer than the others,—and knowing what we do we declare unhesitatingly that there is throughout Canada a strong feeling in favor, of having closer commercial relations with the United States."

THE IRISH LAND LEAGUE. The land reform movement in Ireland is mak-ing some impression on British public opinion. The London Times of a recent issue thus dis-

The London Times of a recent issue thus discourses concerning it:

"The Land League owes its power mainly to the support which it receives from America and to the completeness of its organization. It is invested with a mysterious terror from the manner in which its advice is acted upon, although it is probable that many of the acts which are committed in its name by a secret and lawless executive are not authorized, but yet are not condemned, by its leaders. The Home-Rulers and Nationalists pure and simple, as well as the moderate land reformers, are among the most hostile to Mr. Paruell's grand scheme for the regeneration of Ireland, believing it to be impracticable and delusive, and yet there is no counter-organization against the League, partly because some of them disapprove agitation altogether, and partly because they fear to face the current of Mr. Parnell's popularity with the masses, who are carried away not so much by the spell of his eloquence as by the appeal which he is able to make to their selfish instincts. The dissentients have to rest content for the present with suggestive and sometimes severe criticism of his policy, and with a general expression of distrust in his chief support-

ers. One of the most consistent and outspoken of the organs of the Nationalists observes in an article headed 'Which Wav Out?' that the scheme of the Land League for the wholesale and entire abolition of landiordism by the compulsory sale of the landiords' property, at a price not exceeding twenty years' purchase on the valuation, is unobjectionable, but the means are inadequate to the end desired. It says: 'We should be glad to believe that the artistion would secomplish the full measure of its plan, and we would leave posterity to deal with the new class of landowners, who, very likely, might not give more satisfaction than the old proprietors. As the Land League depends upon an act of the British Parliament for the decree of abolition, and as it depends upon the same body for a grant to pay the major portion of all the purchase money, its demands are utterly hopeless. The landiords of the Lower and of the Upper House will not annihilate themselves. The Minister of England could not get together a following strong enough to pass a measure with half the scope of the Land League scheme. Mr. Dawitt has said in America that there is to be no shooting of landiords. The Parliamentary representatives say there is no hope that the British Government will turn out the landiords and turn in the occupiers to possess their farms free of rent. If the tenantry pay no rent and hold their harvests the solution of the difficulty is half accomplished; but will they, or can they, do either or both these things and yet hold a firm grip of their holdings? The law-British law-will answer the question. . . Outside the 'ring' there are good irishmen who, while regretting that peasant proprietary cannot be established unless by a revolution, would be happy to see such a change as would put an end to unjust rents and arbitrary evictions."

if not culpably negligent, in its statements.

1. The Board of Education has not closed the controversy so far as overriding the equities of the Lublic Library Board by its action, and it has no intention of freezing out any right, title, interest, or any moral claim which the Public Library has obtained.

2. The action of the Board of Education was, instead of appropriating the property to themselves, the only method by which the property could be secured in a way which the Library could obtain a fire-proof building and use the property to advantage.

3. You state that the third and fourth (the facts are that there is no fourth story) floors are to be rented to the Library. Now if you will be kind enough to refer to the proposits reported in yours of Friday morning you will see that the Board reserved the second and third, and required of the bank to build an additional story if the needs of the Library required it. Now I ask if it is at all reasonable, in advance of any negotiations, even if your statement was true, for you to make figures and forestall conclusions based upon street rumors?

If Mr. Poole and the Library Board, The TRIBUNE, and all others interested will possess their souls in patience until this matter is finally settled and fixed by the Board of Education, I believe there will be less talk about dishonesty, want of good faith, etc., for I am sure the majority of the Board of Education desire to do that which is equitable and just to the Public Library as well as the School Fund.

E. G. Keith, Member of the Board of Education.

Provoking Typographical Blunders.

Provoking Typographical Blunders.

Omaha Republican.

There is no better field for an amusing article than the subject of typographical errors. Not long since one of the editors of the Republican wrote: "Secondly, to moilify the later Southern element, which could not stomach two loyal records on the ticket, and thirdly, the indispensableness of a barrel to meet the absolute necessity there was of carrying Indiana," and it came back to him in the following shape: "Secondly, to mollify the later Southern elements, which could not have stomached two legal words on the ticket, and thirdly, the indispensableness of a bouel to meet the absolute necessity there was of coughing medicine."

Recently in an editorial article the words "forlorn hope" were trinsformed into "fulsome home." This is almost as ludicrous 28 "sympathizers of the people" appearing in proof as "syrup-enters of the people," and subserving being set up as "serab scervelency," or "matins" in a church notice appearing as "matinées." In the advertisement of an Omaha educational institution the public for two or three days—until it was corrected—read that the school possessed an "able corpse of instructors." The other day, in chroniciliny a local event the reporter wrote a seutence to the effect that "the thief jumped from his borse, and taking with him the bridge threw it into a buggy." and it appeared in print next morning that the thief took the bridge and threw it into a buggy. We could go on and give a column of equally amusing and provoking errors, but the above are sufficient to demonstrate the fact that the

one.

Printing offices, however, are not the only places where such blunders occur. For instance, a telegram was received at a certain town on the Missouri River for the clerk of a steamboat that was passing up stream. It was addressed to "Gillespie, clerk," and the messenger came down to the boat and inquired for "Gites, pie clerk."

PROSCRIBED WORDS.

see inadequate to the send desired. He agest whe would accomplish the still measure of the jain, and we would leave posterity to deal with the might not give more actifaction than the old proprietors. As the Leafled Farliance of the decree of abolition, and as it desired the processes money, its demands are unterly hopeless. The landicrost of annihitate themselves. The landicrost of annihitate themselves are consistent to the landicrost of the landicr so that influenced them then, except that better the continuence of the company of the continuence of the co

entitled "Orations and Addresses." In the same book we find "parties" in the sense of "persons," the substantiative "progress," the verb "state," "spent "in the sense of "personsed," "tarif" with the meaning of "rate," also "telegram" and "party record." It is suggested that the reviewer of the Fanning Post would have been in an awkward quandary had he been asked to make this volume the subject of a notice.

Mr. Hall regards what he terms Mr. Bryant's "fantastic and parcel-learned affectation" of purity of speech as merely a salient exhibition of the misplaced precisionism which he has observed in many educated Americans. He attributes their frequent and sometims hidicrous failures in the effort to employ immaculate English to ignorance, or at least misappropriation, of those precedents of good usage by which Englishmen are content to abide. I welling in a community in which there is a constant tendency to divergence from English standards, the would-be purists among us are in the habit of deferring with too absolute submission to the decision of sundry English and Scotch self-appointed arbiters touching what is and is not good English. These professed experts in idom, whose writings Americans are apt to accept as the utterances of profound philologists. Mr. Hall deems for the most part shallow pretenders and criticasters, whose brazen zelf-assertion is their main qualification for the role of Aristarchus.

A REBEL-FLAG RAISER.

An Editor Arrested for Libel by a Man Whom He Had Charged with Float-ing a Rebel Flag—The Editor Proves the Charge.

the Charge.

Philadelphia, Oct. 14.—Charles E. Smith, as editor-in-chief of the Press, was charged before Magistrate Smith yesterday with libel. The prosecutor in the case is Thomas H. Dawson, a resident of Oxford. Chester County, who takes exception to the following dispatch, which appeared in the Press of Saturday last: Saturday last:

County, who takes exception to the following dispatch, which appeared in the Press of Saturday last:

"West Chester, Oct. 8.—The name of the man who raised the Rebel flag in Oxford on Wednesday night on the occasion of the Democratic parade is Dawson, an employe of the Baltimore Central Railroad. He is an ex-Rebel, having served in a Mississippi regiment. He made the flag himself, and while doing so was told by a retired naval officer not to do it. He replied that he would, and was ready to fight under it again. There is great indignation here. The Jeffersonian, a Democratic paper, denies the charge, but reliable Republicans saw the flag."

The warrant was sworn out by Dawson before Justice of the Peace J. B. Irwin, of West Chester. Mr. Smith waived a hearing, and entered bail in the amount of 500 for his appearance at court. The allegations made in the Press dispatch have been supported by affidavits published by several residents of Oxford in a West Chester paper, among which are the following:

Andrew J. Morris, of Oxford, being duly affirmed according to law, doth depose and say that: "I saw Thomas Harry Dawson's house op the night of the Democratic parade, Oct. 6, 1880. Among the flags hanging out I saw one with blue field and white star and eleven stripes, alternate red and white, and I saw another flag in the centre of a group, which I told a young man who was with me was a Confederate Rebel flag if there was one there. I have served near four years in the Union army, have been in twenty-six battles during the late War, and am well acquainted with Rebel flags."

Maurice Manelli, of Oxford, Chester County, Pa., being duly affirmed according to law, doth depose and say, that "he is well acquainted with Thomas Harry Dawson, and since he resided in Oxford I have heard him speak against the United States Government. Have heard him state that he served in the Rebel army, and would go there again in the same cause. He told me on last Saturday morning that he had a flag up with two roosters on it, and that the p

A Reliable Firm of Wall Street Broke

No business in the world offers so tempting an opportunity to make money rapidly as stock speculation. Enormous fortunes are often made in Wall street in a single day or week. Even small investors frequently realize very large profits. John A. Dodge & Ce., No. 12 Wall street, New York, a thoroughly reliable house, can be safely and fully trusted to sagaclously manage investments in stocks by outside speculators.

FINANCIAL Forty Year First Mortgage SIX PER CENT GOLD BONDS

Cedar Rapids, Iowa Falls & Northwestern Railway Company.

Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern R. Co. Which owns nearly all its Capital Stock, and arantees the Principal and Interest FOR SALE AT 101 AND INTEREST,

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., 26 Nassau-st., New York.

MUSGRAVE & CO.,

BANKERS, No. 29 Pine-st., New York.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and terestallowed on daily balances.

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C. I. HUDSON & CO., Stock Brokers, 3 Exchange Court, New York,

Buy and sell for investment, or on margin, all securities current at New York Stock Exchange. Interes allowed on daily balances.

STOCKS TGHT AND SOLD OR CARRIED ON MARGIN. DAY & FIELD BANKERS AND BROKERS,

of the New York Stock ALBERT M. DAY, CYRUS W. FIELD, JR. CYRUS W. FIELD, New York, Special. Wabash & 1930, Chicago & N. W. Sinking Fund & enver, South Park & Pacific 7s, and other choice tiroad Bonds for sale.

JOHN T. LESTER. CHAS. SCHWARTZ.

E. K. WILLAND, Member New York Stock Exchange
SAM'L W. ALLERTON, Special. J. T. LESTER & CO., esion, Grain, and Provisions, Stocks, ught and sold on New York Stock Excl & 27 Chamber of Commerce, Chie

Stock Speculation.

MINING CARDS.

LD MINING COMPANY. Mines, Bilesville, Stanley Co., N. C.

CAPITAL, \$500,000.

Registrare of Shock, Union Trust Co., of New York.
G.B. Fill.NT, Pres.
E. R. McCaRFT, Vice-Pres.
WM. BRANDRFTH,
Treasurer.
B. A. Birdsail and R. Eames, Superintendents.
Office of Company, & Broadway, New York. OPPER KNOB MINING COMPANY.

Mines: Gap Creek, Ashe Co., N. C. Capital Stock, \$60,00. Shares, \$1 each. Registrars of Stock, Mining Trust Company. G. B. Fint, President: Wm. Brandreth, Vice-President and Treasurer; Edwin H. Mulford, Secretary. R. M. Enmes, M. E., Superintendent. Office of Company, \$2 Eroadway, New York.

SCAN. MAG.

Sensational Story from Ashtabula County, Ohio.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 15.—Particulars of a scandal which has completely upset Ashtabula reached this city this evening. They are as foilows: J. L'Hommedieu, Sr., a wealthy clothier of that city, stabbed George Fargo, a prominent and respected citizen, whose daughter, it is claimed, John L'Hommedieu, Jr., had seduced. The daughter was a mere school-girl, and the

Sissippi seconds from 118½ to 118½; do firsts grange some years ago, subsequently got a divorce from her, and then married another girl named Luce. This latter one left him, and it is now claimed that he has at the eider L'Hommedieu's house another girl named Atkius, whom he enticed away from home, and whose people have been unable to see her whenever they have called. There are other dark rumors about young L'Hommedieu's peccadilloes, but they lack confirmation. It is claimed by another rumor that still another girl had her things packed ready to elope with this Lothario some nights since, but the report lacks confirmation.

Chartreuse.

Four varieties of liquor are made at the Grand Chartreuse, The elixit, which is put up in proved supply of bills. Sterling posted rates were 481 for 60-day bills and 483½ for demand. For 60-day bills and 483½ for demand. For 60-day bills and 483½ for demand.

Chartreuse.

Four varieties of liquor are made at the Grand Chartreuse. The elixir, which is put up in wooden cases of bottle-shape, is the dearest. Then there is the freen liqueur, as strong as Scotch weisky, apparently compounded of thyme, angelica, and balm-mint, with various other ingredients; the yellow, neither as strong nor as sweet; and the white. More than fifty ingredients occur in these liqueurs. The chief bases are the first shoots of the pine-tree, wormwood, mint, and balm. These very various ingredients are cunningly compounded and distilled in the secret laboratories of the monastery.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Stocks Active, Closing with Signs of Weakness.

Money 6 Per Cent in New York-The Southwestern Troubles.

Foreign Exchange Lower-The Currency Movement.

The Produce Markets Less Active, with Small Range in Prices-Provisions Easier.

Wheat Rather Unsettled-Other Breadstuffs Steady -Large Receipts of Grain.

FINANCIAL.

The stock market has had a day of reaction uch as was almost inevitable after the excite nent and strong upward movement of last week Money became stringent, and was quoted at 6 per cent. There were rumors of cutting of passenger rates on the trunk lines, and of reconciliation among the Southwestern roads.

Prices were noticeably weak at the close, but
the bulls retained all their confidence that high-

er prices were to be made. However that may be ultimately, there is little doubt that the large be intimately, there is nittle doubt that the large operators have been very free sellers during the excitement of the past week, and it would only be carrying out their professional factics for them to work now for a decline. There has been a tendency on the part of some of the junior operators to get excited during the past work with the idea that we were on the evo of operators to get excited during the past week with the idea that we were on the eve of another great joutburst of specuation like that last fall. But there are several causes at work to operate against a repetition of that experi-ence. Stocks are high, not low as they were when that movement began. The public are not buying stocks as they did in 1879, and the market has consequently nothing like the buoyancy of that extraordinary season. The money market, though still easy, is believed by many to be within the possibility of change, of which yesterday's flurry may be a foretaste. Finally, the great feature of our financial condition, the inflow of gold, is one we know must come to an end. The point must be reached when the loss of gold in Europe will bring down prices, so that we will receive payment for our products in commodities and not in coin. The speculation in stocks for onths has been based on gold imports, and the imports have come. But the gold has been absorbed by the country as fast as it has reached New York, and the banks of that city will feel very quickly any unusual drain of funds to move the crops or to feed speculation. All these points must be carefully considered by operators in

There were a few gains, but they were slight. Rock Island made ¼, to 118½; C., C., C. & L. %, to 78%; Illinois Central ¾, to 114; Pacific Mail %, to 45; Reading %, to 35%; Nashville 1, to 159; Chattanooga %, to 63%; Lake Erie %, to 33%; Mobile & Ohio ¼, to 22¼; and Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans ¾, to 37¾.

& New Orleans %, to 37%. The losses were more numerous and more serious than the gafns. Burlington & Quincy lost %, to 138; Alton ½, to 114; Wabash %, to 39; the referred %, to 71%: St. Joe %, to 40%, and the to the Southwestern passenger cut, but it was given out that this was likely to be settled at the meeting in New York to-day. Morris & Essex went off 34, to 11334; Michigan Central 34, to 10434; Lake Shore 134, to 113; Erie 134, to 4234; the preferred 134, to 7434; Northwestern 36, to the preferred 1%, to 13%; Northwestern 3, to 13%; St. Paul 3, to 98; the preferred 2, to 114; Onio 2, to 34%; the preferred 3, to 77; Kansas & Texas 3, to 37%; Hudson 4, to 98; Jersey Central 3, to 75%; Union Pacific 1%, to 91%; Iron Mountain ¼, to 51½; Western Union ¼, to 105½; Canada Southern ¼, to 67½; Northern Pacific ½, to 53½; C., C. & I. C. ¼, to 19½; Omaha 14, to 43%; the preferred 1, to 83; Denver & Rio

Grande %, to 72%.

The following shows the fluctuations of the active stocks yesterday:

Stocks.	Opening.	Highest	Lowest	Closing.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Chicago, R. Islam & Pacific. Chicago & Alton C. C. C. & I. Morris & Essex. Illinois Central. New York Central. Michigan Central. Michigan Central. Lake Shore Erie second mortgage. Copper Chicago, Milwankee & St. Paul Do preferred. Mishanke & St. Paul Do preferred. Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific. Do preferred. Ohio & Mississipp. Do preferred.	135% 11836 1	11894 11894	113% 78% 113 133% 103% 112% 42% 74% 42% 71% 137 67% 114 34% 34%	138 1184 754 1138 1138 1138 1138 1138 114 1048 1137 14 157 16 16 17 17 18 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18
Hannibal & St. Joe. Do preferred. Missouri, Kansas & Texas Pacific Mail. Delaware & Hudson. Delaware, Lack. & Western. New Jersey Central. Philadelphia & Resding. Manhattan Elevated Linion Factic. Western Union Tel. Co. Atlantic & Pac. Tel. Co. Atlantic & Pac. Tel. Co. Auerican Union Tel. Co. Louisville & Nashville. Nashville & Chattanooga. Lake Erie & Western. Canada Southern. Northern Pacific. Do preferred. C. C. & I. Central. C. C. & I. Central. Ch. Canada Co. Ch.	TERRESE SE	42 8074 4586 8584 4584 8584 4584 8584 4584 8584 4584 8584 458 8584 458 8584	434 85 3134 4432 85 9234 7554 8534 9134 1834 42 1334 1334 1334 1334 1334 1334 1334	85 1/4 85
Chicago, St. L. & N. O	3716	37%	3734	3734 20

There are other scandals in circulation against young L'Hommedica, who is a most handsome fellow, and who has so far protected himself from the law by the enormous wealth of himself and father and the reputation they had secured for difficulty presonal vengeance upon all who the commendation of the commen registered gold 7s from 119 to 121½; Ohio & Mississippi seconds from 118½ to 118½; do firsts (Springfield Division) from 113 to 113½; Rock Island firsts, coupon, from 123 to 123½; St. Paul firsts (S. W. Divison) from 163 to 105; Central Paul

Four varieties of liquor are made at the Grand Chartreuse. The clixir, which is put up in wooden cases of bottle-shape, is the dearest. Then there is the freen liqueur, as strong as Scotch weisky, apparently compounded of thyme, angelica, and balm-mint, with various other ingredients; the yellow, neither as strong proved supply of bills and 483% for demand. For 60-day bills and 483% for demand, For 60-day bills and 483% for demand, For 60-day bills for prompt delivery this month, 4796479% was the market rate. Posted finding nor as sweet; and the white. More than fifty ingredients occur in these liqueurs. The chief bases are the first shoots of the pine-tree, wormwood, mint, and balm. These very various ingredients are cunningly compounded and distilled in the secret laboratories of the monastery.

The Washington (Ind.) Gazette, commenting on the efficacy of the St. Jacobs Oll as attested by Col. Samuel H. Taylor, formerly Postmaster at Cumberland, Md., and now one of the foremost lawyers of Indiana, and by other prominent clitzens, observes: Such an emphatic indorsement coming from one of our leading lawyers well and widely known, and those from other influential sources carry a degree of importance that cannot be overestimated.

Pile off your corns with the "Japanese Cornigle." It will surely cure and end pain. 35 cents.

inst \$252,684,374 for the same period in 1879, Chicago bank clearings were \$6,700,000. Loans were in satisfactory demand at 4@5 per cent on call, and 6@7 per cent on time. Currency shipments to the country were heavy, and New York exchange was sold between banks at 80@

York exchange was sold between banks at socs. \$1.00 per \$1,000 discount.

Local sales of securities included Chicago 4½s at 104, and St. Paul 6s at 104. On the Chicago Stock Board there were sales of \$4,000 Cook County 7s, due 1892, at 118; \$100 Cook County 5s at 106; \$10,000 Milwaukee & St. Paul 6s, thirty year, at 108½; \$1,400 West Division Railway 7s at 108½; and \$1,000 West Division Railway 8s at 108.

The London Times says that for the week ending Oct. 2 the Bank of England was a loser of gold to the amount of \$750,000. "The amount of gold in view for Europe was about £850,000, s that the export demand thus far is of no conse quence. What attracts a little attention is the possibility of the harvest not being quite so good as has been reported by some observers. A rise of a few shillings a quarter in the price of wheat would probably bring at once large shipments from the United States, which might be expected to cause a drain of gold upon some The English bondholders and creditors of

Reading, as represented by their agent now in Philadelphia, desire the appointment of a com-mittee analogous to the Committee appointed when the affairs of the New Jersey Central Road when the affairs of the New Jersey Central Road were adjusted. This Committee represented all the different classes of creditors and claimants upon the companies. Concerning the English opinion of the Coal and Iron Company, he said the English holders think that Mr. Gowen's policy in the coal trade has been all wrong. The difference between the companies was made to difference betweer the companies was made too bitter by Mr. Gowen's aggressive course. It also displeased at the suppression of the Harris re-port on the value of the coal lands. The report is not yet in type, but will be shortly.

is not yet in type, but will be shortly.

The Public says:

The following statement gives the latest information as to the yield of specie: "The gold and silver mines of the Pacific coast have produced, in buillon, during the first eight months of 1880, \$12,288,500, divided as follows: Silver, \$6,584,900; gold, \$5,482,800; lead, \$231,000. In 1878 the product for the same period was \$20,-237,100. The Engineering and Mining Journal says that 'the inflation has been or is being very rapidly taken out of the Leadville mines. The speculators have moved values both up and down, but there is, for the present at least, but little chance for a movement either way." The estimates published by the Director of the Mintimply a larger yield for the year than this account would indicate. But there has, undoubtedly, been a great decrease in the production, both on the Comstock Lode and about Leadville, and it seems probable that the entire yield of gold and silver will fall below the mint estimates.

Erie cermings, net increased \$55,000 in Au-

Erie earnings, net, increased \$55,000 in August, and for the eleven months, \$2,085.841.20. It has been currently reported that the increase in the traffic for the month of September was nearly \$300,000, and would bring the gross earn ings for the fiscal year up to \$18,700,000.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. New York, Oct. 18.—The week opened at the stock Exchange on fairly active markets. Hallroad bonds were strong at an advance of 14@ 2%, the latter for Kansas & Texas seconds. 2%, the latter for Kansas & Texas seconds.

The stock market at the opening, while irregular, was generally higher. Up to noon prices had advanced with frequent fluctuations of 1/4/6 8% per cent above Saturday's closing, the latter up to 107. The sharp advance in stocks was fol-lowed by a heavy feeling and decline, the fall ranging from %@1% per cent, the latter for Northwestern preferred and Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis. Canada Southern, St. Paul & Omaha preferred, Union Pacific, and Manhattan fell 1 per cent each, New York Central %, and Jersey Central, Northwestern, and Hannibal & St. Joseph % each. Manitoba advanced 1 per cent, and Western Upion Telegraph %, to 104%. The principal dealings were in Erie, Kansas & Texas, Milwaukee & St. Paul,

in Eric, Kansas & Texas, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and Western Union Telegraph.

Later in the day, after a temporary advance, the market again declined ½@1½ per cent, the latter for New York Central, and the closing prices were generally below those of Saturday, with the market at the close heavy. The active stocks to-day were Eric, Western Union Telegraph, Manhattan, Milwaukee & St. Paul, New York Ventral, Lake Shore, Wabash, C., C. & I. C., Kansas & Texas, and Metropolitan Elevated. Canada Southern was notably active on reports of a forthcoming dividend.

The conference to begin to-morrow between the managers of the Wabash and Union Pacific system of roads and the managers of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy system is awaited with interest, as a settlement of existing differences would probably cause further buoyancy, while a failure to arrive at such a settlement would probably be followed by depression in the stocks concerned, and by a railroad war which might extend widely.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York, Oct. 18.—Governments quiet and steady.

Railroad bonds fairly active and irregular.

New York, Oct. 18.—Governments quiet and steady.
Railroad bonds fairly active and irregular.
State securities dull and nominal.
The stock market opened \(\frac{40}{60} \) per cent higher, but subsequently reacted \(\frac{40}{60} \). At the first Board speculation again became strong, and an advance ranging from \(\frac{40}{60} \) was recorded, in which Elevated Railway shares were the most conspicuous. During the afternoon the market became depressed, and a reaction of \(\frac{40}{60} \). At the close the market again became weak, and declined \(\frac{40}{60} \). The earnings of the St. Paul & Omaha Road Increased \(\frac{27}{600} \), during the second week of October; the Nashville & Chattanooga, \(\frac{21}{600} \); and the Lake Erie & Western, \(\frac{21}{600} \), and the Lake Erie & Western, \(\frac{21}{600} \). Transactions were 430,000 shares:

Transactions were 430,000 shares:
Chi, Bur. & Quincy 1,000 Northern Pacific. 1,500
Ch. & L. C. S.750 Ohio & Mississippl., 4,000
Lackawanna. 10,000 Ontario & Westorn. 8,000
Delaware & Hudson 1,400 Pacific Mail. 34,009
Erie. 85,000 Heading. 10,003
Hannibal & St. Jo. 13,000 St. Paul & Ornaha. 4,000
Kansas & Texas. 15,000 Union Pacific. 18,000
Lake Shore. 30,000 Wabash Pacific. 25,000
Lake Shore. 10,000 Wabash Pacific. 25,000
Lake Shore. 1,000 Wabash Pacific. 25,000
Michigan Central. 6,500 Canada Southern. 5,500
Michigan Central. 6,500 Canada Southern. 5,500
Manhattan Elevated 1,500 Canada Southern. 5,500
Nashville & Chatta. 3,200 Peo., D. & Evansville 4,500
New York Central. 2,000
Money 3,500, closing at 3. Prime mercantile paper, 44,605½.
Sterling exchange, sixty days, weak at 481½;
sterling, demand, 4834. Transactions were 430,000 shares:

GOVERNMENT BONDS. | GOVERNMENT BONDS. | 109% | New 4s. | 109% | New 4s. | 109% | New 4s. | 109% | Pacific 6s of 1885. | 125 | New 4s. | 109% | Pacific 6s of 1885. | 125 | New 4s. | 109% | Pacific 6s of 1885. | 125 | New 4s. | 109% | Pacific 6s of 1885. | 108% | Virginia, old. | 26 | Missouri | 1886 | Virginia, old. | 27 | St. Joe. | 167 | Virginia, consols. | 91 | Tennessee, old | 28 | Virginia, deferred. | 107% | Tennessee, new | 12 | Tennessee, new | 13 | Tennessee, new | 14 | Tennessee, new | 15 | Tennessee, new | 1

gross exchanges were \$12,140,377, and the bal-ances \$1,472,123. The stock market was rather dull, but prices with a few exceptions were strong. In railroad shares Ogdensburg advanced from 24% to 25, but reacted to 24%, closing at 24 bid, 24% asked. Flint & Pêre Maguette advanced from 20% to 20%, but the last sale was at 20%; Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore advanced from 71 to 72; Old Colony from 118½ to 119; Little Rock from 55 to 57; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy sold at 188%@138%, but closed at 138%@1384; Atchison, Topeka & Santa Pé advanced from 22% to 123%, which was bid at the close, 124 being asked; Fitchburg advanced from 31% to 131%; Chicago & West Michigan from 71 to 78; Union Pacific from 33 to 83%; Fort Scott from 51 to 52; Worcester & Nashna from 56 to 57; Portsmouth, Great Falls & Conway from 18 to 20; Eastern from 32 to 1824; Sandusky, Cleveland & Cincinnati from 29 to 19, but recovered to 19%; Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern from 10 to 89.

In bonds, Union Pacific 3s advanced %, and ock market was rather dull, but price

In bonds, Union Pacific 3s advanced \(\), and Atchison land-grant 7s from 116 to 116\(\); do guaranteed 7s advanced \(\); Kansas City, Lawrence \(\) Southern 4s declined from 96 to 95\(\); New York \(\) New England 7s declined \(\); Little Rock 7s, \(\); Eastern 4\(\); \(\); Hartford \(\) Eric 7s, \(\); Union Pacific 8s, \(\); In land stocks, Water-Power declined \(\); Boston Land, 11-16.

In miscellaneous stocks, Quincy Bridge sold neous stocks, Quincy Bridge sold To the Western Associated Press. Boston, Oct. 18,-Stocks closed: NEW ORLEANS. New Orleans, Oct. 18.—Sight exchange New York at par; sterling exchange, 481%. FOREIGN.

American Securities—New 58, 105; 41/48, 114; 4s. 112%.
Railroad securities—Hilnois Central, 118; Pennsylvania Central, 62%; New York Central, 118; Erie, 45; seconds, 97%; Reading 18%.
Amount of bullion gone in, 234,000.
Silver is quoted at 52 13-16.
BERLIN, Oct. 18.—The Imperial Bank gained 680,000 marks last week.
PARIS, Oct. 18.—Rentes, 85f 65c.

MINING NEWS. CHICAGO.

A telegram was received in this city yestorday from the Superintendent of the Boston Consolidated mine, of Bodie, stating that he was "developing valuable ore in the north drift of the 900 feet level." NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—There was a fair as

with no important chan	e Mining Boards to-da ges. Closing quotation
American Fing 148	Little Pittsburg
Bullion receipts here	to-day from the mines

See Ser.

One gold mine of the San Pedro Company has developed a body of rich free milling ore 75 feet wide and 8 feet thick; \$15,000 to \$25,000 ore dumped. A new mill being rapidly erected.

An official dispatch from Chrysolite says it is necessary that Little Pittsburg and Little Chief close their shafts to enable Chrysolite to draw off the gas in the mine. The request will probably be granted. ably be granted.

A Saft Lake special says the Shaughnessy-Ontario suits are compromised. Shaughnessy's mines will now be worked by the Ontario Com-

The Horn Sur mine is erecting a large smelter six miles south on the Utah Southern Railway.

A mill and hoisting works are contracted for by the Moulton mine, adjoining the Alice mine of Butte, Montana.

The Marsac Mill starts Nov. 1, and the smelter is now running successfully. A strike of \$2,000 ore is made in the Currie Mine of Big Cottonwood.

ore is made in the Currie Mine of Big Cottonwood.

The Bedrock Tunnel placer of Bingham Cafion
is now on a paying basis.

The Tidal Wave group of Park City is about
erecting a smelter, adjoining Outario.

The Chrysolite election occurs Nov. 3.

Homestake has declared its twenty-third and
twenty-fourth dividends of 30 cents each, payable Oct. 55.

Stocks were strong and active. Chrysolite,
Horn Silver, Hukill, Little Pittsburg, and Little
Chief all advanced beyond the usual rates.

To the Western Associated Press,
New York, Oct. 18.—The following were the

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—The for quotations for mining stocks: Quicksilver ... 11 Standard ... 27 Quicksilver pfd ... 55 Excelsior ... 9 Caribou ... 35 Little Pittsburg ... 35 Central Arizona ... 75 Ontario ... 32 Homestake ... 32 SAN FRANCISCO.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Monday, Oct. 18: ord Monday, Oct. 18:
CTY PROPERTY.

West Polk st, 100% ft e of Irving place, s f, 20%x 130 ft. improved, dated Oct. 16 (H. M. and G. M. Farnsworth to Hattle G. Annin).

Southport av, 25 ft s of Fullerten, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Cet. 13 (J. F. Boelkow to Gottlieb Luedtke).

West Thirty-fourth court, s e cor Lincoln st, n f, 168x125 ft, dated Oct. 8 (William H. Everell to B. R. Cherry).

North av, 72 ft e of Dickson st, n f, 24x1188 ft, dated Oct. 16 (William Degenhardt to Poter Foler). to R. R. Cherry
North av, 72 fee of Dickson st. n f, 24x1184 ft, dated Oct. 16 (William Degenhardt to Peter Foley)
West Thirty-fourth court, 25 ft e of Lincoln st. n f, 24x125 ft, dated Oct. 8 (R. R. Cherry to John Moore).
West Thirty-fourth court, 35 ft e of Lincoln st. n f, 24x125 ft, dated Oct. 8 (same to Patrick McGlynn)
West Thirty-fourth court, 27 ft e of Lincoln st. n f, 24x125 ft, dated Oct. 8 (same to Louisa Brophy).
West Thirty-fourth court, 27 ft e of Lincoln st. n f, 24x125 ft, dated Oct. 8 (same to Louisa Brophy).
Bremen st. n w cor of Canai place, triangular Lot I, dated March 15 (C. Quencin to H. and J. Looschur).
North La Salie st, n w cor of Goethe, e f, 2x 1624-10 ft, dated Oct. 8 (Stephen W. Rawson to Elizabeth Gowan).
West Taylor st, 120 ft e of Theop, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 8 (Kubel to Eliza Keboe).
The st. 20 ft n of Division, e f, 25x1185 ft, dates Cot. 18 (Thimphy O'Leary to C. and M. Behrens, 18 (Thimphy O'Leary to C. and M. Gebrens, 18 (Thimphy O'Leary to C. and M. Gebrens, 18 (Thimphy O'Leary to William to William 10 William 1 1,250 250

dated Oct. 18 (Timothy O'Leary to C. and M., Bohrons.

Centre av. 225 ft.n of Nineteenth st, w f. 22x100 ft. dated Oct. 18 (Henry Millies to William Shortail).

Groveland Park av. 48% ft s of Thirtieth st, w f. 22x200 ft. dated Oct. 18 (George R. Clarke to Oliver M. Sneldon.

West Twelfth st, 88 ft e of Morgan, s f. 23x100 ft. improved, dated Oct. 19 (Gohn Gerer to Frank Dietz).

West Indiana st, 29 ft e of Rober, n f. 25x10 ft. improved, dated Oct. 16 (Gohn Gerer to Frank Dietz).

West Indiana st, 29 ft e of Rober, n f. 25x10 ft. improved, dated Oct. 16 (Gohn Gerer to Chank C. ft. Comstock to Gibert Oban).

Stock to Gibert Oban.

Stock to Gibert Oban.

Curtis st, 10 ft n of West Randolph e f. 27% xill ft. dated Cet. 11 (John B Hall et al. to A. C. Wolsin).

Curtis st, 10 ft n of West Randolph e f. 27% xill ft. dated Oct. 12 (C. J. Hambleton to J. H. Eoff...

Marshfield st, s we or York e f. 38x126 ft. with other property, dated Oct. 16 (Master in Chancery to C. B. Hosmer).

North av. 230 ft w of North Wells st, s f. 22x126 ft. dated Oct. 18 (Henry Haepe to John Huhuko).

Zornelis st, 20 ft w of North Wells st, s f. 22x126 ft. improved, dated Oct. 18 (M. Hetherman to John J. Lussem).

NORTH OF CITY LIMTES WITHIN A RADUES OF SE

John J. Lussem). 795

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN

MILES OF THE COURT-BOUSE.

Dummy road, a w cor of Addison st, Lota, 1, 2, 17, and 18 (with other property), dated Oa, 16

(F. A. Winkelman to C. R. Simons). 117.500

North Paulina at, 1626 ft at of Cosgrove st, w f, 50

x165 ft, dated Oct, 5 (William Zuetel to James

E. Downs.

North Paulina at, 1626 ft at of Cosgrove st, w f, 50

North Paulina at, 1626 ft at of Cosgrove st, w f, 60

Rosso ft, Santed Oct, 5 (Same to Charles G.

Rosso ft, Santed Oct, 5 (Same to Charles G.

140 1,807 2,857,302 97,418 150,559 6,215 757 210 272,956 98,350 118,715 164,427 16,589 2,651 570 265,517 110,481 6,724 6,903 132 4,800 680 1,388 151,270

2890. | 2879. | 2880. | 1879.

city consumption: 2,979 bu wheat, 2,707 bu corn, 730 bu cats, 1,582 bu barley.

The following grain was inspect in this city yesterday morning: 74 cars red winter wheat, 2 cars and 962 bu No. 2 winter, 51 cars No. 3 do,12 cars rejected, 3 cars mixed, 216 cars No. 2 spring, 84 cars No. 3 do, 25 cars re-

jected, 3 cars no grade (470 wheat); 635 cars and 6,000 bu No. 2 corn, 240 cars high mixed, 33 cars rejected (908 corn); 65 cars white oats, 43 cars No. 2 mixed, 102 cars rejected (210 oats); 28 cars No. 2 rye, 9 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (36 rye); 16 cars No. 2 barley, 25 cars No. 3 do, 18 cars No. 4 do, 8 cars No. 4 do (88 barley), Total (1,622 cars), 825,000 bu. Inspected out: 63,510 bu whoat, 462,-635 bu corn, 10,000 bu oats, 500 bu rye, 229 bu bar-The leading produce markets were less active

resterday, and averaged easier. Provisions declined about 5c all round, and were unusually quiet, except on lard. Wheat averaged about the same as Saturday, though many operators quoted it weak. Corn was steady, but tended downward. Spot oats sold lower, but recovered. Other grain exhibited little change. There was again a moderate export demand for flour. Mess pork closed 10c lower, at \$12.37%@12.40 for November and \$12.87%@12.90 for January. Lard closed 7%c lower, at \$8.07%@8.10 for November and \$8.00@8.0214 for January. Short ribs closed dull at \$7.62% for October. Spring wheat closed %c lower, at \$1.01%@1.01% for November and \$1.03% 31.03% December. Red winter closed at \$1.00% for cash in good locations. Corn closed %c lower, at 39% for October and 40% bid for November. Outs closed at about 33c for October and at 30% @30%c for November. Rye was 84c cash and 84%@85c for November. Barley closed firm at 78c for spot or next month and 79c for October. Hogs were active and firm at \$4.70@4.80 for light and at \$4.45@5.10 for heavy. Cattle were dull and heavy, with sales at \$2.00@4.50 for in-

There was a free movement in staple and fancy dry goods, and the tone of the market was again firm. Groceries met with a fair inquiry, and for sugars, teas, rice, sirups, spices, and most other lines full prices were being realized. Coffees remained dull and heavy. The demand does not extend beyond such quantities as are required for current trade, buyers anticipating still lower prices. In the butter market there was fair activity at steady prices. Cheese was moving in a mod-erate way at previous quotations. No change were noted in the fish market. There was a good demand for dried fruits, and most lines displayed fair degree of firmness. Prices of bagging, eather, coal, and pig-iron ranged about as be

ancing tendency. The cargo lumber market was quiet and unchanged. The offerings were small and the demand limited. The yard market was fairly actve and steady for dry stuff. The wool dealers report a light order trade, with little variation in prices. The stock is rather large, but is firm-ly held, as it seems probable that consumers will use up the domestic clip be-fore another season. Hides, broom-corn, and hay were not changed materially. Seeds were in good demand, timothy advancing several cents, and the other varieties remaining steady. Potatoes were in good local request and

steady. Positive was not abundant on the street, but the offerings seemed to be sufficient to meet city wants, which were restricted, as usual on the first of the week. Lake freights were quiet early, carriers holding off for 7c for corn, and in the afternoon room was taken for corn at \$20 to Buffalo. The en-

Dummy road, s w cor of Addison st. Lots 1, 2, 15. and 18 (with other property), dated Oct. 18 (i. A. Winkelman to C. R. Simons). dated Oct. 18 (ii. A. Winkelman to C. R. Simons). dated Oct. 18 (iii. A. Winkelman to C. R. Simons). dated Oct. 18 (iii. A. Downs). Morth Paulina st. 12% ft n of Cosgrove st. wf. 1859. Morth Paulina st. 12% ft n of Cosgro

May to October, inclusive, to learn that wheat is worth one dollar per bu. The remaining six months of every year are occupied in learning that wheat is not worth two dollars per bu. There s a good deal of truth in the remark. The average operator is always a bear at the bottom and a bull at the top of the market. It is the level-headed men, who are inclined the other way,

headed men, who are inclined the other way, that make the money.

It is reported that a good many country warehouses are pretty well supplied with wheat, but find difficulty in obtaining transportation for it. So ne tolks have the idea that the railroad officials are competing for the favors of corn shippers, and letting the wheat wait, because that will come forward anyhow, while they think the corn may remain on the iarm if not carried when buyers are in the humor to take it. We note, too, that very little through to Europe freight room is now offered for any kind of grain, while there is plenty of room for flour and provisions. It is understood that a large part of the ocean freight room for grain is already contracted to exporters. It was stated, already contracted to exporters. It was stated, however, yesterday that plenty of room could be engaged through via steamer from Philadelphia at 30e per bu for wheat.

The completed returns of Registrar Mixer shows that last Friday there was in stock in this city 64,695 brls regular mess pork, only 12,812 tos regular lard, and 4,781,910 lbs short ribs, with 5,976,185 lbs of long and short clears. These are very small stocks (except, perhaps, in pork) for uch an active summer's work as our packers have engaged in.

It seems that the New York Produce Exchange does not indorse the view taken by the people of Toledo touching the importance of the latter place as a grain market. The Superintendent of the N. Y. P. E. replies to the Secretary of the

of the N. Y. P. E. replies to the Secretary of the other P. E. as followst

As there is no possible cause for discrimination on the part of the New York Produce Exchange against the Tojedo Produce Exchange, the tone of your communication and its dictatorial character, as to the management of our affairs are entirely uncalled for. Our Committee on information and Statistics now furnish such telegraphic news as is desired by the members of the Exchange, and should any changes be required by them in the reports of the Toledo market these would doubtless be accorded. If, however, the matter is deemed of sufficient importance to your Exchange to furnish at your own expense a telegraphic summary of your market, this Committee will cheerfully, in a spirit of couriesy, post is up on the bulletin-boards.

PROVISIONS. PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were slow and easier, with no material change reported from Liverpool or our local hog market. There was a fair inquiry for lard at slightly reduced prices. Pork was very dull, but the October deal was further advanced, possibly as a gentile hint to those who are yet short that they are not likely to gain by delay. Meats were very tame, with little shipping demand. About the only feature in little shipping demand. About the only the market was early steadiness, followed by an easier feeling when wheat took the down turn after

12 o'clock.

MESS PORK—New declined 5@71/cc per brl, and closed tame at \$12.40 seller November and \$13.30 seller functions. Seller the year was nominal at \$12.25 at the close. Oid pork advanced about 15c in settlement. Sales were reported of 1,530 brls seller October at \$4.50, seller \$1,50 drls sell MEATS—Sales were 13,000 lbs short ribs (fully cured) at \$7.5 spot; 70,000 lbs short ribs at \$7.52\sqrt{s}\) (3.6 seller October, \$8.20 seller November, and \$6.57\sqrt{s}\) (3.60 seller January; 2,000 pcs green hams (45 bb) at \$6\sqrt{s}\); and 50 tes sweet-pickled do on private terms. The unries to

We quote white at \$@5%c and yelover 1.44%.
BEEN Was quiet at 7.0027.25 for mess, \$8.003.25
BEEN Was quiet at 7.0027.25 for mess, \$8.003.25
for extra mess, and \$14.00214.50 for hams.
TAILOW—Quiet and stendy at \$4.002 for city and
\$5.6345 for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

F1.OUR—Was firm, but rather quiet. There was some demand for export, but most of the bids were below the views of holders. There was a moderate local trade. Sales were reported of 725 bris winters, mostly at \$5.20\tilde{5.37\tilde{4}}; 550 bris and 3,000 bags double spring extras on private terms; 100 bris buckwheat at \$6.12\tilde{4}; and 125 bris. Fyre flour on private terms. Total equal to 3,000 bris. Export flours were quoted at \$4.50 \, \delta 5.00 for good to choice extras, and type flour at \$4.80 \, 5.00.

eity wants, which we'er estricted, at usual on the first of the wise were quelted early, corriers had in the afternoon, room was taken for corn at 450 to Duffalor. The congregations footed up 30,000 but. The company of the corriers of the corriers of the correct and in the afternoon, room was taken for corn at 450 to Duffalor. The correct at 500 to OTHER BREADSTUFFS—Were in good demand and steady. Sales were 13 cars bran at \$11.25@11.50; 4 cars middlings at \$12.50; 3 cars shorts at \$12.50@12.75; 1 car wheat screenings at \$7.50; and 1 car do at \$4.00. Coarse

November. Short ribs were quiet.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-ORN-Fair sales were reported at unchanged prices. The receipts are liberal, but the stock here is said not to be increasing much. Considerable of the corn arriving is shipped through here, having been purchased in the country by Eastern parties. Quotations:

Choice hurl and carpet.

Choice hurl and carpet.

Choice hurl and carpet.

See Sec Sec Sec Soid in lot to between all and set included the with most of the native active inclined feel with most of the native active from the United States, it must be remembered, have to be said or almost be distributed over the Kingdom the demand would incline the feel with most of the native active inclined feel with most of the native active feel active active feel active fe

and \$1.60@1.70 for navy. Con quoted at \$1.00@1.25. COOPERAGE—Pork barrels w Patent cut-loaf... Crushed..... Powdered.....

No. 1 prairie.

HIDES—Were in moderate request, without further change in prices:
Green-cured hides, all weights, \$\psi\$ \$\psi\$.

Damaged hides.

Calf, \$\psi\$ \$\psi\$.

Damaged hides.

Calf, \$\psi\$ \$\psi\$.

Dry fills, \$\psi\$.

Dry fills, \$\psi\$.

In pry fills, \$\psi\$.

In pry fills, \$\psi\$.

In pry fills, \$\psi\$.

In the condition of the conditi

CATTLE SALES.

BALTIMORE.

BEEF CATE

quality. \$4.0065.09; medium. \$1,00487.

\$4.065.09; medium. \$1,00487.

\$4.065.09; medium. \$1,00487.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE.

SALTIMORE.

SALTIMORE.

SALTIMORE.

SALTIMORE.

SALTIMORE.

BEEF CATE

SALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE.

SALTIMORE.

SALT

At the yards trade continues ranging about as they have don Common green is somewhat irre dry lumber is usually held well dry lumber is usually field dry lumber in gures?

First and second clear, I and 2 inch First and second clear, I and 2 inch First and second clear, I and 2 inch First and second clear, I sell is inc.

First and second clear rough, I me Third clear do.

First and second clear rough, I me Third clear do.

First and second common dressed sid Common dressed siding.

Flooring, second common dressed sid Box-boards, 10cs12 inch, rough, Estock boards, 10cs12 inch, rough, C stock boards, 10cs12 inch, rough, Fencing, No. 2.

Common boards, No. 2, Hand Is fe Dimension stuff, 20c30 feet.

Timber, 4x to 8x5, inclusive, 18 ft Pickets, flat, rough, and good.

Listh.

Shingles, standard and choice.

Shingles, clear.

The Northwestern Lumberman statement of the business in lumi season to Oct. 6:

Total supply.

The stock on hand Oct. I was and Its, 95 m shingles, which despopply (given above) gives 1,144. Slo, 771 m shingles that were disputed to the shingles of 3,152 m feet, but by the shows an inumber over 1270 of 32,92 m feet, but by the shingles of 3,152 m feet; but by the shingles of shingles as leaving unaccounted for 425,252 ments cannot be learned, as no thousands of shingles forwards as cannot be learned, as no thousands of shingles forwards as one shingles forwards as they were a year a product of the ratiroad nills product of the ratiroad nills product of the ratiroad nills product of as scarcity of stock and the shadow of the ratiroad nills product of sanson opens, especially throughout the winter and spring the stock of the sanson opens, especially throughout the winter and spring the shadow of the sanson opens, especially throughout the winter and spring the stock of the sanson opens, especially throughout the winter and spring the sanson opens, especially throughout the winter and spring the sanson opens.

Special Dispatch to The C.
LATERIPOOL, Oct. 13—11:30 g.
3d; No. 2, 5a;6d.
GRAIN—Wheat—Winter. No.
spring. No. 1, 5a;4d; No. 2, 5a;6d.
No. 2, 5a;9d; club, No. 1, 18a;2d.
New. No. 1, 5a;3d.
PROVISIONS—POTK, 72s. Lar
LATERIPOOL, Oct. 18.—COTTON
64671-16d; sales, 12,00 bales,
port. 1,000; American, 2,400.
BREADSTUFFS—Sheady.
REFINED PETHOLEUM—10d.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE—34a.
LONDON, Oct. 18.—SPIRITS 0
33a.

Ota.

ANTWEND, Oct. IR.—PETROI
The following were receive
of Trade:
Livenpool, Oct. IR.—When inter, in Sci. No. 2 spring, 9 second stored to the Cargoes off coing. Corn in fair demand, at unchanged. Corn in fair rive—Wheat rather ensier; coined dead. Corn in fair de. Lard. 45 sd. Hacon-Lo ear, 45 sd. Tailow, 51 sd. MARK LANE—Wheat and of firm.

pid. Stocks are light, and hold- more in the stability of prices. We	
ry 2 020	
od business was in progress. Orders or coming in with more freedom e season, and the feeting amount firmness. We quote: Burlegs, 4 & 5 bu. 18 914	
23 Gunnies, double, 2 23 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	
Fork barrels were quiet at filting a at \$1.27\colon=1.30. hange was apparent. Trade ret and values were not subjected lange, ruling firm, as follows:	
mber	
ingod. Orders were filled at the fol-	
rm at Escalle per doz and fresh quoted at 20c.	
\$ 14-bri \$ 5.00 @ 1.10 \$ 25 @ 1.00 bloaters 4.00 @ 4.10	
mess. 14.00 618.00 hore, \$4-bri 16.25 618.20 hore, \$4-bri 16.25 618.20 hore, \$4-bri 5.00 64.73 family, \$4-bri 3.75 64.00 hore, \$418 12.25 618.20 hore, \$4-bri 5.00 64.73 family, \$4-bri 3.75 64.00 hore, \$418 12.25 64.00	1
y, kits 75 6 1.00 y, kits 75 6 1.00 y, kits 75 6 1.00 y, kits 6.00 y, kits 75 6 1.00	
NUTS The general market was the was by good demand at the prices POREIGN.	
13 13 15 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	
DOMESTIC. 25 6 25 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
NUTS. D 8 184 NUTS. D 8 184 1000a D 8 184 1254 B	
its Apples were in light request at outside prices, with not much call are taking the refuse stock. The ral, and the sound fruit is going into ruits were steady, with a moderate city trade:	
15. 40 @ 50	
per box	
of activity prevails: RICE. 5.6 7.6 7.6 7.6 7.6 7.6 7.6 7.6 7.6 7.6 7	
25 635 17 9184 10000 1004 1004 1004 1004 1104 1004 1	1
BUGARS. 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10%	1
\$180 P. \$4 \$4 \$5 \$5 \$5 \$5 \$5 \$5 \$5 \$5 \$5 \$5 \$5 \$5 \$5	
SPICES, 193400 27 644 21 422 17 618	
y was in fair demand for shipment, and was salable, and other kinds of The lumbermen are buying their sending them out by lake: ton	
In moderate request, without ruther es, all weights, # B	
ol estimated	
report a good trage, with prices in list. Turpentine is strong and adote: 18th Turpentine is strong and adote: 254	
Wisconsin water white. 78 r strained 70673 56 56 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66	
ached. 1.30 € 1.35 cff ctly pure 75 cf. 65 c	
60 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58	
squet, and steady. The offerings apple, the sales being light, as unal sed chickens were quoted at 765746 cacks at \$2.256.25, and reese at \$5.056 e was steady, at \$3.75 for ground, sixon, 9616 per 1b. Fly Rose sold at 35645c, and Pesebck; and the latter at 45446 delives were fair, and local buyers were less were not very strong, advices ted that the receipts would soon be	
s were fair, and local bridges were not very strong, advices red that the receipts would soon be y was active and advanced about y was some inquiry for shipment, but posed to be chiefly local, and it is	
y was active and advanced about was some inquiry for shipment, but possed to be chiefly local, and it is home operators are buying up the thy sold at \$2.2562.254, prime clos- Fiax-seed was in fair demand at \$1.255 for December. Hungarian 55500c. Clover was quiet. 50500c. Clover was quiet. 505100c. Hungarian 505100c. Clover was quiet.	1
1.90 sack	
in good demand at the decline of ever reported of 475 bris finished of call per gallon for highwine molerate request and steady. Brown Western consumers and make residential election. The floaterorts only fair sales at fully make the residential election. The floaterorts only fair sales at fully make the residential election. The floaterorts only fair sales at fully make the come. Present principal for the election of the selection of the selec	•
dys: "Fine wools in foreign made our reach and are likely to reme to come. Present prices are slow the importing point, and fine be more sought after than other so in the scaboard are unusually of the wool in the interior is held of the wool in the interior is held.	
00	
see and a see an	
CHICAGO. ed diering Sunday and Monday. ist week, 7,071; official last week, week, 10,705. so far as shipping were concerned there was prace the offerings embraced a fair num-	
s beeves, but nobody wanted es not to exceed 200 head changed ove \$3.75. New York was reported es from other Eastern points were able, consequently shippers would heat week's	
ssions demanded were so that is felt warranted in granting that	
the question, and for the state values were simply nominated in a civity in the common sought by canners and butch-prices were presty well suspected to 2,002450-4the bulk at same control of the common state	

cks are light, and hold-	mest, more profitable ment, can be got out of a prime mest, more profitable ment, can be got out of a prime mest. Amorican mend in the English markets: the police
St. was in progress. Orden and the feeting amoonst	scouth and the Welsh Runts of Course are as the tir- Scotta and the Welsh Runts of Course are as the tir- Scotta and the Welsh Runt. A more profitable ani- paired scot or a Welsh Runt. A more profitable ani- paired scot or a Welsh Runt. A more profitable ani- paired scot or a Welsh Runt. A more profitable ani- paired scott or found, and he was discovered in the mainst bandsome, full-bodied, and active grade scott, raised, on the broad prairies of the West and scott, raised, on the trond prairies of the West and scott, raised, on the trond prairies of the West and scott, raised, on the trond prairies of the West and scott, raised, on the trond prairies of the West and scott
Burlaps, 46.5 bn. 19 eli unnies, single 13 eli unnies, double, 22 eli aunies, double, 22 eli vool sucks. 23 eli a at £1.00c1.00 for medium mmon Western stock was la were quiet at £1.12 eli	mitured on UQUOTATIONS: Extra Receves—Graded siteers, weighing 1,450 Se and upwards Secretary of the secr
saparent. Trade re- lues were not subjected of firm, as follows:	briefor Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, briefor Light and scalawar steers, CATTLE SALES. An. Price, No. An. Price, 156 84.90 44 ColTex. 168 83.00
smand, but otherwise the ers were filled at the fol-	1.00
500 Color Co	B
### ### ##############################	BOS.—Received during sunday and Monday, 22,000; man time hast week, 13,185; official last week, 143,254; adopted last week, 44,555. It was a fairly active day in this branch of the market. There were more hogs on all than are usually seen in the pens on the first day of the week, but with shippers and packers both buying freely, there proved to be no oversupply, and prior ruled stendy and firm from the opening to the mish. Sales were at \$4.704.49 for common to prime light; at \$4.564.75 for poor to good mixed packing lots; and \$44.7563.16 for common to choice shipping heavy hogs. The quality was more than ordinarily even and the bulk of the trading was done at the narrow ange of \$4.7064.80. About all 'soid and the market closed firm.
5.00 8 7.50 6.00 6.00 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	9a 4c. Price. No. Av. Price. No. Av. Price. Sci. 22 22 55.00 52 211 84.75 61 258 84.70 9. 847 5.00 45 200 4.75 77 285 4.70 9. 266 5.00 47 200 4.75 52 285 4.70 9. 837 5.10 40. 215 4.75 22 285 4.70 9. 830 5.00 62 254 4.75 25 280 4.70 9. 830 5.00 63 254 4.75 25 270 4.70
15 6 84 16 6 15 2.00 2.05 2.25 62.00 10 6 104 2.15 62.5 6 6 6 54 0. 766 2	12
# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	18 28 4.50 (2) 290 475 47 175 4.55 (18 18 18 18 290 475 105 185 4.55 (18 1
134 Is 546 Is 646 Is 12 Is 12 Is 13 Is 14 Is 15 Is 15 Is 16 Is 16 Is 16 Is 17 Is 18 Is	EAST LIBERTY. EAST LIBERTY, Oct. 18.—CATTLE—Receipts since Priday, 1,717 head of through and 1,853 of yard stock; total for week ending this day, 4,886 through and
40 6 50 4 5 5 5 6 5 75 61 1.0 6.10 6 7.0 40 6 50 5.00 6 6.5 10.00 611.0 125 6 1.7 8.00 6 6.5 10.00 611.0 125 6 1.7 125 6	450 local, against 2,26 through and 3,30 local week before. The rule of cattle this week is heavy, but mostly common to incedium grades and stockers; very few really good, which would be ready sale at good prices, but the former are draggy and slow at a shade oif from last week. Best shipping grades, 5,5,0 6325; good butchers's, 1,50 to 1,20 hs, at \$4,55,64,10 common to fair, \$6,556,45; stockers and received and opasity, \$5,256,45; buils, cows, and stars, \$2,006,35; Hogs, 16,55; head; botal for the week, 2,15, against 21,120 week before; Yorkers, \$4,7064.50; Philadelphias, \$5,1065,15. Sheep—Receipts, 1,40 head; total for week, 12,900, against 11,40 week before; selling firm at last week's prices. NEW YORK.
market remains frm.	New York, Oct. 18.—Berves—Receipts, 6.20; making 15.30 for the week, against 11.35 last week; besides fassh arrivals there were about thirty cor-loads in the yards from the receipts of Friday and Saturday; buyers named prices, which were fully ice lower, and took no more than three-fourths of the offering, paying #5.06(e)10.5 for common to extra natives, and
FT G194 194617 1044 a m4 1044 a m4 1046 15 1136 15 1046 154 1046 154	premium steers purchased in Chicago for slaughter- ers here cost delivered \$11,50e11.5; exporters used [400 fat steers at \$4,30e,10.50; shipments for the week, [425 live cattle, 6,50 quarters beef, 300 live sheep, 1,215 carcasses mutton, \$2 live hogs, and 300 dressed do. SHEEF-Receipts, 12,000, making \$4,500 for the week, sgainst 30,170 last week; sheep steady and \$450 fee re- lb; lambs easier and dragging at 5500 fee. SWINE-Receipts \$5,00, making \$4,500 for the week, against 30,300 last week; live hogs slow; \$5,00@5.30 per [10] libs for fair to good!
104-6104 104-104 104-104 104-104 104-104 104-104 104-104 104-104	ST. LOUIS, Oct. 18.—CATTLE—Fair demand and mar- let firm, but no top grades on market; sales shipping staers, 1.25 to 1.350 has at 4°5564.75; prime to fancy heavy steers would bring 4.5565.59; mixed natives butchers' stuff ranges from 2.2563.35; gross Texans, 2.2563.00; receipts, 1.500; shipments, 400.
Unico C 644 2 64 2 64 3 68 1 618 and for shipment,	S. 1064.0; receipts, 100; shipments, 30. Hous—Slow and lower; Vorkers and Baitimores, 4.5564.5; mixed packing, 44.564.65; butchers' to fancy, 44.5564.50; receipts, 8.00; shipments, 1.30. KANSAS CITY. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna, KANSAS CITY. CATTLE—Receipts, 1.23 heat; shipments, 30 head; marker fair and steady; mative shippers, 83.406.4.0; mutive stockers and feeders, 25.566.2.5; native cowa, 82.062.20; grass Texas, 81.7562.50; half-breeds, 82.506.
and other kinds of n are buying their it by lake: 13.00611.50 12.00612.50 10.50611.00 10.50611.00 uest, without further	mative stockers and feeders, £2.35.32.2; native cows, £2.05.2.3; grass Texas, £1.55.2.0; half-breeds, £2.55.3.2; Hoos—Receipts, 432 head; shipments, none; market quiet; choice, £4.30.24.35; light shipping and mixed packing, 44.39.24.33. BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE. Oct. 18.—BEEF CATTLE—Market slow and prices 125.63.30; off; vor 0.52.35; first factories and prices 125.35; first factories and price
D 949 94	quality \$4 00%500; medium, \$3.00%375; ordinary, \$2.50

het quiet; choice, \$4.3064.35; light shipping and mixed packing, \$4.2064.30. BALTIMORE.	COFFEE—Firm and a shade better; Bio can dinary to fair, 1134@1334c. SUGAR—Steady; A soft, 10c. WHISKY—Dull at \$1.15.
BALTIMORE, Oct. 18. BEEF CATTLE-Market slow	FREIGHTS-To Liverpool, per steamer, qu
and prices 12%@20c off; very best, \$5.12%@5.30; first quality, \$4.00@5.00; medium, \$3.00@8.75; ordinary, \$2.50	ton, 3-10@1/d: flour, 2s 2d: grain, 6d.
62.75; most sales from \$3.50@4.50; receipts, 5.329.	RECEIPTS-Flour, 6,778 bris; wheat, 69,000 b
SWINE-Full supply; moderate demand; quota-	298,000 bu; oats, 5,700 bu. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 13,183 bu; corn, 9,950 bu
tions, \$6.50@7.25; receipts, 7.906.	SALES-Wheat, 67,500 bu; corn, 75,000 bu.
SHEEP AND LAMBS-Receipts, 3,006; sheep, \$3.00@	BALBS Wheat office but com, topes our
5.00; lamba, \$4.00@5.75.	DITTE A DIEL DITTA
INDIANAPOLIS.	PHILADELPHIA.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 18.—Hogs—Higher at \$4.00	PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18FLOUR-Steady;
04.70; receipts, 5,500; shipments, 1,700.	sota extras, clear medium, \$5.25; fair, \$5.50; good
是整理的特殊的 经自然的 医克里特氏 医克里特氏病 医克里氏病 医克里特氏病 医克里氏病 医克里特氏病 医克里氏病 医克里特氏病 医克里氏病 医克克氏病 医克克氏病 医克克氏病 医克克氏病 医克克氏病 医克克氏病 医克克氏病 医克克氏病 医克克克氏病 医克克氏病 医克克克氏病 医克克克氏病 医克克克氏病 医克克克氏病 医克克氏病 医克克氏病 医克克氏病 医克克克氏病 医克克克氏病 医克克克氏病 医克克克氏病 医克克氏病 医克克克克克氏病 医克克克氏病 医克克克氏病 医克克克氏病 医克克克克克氏病 医克克克氏病 医克克克氏病 医克克克氏病 医克克克克克克氏病 医克克氏病 医克克氏病 医克克氏病 医克克克氏病 医克克氏病 医克克氏病 医克克克氏病 医克克克克克氏病 医克克克克克克克克克克	choice, \$6.00; straight, \$6.62%; Ohio, good, \$5.75
LUMBER.	\$6.00; Minnesota patent process, \$6.75@8.25. H
The cargo market was quiet and unchanged. The	scarce and firm at \$5.50.
arrivals were fair, but few loads stopped at the sales	GRAIN-Wheat weak; rejected, grain dep
docks, and the storm delayed several vessels that	No. 2 red, elevator, \$1.15; No. 2 red, October, \$1
were expected. The inquiry was small. Buyers took	\$1.16 asked; November, \$1.16 bid, \$1.16% asked;
about half a dozen loads, at the closing prices of last	ber. \$1.17% bid, \$1.17% asked; January, \$1.
week:	\$1.18% asked. Corn in fair demand; high-m
Green piece stuff 8 8.00@ 8.25	track, 55@551/c: rejected, on track, 55c; sail mi
Green common inch	tober, 54%c bid, 55%c asked; November, 54%c
Green medium	asked; December, 55%c bid, 55%c asked. Oat
Green good inch 14.00@18.00	and unchanged.
Standard shingles	PROVISIONS-Oulet, Beef-Mess, \$12.00. Me
Lath	\$16.50. Hams—Smoked, 1156@12c; pickled, 1
At the yards trade continues good, with prices	Lard-Prime steam. \$8.75; kettle, \$9.25. BUTTER-Quiet but steady; creamery, ex
ranging about as they have done for ten days past.	New York State and Bradford County, Penns
Common green is somewhat irregular in price, but	extras, 25@28c; Western Reserve, extra, 20@1
dry lumber is usually held well up to the quoted	EGGS-Firm at 21c.
	CHEESE-Dull and unchanged.
figures:	PETROLEUM-Dull; 11%c. WHISKY-Firm at \$1.12.
First and second clear, 3 inch	RECEIPTS-Flour, 4,700 brls; wheat, 162,000 b
First and second clear, 14@13 inch 43.00	127.000 bu: oats, 14.000 bu: rve, 1.000 bu.
Third clear do	SHIPMENTS-Wheat, 123,000 bu; corn, 52,000 b
First and second clear rough, 1 inch 43.00	RONAL BUREAU COMPANIA CONTRACTOR
Third clear do	ST. LOUIS.
First and second clear dressed siding 20.00 Common dressed siding 19.50	ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 18FLOUR-Quiet, 1
Flooring second common dressed	changed.
Box-boards, 13 inch and upwards 17.00@43.00	GRAIN-Wheat opened lower; advanced,
A stock boards, 10@12 inch, rough 35.00@37.00	
B stock boards, 10@12 inch	settled; No. 2 red, \$1.01%@1.01% cash; \$1.015@1.
C stock boards, 10@12 inch	tober; \$1.02%@1.02%@1.03% November; \$1.05%@
Fencing, No. 2	1.05%@1.06 December; \$1.01% the year; \$1.06%
Common boards 12.00@15.00	January; No. 3 do, 944696e, according to lo

men boards. No. 2, 14 and 18 feet. Prosion stuff. Prosion stuff, 20@30 feet.....

rry lumber.

Mississippi Valley Lumberman says stocks along for are slowly decreasing, and are not now so is they were a year ago. With the winter to the railroad mills included, there is a ctof a scarcity of stock on the river before reseason opens, especially if trade keeps good hout the winter and spring.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. LIVERPOOL, Oct. 18-11:30 a. m.-FLOUR-No. 1, 11s d: No. 2, 2s 6d.

spring, No. 1, 9s 4d; No. 2, 8s 4d; white, No. 1, 9s 8d; No. 2, 8s 9d; club, No. 1, 10s 2d; No. 2, 9s 8d. Corn—New, No. 1, 5s 3d.

PROVISIONS-Pork, 72s. Lard, 45e 6d.
LAVERPOOL, Oct. 18.—COTTON—In good demand, at
54671-16d; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 9,400.
But a heavypos.—Standy

SED PETROLEUM 100.

ATS TURPENTINE—548.

DON, Oct. 18.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—338 9d.

BREADSTUFFS-Steady.
REFINED PETROLEUM-10d.

10bber; \$1.03\colon=1.03\colon=1.05\colon=0.12\colon=0.05\colon=0.12\colon=0.05\colon=0.12\colon=0.05\colon=0. slow at 86c bid. Barley unchanged; prime to choice slow at 550 Did. Darkey incomes.

Tostice.

LEAD—Firm at 55c.

LEAD—Firm at 55c.

BUTTER—Steady; dairy, 20625c.

EGGS—156 Bec.

WHISS V—Steady at \$1.10.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at \$15.50. Dry-salt meats easy at \$1.004.50, 7.56c; 5.8. \$10. Bacon easy at \$5.09.68.50, \$1.005 Sec.

\$5.37.566 S.50, \$8.07.568 S.5.

Land nominal.

HECOLOGY OF ALL \$2.50 Bec. \$1.000 bec. berley, 25.000 bec. berley, 25.000 bec. Sec.

HERMENTS—Flour, 15.000 bels; wheat, 31.000 bu; corn, 6.000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu; rye, 3,000; barley, none.

BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE, Oct. 18.—FLOUR—Steady and firm Western super, 88.50@4.00; extra, 84.25@5.00; family 85.25@6.25.

Western super, Schoeley, exits, 25-25-25, GRAIN—Wheat-Western easier; No. 2 Western winter red, spot and October, \$1.154@1.154; Dovember, \$1.154@1.154; Dovember, \$1.154@1.154; Dovember, \$1.154@1.154; January, \$1.194@1.194; Corn—Western steady and quiet; Western mixed, spot, October, and November, 55c. Oats steady; Western white, 49@41c; mixed, 35@30c. By quiet at \$1.40@1.05; Mixed, 35@30c. HAY—Steady.

PROVISIONS—Firm and active jobbing trade demand. Mess pork, new, \$15.50. Bulk meais—Packed sides, 62%c. Bacon—Shoulders, 65%c: clear rb sides, 49%c. Hams, 12@15%c. Land—Refined tes, 25.55%5.0.

BUTTER—Quiet and easy; prime to choice Western packed, 16@20c.

EGGS—Quiet Lower at 11%c.

COFFEE—Firm and a shade better: Blo cargoes, or-

NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 18.—FLOUR—Active, firm, and higher; superfine, \$8.0063.59; XX, \$4.2564.59; XXX, \$4.756.00; high grades, \$5.1566.10.

GRAIN—Corn quiet at \$86300. Oats firm at \$0041c.
CORN—MEAL—Dull at \$2.40.

HAY—Scarce and firm; prime, \$21.00; choice, \$23.00.
PROVISIONS—Pork in good demand, and at full prices; \$15.756.16.00. Lard firm; tierce, \$2994c; keg. \$94c.
Bulk meats steady, with a fair demand; shoulders, \$64c. Beaon quiet; shoulders, 6c; clear rib, 9c; clear, \$94696c. Hams—eugar-cured dull; canvased, 19611c.
WHISKY—Quiet; Western rectified, \$1.564.10.
GROCEMES—Coffee active and firm; Rio cargoes, ordinary fo prime, 113665c; prime to choice, \$3669c; yellow ciartied, 39660c; prime to choice, \$3669c; yellow ciartied, 39660c; prime to choice, \$3669c; yellow ciartied, 39660c; fair, \$6c; prime to choice, \$5665c.
BRAN—Quiet at \$5c. se of shingles of 34,722 m.

We reported shipments to Oct. 6 were 500,011 m.

We reported shipments to Oct. 6 were 500,011 m.

What is the state of the same for shift, which is not reckoned as such in the rest.

What which is not reckoned as such in the rest.

The city consumption of pine and the sales of a wood make up the other 28,207 m feet.

What is shipments of shingles as reported were 57.841 m, ring unaccounted for 428,500 m. The actual shipments cannot be learned, as no record is kept of the BRAN-Quiet at 85c.

> TOLEDO. TOLEDO, O., Oct. 18.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; ambei Michigan, \$1.05\(\psi\); No. 2 red Wabash, spot and Octo-ber, \$1.05\(\psi\); November, \$1.05\(\psi\); December, \$1.08\(\psi\); January, \$1.10; No. 3 red Wabash, \$1.05\(\psi\); rejected, \$70; No. 2 red mixed, \$1.04. Corn firm, high mixed, \$70; No. 2 red mixed, \$1.04. Corn firm, high mixed 44%; No. 2 reu mixeu, 41.05. Corn Brus high mixed, 44%; No. 2, spot, 44%; November, 44%; No. 2 white, 44%; Oats dull; No. 2 held at 33%; 32%; bid; rejected, 30c. CLOVER—Steady; mammoth, 44.90. CLOSED—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red, spot and October, 51.05%; November, 51.05%; December, 51.05%; January, 51.05%; ry, \$1.00%. RECEIPTS-Wheat, 123,000 bu; corn, 24,000 bu; oats, none. SHIPMENTS-Wheat, 159,000 bu; corn, 64,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE. LOUISVILLE, Oct. 18.—COTTON—Steady at 10%c.
FLOUR-Quiet; extra, 83.2693.50; extra family, 85.50 GRAIN—Wheat steady with a tar to mixed, 69,50c. Corn firm; No. 2 white, 49,5c; do mixed, 34c. Rye dull; No. 2, 180c.
HAY—Steady at \$13.00@17.00.
HAY—Steady at \$13.00@17.00.
Lard steady; prime steam, 9c. Bulk meats quiet but steady; shoulders, \$5.00; clear rib, \$1.25; clear, \$5.00. Bacon in fair demand; shoulders, \$5.75; clear rib, \$5.55; clear, \$9.25. Hams—Sugar-cured, 110.
WHISKY—Steady at \$1.00.

MILWAUKEE. MILWAUKEE, Oct. 18.-FLOUR-Steady; fair demore steady; No. 1 hard. \$1.084; No. 1 Milwaukee, \$1.034; No. 7 Milwaukee, \$1.0134; October, \$1.0134; November, \$1.074; December, \$1.01, No. 3 Milwaukee, \$50; No. 4.85c. Corn steady; No. 2 at \$54c. Barley firm; No. 3 milwaukee, \$50; No. 2 at \$54c. Barley firm; No. 2 at \$54c. Barley firm; No. 3 milwaystee, \$50; No. 2 at \$54c. Barley firm; No. 2 at \$55c. Barley firm; No. 2 at \$5c. Barley fi pring at Biscottesto.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Mess pork, \$15.00 cash; \$12.45
November, Lard—Prime steam, \$1,30 cash and October; \$8.15 November. FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 85c.
RECKIPTS—Flour, 11,000 bris; wheat, 78,000 bu; ent

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—GRAIN.—A very variable market has been reported for Western wheat, especially for the grade of No. 2 red, which has been again the chief object of speculative interest. The earlier dealings indicated a decline on the favorit grade of \$46956 per bu, followed by a raily of \$46956 per bu, which through the afternoon was about wheel out on more argent offerings to harden anew toward the close, and wind up weak and irregular. A fair movement was reported, chiefly in the speculative line. Spring wheat attracted little attention, but was held confidently. Cable advices of less favorable tenor; sales of 14,000 bu No. 3 red at \$1.15461.161; 125,000 bu ungraded red at \$1.12461.195, as to quality. 20,000 bu. Shipmants-Wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 48,000 bu; oats, 8,600 bu. BOSTON.

BOSTON. Oct. 18.—Figure-Firm; Western superfines, 81.7564.25; common extras, \$4.5064.75; Wisconsin extras, \$4.5062.50; Minnesots do, \$5.0026.20; winterwheats, Ohio and Michigan, \$5.256.00; Indians, \$5.7566.50; St. Louis and Hilmois, \$6.096.75; spring wheat
patents, \$4.5062.50; winter do, \$6.067.75.
GRAIN-Corn-Demand fair and market firm; mixed
and yellow, \$56000. Oats steady; No. 2 mixed and
No. 3 white, \$0.641c. Rye, \$5.608c.
BUTTER-Nominally unchanged.
EGGS-Western, fresh, \$6.500.
RECEIPTS-Flour, 12,000 bris; corn, 23,000 bu; wheat,
130.000 bu.
SHIPMENTS-Flour, 1.300 bris; corn, 18,000 bu.

bu ungraded red at \$1.12\foralle 1.19\foralle as to quality, billy at \$1.16\tilde 1.19\foralle , the latter for very choice;

3,600 bu No. 2 and Milwankee spring on private terms; quoted at \$1.1761.18. The stock of wheat in

KANSAS CITY. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
KANBAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 18.—The Price Current reports:

GRAIN-Wheat-Receipts, 30,074 bu; shipments,
II.213 bu; market-firm; No. 1, eash, 18e; October, 18e;
No. 2, eash, 88e; October, 86e; No. 3, eash, 83/4c;
October, 83/6c. Corn-Receipts, 6,274 bu; shipments,
1,488 bu; weak; No. 2, eash, 31/4c; October, 31/4c.

PEORIA. PEORIA. III., Oct. 18.—GRAIN—Corn firm; high-mixed, 203:30½c; mixed, 203:4320. Octs firm; No. 2 white, 313:4631½c. Rye—No. 2, 833:4684c. Highwings—Unchanged; El. 10. RECKIPS—Wheat, 45) bu; corn, 19,475 bu; octs, 47,500 bu; rye, 450 bu; barley, 1,500 bu; 041, 25,600 bu; octs, 58,625 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, 1,510 bu.

BUFFALO. BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Ghain—Wheat active and firm; 40,000 bu No. 1 hard Duluth at \$1.13% October; \$1.13% November: \$1.13% 31.13% the year. Corn dull; car lots, 49 660c. Other grain inactive. CANAL FREIGHTS—Higher; wheat, 6%c; corn, 6c

DETROIT. DETROIT, Mich. Oct. IR.—FLOTR—Steady. GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. I white, \$1.045; October, \$1.084; November, \$1.05; December, \$1.07; January, 1.074 bid; No. 2 white, \$1.02; No 2 red, \$1.086. RECEIPTS—Wheat, \$5.00 bu. Sulphastrs—Wheat, 135,000 bu. INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 18.—Ghain—Wheat steady: No. 2 red, 90c@\$1.00. Corn steady at 40@41c. Oats steady at 30@31½c. OSWEGO.

Oswego, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Grain—Wheat dull; No. 1 Duluth held at \$1.12; hard do, \$1.14.

DRY GOODS. New York, Oct. 18.—Cotton goods in steady de-mand by exporters and converters, but jobbers and retailers buying lightly as a rule. Prints quiet and ginghams and dress goods stugcish. Heavy elothing woolens in moderate request, and agents receiving fair orders for spring cassimeres and worsteds. Foreign goods quiet.

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 18 .- PETROLEUM-Unchang Standard white, 110 test, 11%c. PITTSBUIG, Oct. 18.—PETHOLEUM — Moderately setive and firm; crude, United certificates, 80%c; re-fined, 11%c, Philadelphia delivery.

obe bu ungraded red at \$1.19461.195, as to quality, chiefly at \$1.1661.195, the latter for very choice; 3,000 bu No. 2 and Milwankee spring on private terms; quoted at \$1.1761.18. The stock of wheat in warehouse here shows the important decrease of about 755,000 bu for the week. Corn—Business has been fairly active, and through the earlier dealings was indicative of rather more firmness, though toward the close, under more ilberal offerings, receding here and the control of the corner of COTTON. NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 18.—COTTON—Strong; middling, 11½c; low middling, 10½c; good ordinary, 9½c; net receipts, 4,320 bales; gross, 7,67; exports, 12,30; France, 4,67; coastwise, 813; sales, 10,300; stock, 107,157. ceipts, 64.000bu; Western mixed, 3641c; white Western, 41645c.

HAY—In good demand, and strong at 32c.

HOPS—Quiet and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet but firm; Rio cargoes quoted at 113(6143/c; job lots, 113(6154c. Sugar—gars quiet but stendy; fair to good refining, 73/675/cc.

Molasses quiet; old crop New Orleans Zicato; new crop, 656/dc. Rice in moderate demand: new crop Carolina and Louisiana, 55/66/c; old do 44/65/cc.

PETROLEUM—Stronger; United, 29/5c; crade, 54/65/cc.

TALLOW—Stendy and unchanged.

RESIN—Strong at \$1.966/2.0.

TUMPENTINE—Firmer at 47/647/cc.

EGGS—Firm at 186/20c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and nominal; mess quoted at 516.25. Beef steady. Cut meats quiet and unchanged. BUTTER—Quiet but firm at 16-650c.

CHEESE—Quiet but steady at 10/611/cc.

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, Oct. 18.—SPIRITS OF TUBPENTINE teady at 43)40.

Soar feat-A balloon ascension

Do parties troubled with the hay fever ever have an ear rake or an eye sickle? The fellow who claims that he drinks whisky as a medicine says that his affection for it is

The boy who is given a job of wood-splitting when he wants to go a-fishing is like Achilles,he sulks in his stent. The Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald says that one of the easiest and cheapest ways to get ahead in this world is to buy three-cent post-

An exchange, speaking of a political meeting, says: "David Davis sat on the Chairman's right hand." That Chirman's hand must resemble a jelly-fish after a log has been rolled over it.—

Boston Transcript.

The man who has money in the bank and plenty in his pocket can wear a straw hat four weeks longer than the one who is in debt for his lasts week's board. Why is it?—Detroit Free Hely, that the nomination of Hancock was

A young man on Main street says he is going to attempt the feat of going forty days without work. He says if his employers do not watch him, he thinks he can accomplish the task.—Rockland Courier.

A Galveston school-teacher had a great deal of trouble making a boy understand his lesson. Finally, however, he succeeded, and, drawing a long breath, remarked to the boy, "If it wasn't for me you would be the biggest donkey on Galveston Island." Gaiveston Island."

Toddlekins is a very small man, indeed, but he said he never minded it at all until his three boys grew up to be tall, strapping young fellows, and his wife began to cut down their old clothes, and cut them over to fit him. And then he said he did get mad.

"Do you want to kill the child!" exclaimed a gentleman as he saw a boy tip the baby out of its carriage on the walk. "No, not quite," replied the boy; "but if I can get him to bawl loud enough, mother will take care of him while I go and wade in the ditch with Johnny Bracer!"

A wife who had been lecturing her husband for coming home intoxicated became incensed at his indifference, and exclaimed, "Oh that I could wring tears of anguish from your eyes!" To which the hardened wretch hiccoughed, "'Tai-'tain't no use, old woman, to bo-bore for water here."

water here."

He was the only son of his own mother, the pride, the hope, the apple of her eye. O'er his fair head scarce three summers had passed. "And be sure, Peter, and recollect this," said his fond and only mother, as she shut up the good book, "never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day." "A—h!" said Peter, with glistening eyes, "then let's finish up the pudding to-night."

ding to-night."

In an action that was recently tried in an English court, when the question in dispute was as to the quality and condition of a gaspipe that had been laid down many years before, a witness stated that it was an old pipe, and therefore out of condition. The Judge remarking that "people do not necessarily get out of condition by being old," the witness promptly answered, "They do, my lord, if buried in the ground." Paris Newspaper-Wit.

Paris Newspaper-Wit.

In a German city, where a sentinel has been posted in front of the bank as usual, the corporal of the guard on going round to relieve him is astonished to flud him doing sentry-go in front of the Mont de Piété on the other side of the square. The sentry is asked why this is thus. "Great Molite, Corporal," he answered, "there's nothing of mine in the bank, but my watch is in the pawnshop. That's why I have mounted guard over it."

When the Duke of Gramont was French Ambassador to the Italian Court a lady of somewhat dubious reputation had herself presented to him, and was received politely, but with perceptible coolness. The visitor affected not to notice this, and expressed a hope that she might have the honor of being received by the Duchess. M. de Gramout made no naswer. "Mme. la Duchess, I hear, is at home every Weenesday," persisted the vistor. "O my dear madame," said the Duke warmly, "people exaggerate so—"

X. is in the habit of passing every Sunday with

"Mme. In Duchess, I hear, is at nome every Weenesday," bersisted the vistor. "O my dear madame," said the Duke warmly, "people exaggerate so—"

X. is in the habit of passing every Sunday with his uncle in the country, whose heir he is. On Sunday last, while at dinner, the old gentieman has an apoplectic fit and dies almost instantly. X. is desperate. "This is terrible," he cries; "I had taken a return ticket, and it is only good for twenty-four hours!"

X., who has not been rich long, has one of the noblest of turnouts, but does not manifest any desire to invite a friend to take a drive with him. "Why the deuce do you put on so many airs?" asks a friend. "You never ask me to get in." "My dear fellow, if there were two of us in the carriage how on earth would people know to which of us it belonged?"

A gummy is on the point of marrying. His uncle proposes to make things agreeable with a settlement of 200,000 francs; the young man insists on having 400,000. "Come, uncle, my dear uncle," says the young man, his voice trembling with deep feeling; "surely you wouldn't wish your nephew to be desiring your death for a miserable little 200,000 francs!"

Mme. B., who has always worn the br—aces, marries off her son. Soon after marriage she goes to make a short stay with him, and finds her daughter-in-law ordering her husband about in the most imperious manner, and being obeyed obsequiously. "Well, I dever!" cries the old lady, "if it isn't disquasting to see a man let his wife boss him in such a way!"

A gentleman and lady are dining together at a restaurant, and a young man who is sitting facing them pays the lady the passing tribute of a stare so pronounced and prolonged that presently her escort loses his temper and remarks, haughtliy: "Will you be good enough, sir, to inform me why you stare at this lady so persistently?" "Because she is so charming, sir," replies the stranger, blandly; "and I should like to know what eise you would do if you were in my place." The lady lays her hand soothingly on her companion's sl

KERNAN.

The Fire-Eaters' Reception of the News from Ohio and Indiana.

Hancock's Nomination a Mockery-Gettysburg a Southern Nightmare.

Rebel Bullets Once Hopefully Aimed at the Corseted Gizzard of "The Superb."

Ingersoll-"The Choul of Galena"-"The Chisolm Fandango"-"Fig-Blabbers."

The Whole Daintily Arranged with Printers' Quads and Crackers' Fake-Words.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.
-MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 15.—Our people re ceived the result in

Ohio and Indiana In a very philosophical spirit.

Said a prominent gentleman—a represent-ative Democrat—of this city to me this mornng: I think that we may as well prepare for

four years of Garfield."
"No, sir," I replied, a little hotly, perhaps, for the fact that my party had been reper-cussed in the preliminary combat had upset my temper, "No, sir; and you have no rea-

son for tossing up the sponge after the first round." "Well, it's just this way," responded my friend, quietly twirling his thumbs, "the Presidential election will at least be close, far closer than it was in 1876, when Hoosierdom came up with a hooray for Tilden.".

"What if it is closer," I cried, "if we have the majority?"
"Why, sir, just this: we'll be bejuggled out of our prize as we were before-only a little

more easily."
"But the Democrats won't submit," "The Yankee Democrats will submit, and nsequently we of the South will be compelled to knock under."'
"You speak very slightingly of the Yankee Democrats," I protested, "but I think you'll find the masses of them as ready to fight for our President as the people of this

region." You are right; but they are, unfortunately, ruled by their Hewitts and that class of unprincipled cowards, who care more for their dollars than for their doctrines."

"Then what is to be done?" "There is only one thing that can be done We must preserve the integrity of our Statehood intact. As long as we hold our local destinies in our own hands we are safe. We must preserve our State lines and our State powers with jealous care, by keeping the white Radicals and the black race under our feet, as far as this section is concerned."

"And you have no fear that the General Government will invade our State lines and usurp our State powers?"
"It can't; that is to say, it can't permanently. It tried that on. What was the up-

shot? We drove its representatives out of office, we wrenched back our liberties from its clutch, we trampled its suffrage laws in the mire, and we proclaimed our sovereign Statehood from the housetops and church-steeples. What we did once we can do again."

"What effect would the election of Gar-field have on our Southern politics?"

"It would make things devilish rough for the freedmen and their white leaders in this latitude. That has forever been the result of Radical victories, and our people are worked up to such a pitch by their long suc-cession of defeats that they will delay at nothing to keep their home governments in their own hands."

A mockery. Why?

Why?

Because our party thereby tried to cover itself with the glamour of Gettysburg,

Whereas, that Yankee victory belongs, of right, to the Radical party.

Every bullet that was fired by your soldiers on that day tore a hole in the Democratic creed, as proclaimed by Jefferson in The Declaration of Independence, and The Resolutions of 1798-799, and Regularly re-proclaimed in our platforms up to 1851.

up to 1861.

More: The bullets of your soldiers killed none but Democratic voters, and if Hancock had been shot through the gizzard on that battlefield, his death would have been Considered and Cheered By us as a gain for our party.

The world has not forgotten these fatal

facts.
They are history,—immortal and impartial history, history,—
And as long as we try to reverse the record
we will have hard odds to overcome.

Permit me to compliment the bastard Democracy of Hoosierdom on being defeated by the nigger vote of that Nation.

If it hadn't been for the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments that they Kiss, Fondle, and

Hug To their bosoms, Landers would have been elected.

Perhaps they'll learn a lesson after a few more decent drubbings, and take their place on the Okolona platform once more.

Your party has an idiotic impression that the Conservative classes of the Solid South will sooner or later become your meat,—
That they mean what they say when they squawk that they are reconciled to the results of the Wah, sah.
And you feel to believe that if you capture the horns on the 2d prox. they will Skin over to your side, and
The Solid South will stagger and fall at your feet—ker-chunk.
Now, sir, I propose to take the gilt off that hunk of gingerbread by telling you questards for a strong government that you are making your calculations without consulting the grog-seller;
For the salutiferous fact is, that the Conservative classes are

For the salutiferous fact is, that the Conservative classes are
Our most energetic bulldozers and
Our most enthusiastic ballot-box stuffers.
Let me illuminate by a few little incidents;
The Kemper (Miss.) Herald is a paper with
a Conservative squeak.
A Yankee reporter went to the county-seat
of Kemper for the purpose of writing up the
Chisolm fandago,
And his remarks on the place and its people were ugly and ill-tempered.
Thereupon the Herald how-how-howled
that if any more damyankees came down
there on a mission of misrepresentation they
should be should be

Strung up and
Strangled
In less 'n a York minute by the town-

In less 'n a York minute by the townclock.

That is Conservatism without its mask.
Again: Judge Whiffen, of Carmi, Ill., and
Mr. A. J. Jamison, of Houston, Miss., had a
little suit with Chickasaw County, Mississippi, concerning certain railroad bonds.

They were Radicals,
And, therefore, the Conservative paper at
Okolona indirectly, but inferentially, advised the assasination of Messrs. Whiffen and
Jamison in order to squelch their claims.

That is Conservatism without its false-face.
Again: There is a feculent Conservative
fig-blabber at Okolona, W. T. Houston by
name, who stood on the Court-House steps
on the eve of the election of 1876, and hissed
to the night-riders as they filed out of the
building:

"Kull new block reseal that is robellions on

oullding:
"Kill any black rascal that is rebellious on your hands to-night.
"Blow the top of his skull off!
"Kill him!"
That is Conservatism without its paint and

wig.

These facts, that could be multiplied a myriad-fold, illustrate the inner sentiments myriad-fold, illustrate the inner sentiments and feelings of the Conservative classes upon whom you are depending for the disintegra-tion of the Solid South.

Ready at all hours to rush and perjure themselves before a United States Court, by kissing the Bible and swearing themselves out of their acts of hostility to the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments.

I have no use for a liar;
I have no use for a moral coward,
And, therefore, it is not kim-kam from the purpose to say that I have no use for a Conservative.

I am tickled by a thing that I recently read in a Yankee paper, in which the mule-eared editor agitated his intellectual gizzard for all it was worth in trying to grasp the subject of State-rights.

He couldn't see why the South hung to that "heresy"—

The superlative saltinbanco called it a "heresy!"

He said that in the post-bellum period it was undoubtedly a safeguard of slavery; but that it was rubbish, and should be renounced now that we were no longer "under the ban of human bondage."

("Human bondage!"—pet phrase, that, with the diabolical descendants of the Witch-killers.

Baptist-banishers, Quaker-whippers, and

Quaker-whippers, and Catholic-hangers

Quaker-whippers, and
Catholic-hangers
Of gory and gassy Bluebellydom.)
My dissipated old dandellon of an editor is
A pavid nump,
A pestilent minny.
He forgets that State-rights is the very
front and foundation of free government.
Without it we wouldn't have one seal or
security for our liberty.
The big States would suffocate the little;
The poor sections would be thracked with
taxes to pay tribute to the wealthy.
Behold Ireland, throttled by the iron claws
of England, and see therein a reflex of the
Solid South and the sparsely-settled Commonwealths of the North, if the States were
converted into
Departments and
Dependencies.

Departments and
Dependencies.
Before we will surrender our present forms
and practices of government for a grand centralistic chimera, my drum-headed hunk of
an editor and his party must demonstrate
that our power therein will be

Superior and
Preferable
To that which we at present possess,—
Must show us the value of x in terms of A, and then if x be greater than A we may take the exchange, for we have forever an eye to the main chance.
But they can't do it, and therefore they may try both

may try both Flam and Fighting,
As they have futilely done before, but we will never sacrifice State-rights.
So your tremendous speakers and your tomtit spouters may

Pump-a-gaw,
Pump-a-gaw
On this subject till their throats crack open,
and we will simply put our thumbs to our
noses and wave our fingers in the atmospher-

Ingersoil, in one of his recent speeches, said that when Republicanism is no longer a crime in the South he will shake hands.

Republicanism is no crime in the South so long as it behaves itself,
But when it seeks to inflame the passions of the blacks against us, and constitute them the controlling force,
It reads itself out of the realms of
Humanity and
Jehovah.
What would be thought of the man who should rise and proclaim that
Edinburg should be ruled by Canongate,
Glasgow by the Cowcaddens,
London by the Seven Dials,
New York by the Five Points,
Even though the rotten and diseased mendicants and malefactors of those hideous quarters had a majority?
Yet our blacks constitute an infinitly more ignorant, besotted, and dangerous class than those that
Fester and

Fester and In the sickly and squalid slums that I have int designated,—Still Republicanism wants them to have full sway whereverthey have a majority!

That is why Republicanism is a crime in the South.

The Conservatives are out of gathers be-cause Grant talked so freely to Fowler. When the Ghoul of Galena was sky-lark-ing in the South last April, these

ing in the South last April, these
Snobs and
Spit-lickers
Were a unit in
Puffing and
Stuffling
Him, until he must have been sick to
squeaziness with feasting and flattery.
To-day, he is being denounced by these
Conservatives as a dirty, malevolent falsifier.
And if I were a life-insurance man I
wouldn't issue him a policy unless he promised beforehand to stay out of this section
till the storm blows over.
It warms the very cockles of my heart to
see these dumsquizzled Conservatives deluging their quondam and gory guest with
The vitriol of vilification and
The vomit of verjuice,
For it vindicates the chivalric classes hereaway who refused to take lot or part in his
receptions at New Orleans, Vicksburg, Memphis, etc.

Your party tries to make a
Thundering ten-strike
By constantly referring to the subject of
Southern repudiation.
Let us look at the debts of Virginia, Tennessee, and the remainder of the Southern States. They were mainly piled up in the times of carpet-bag, scalawag, and cuffy supremacy, and if we see fit to repudiate them it will be the most poetical of poetic justice.

Why? Patented March 26, 1876.

Why?
Because, the carpet-bagger, the scalawag, and cuffy didn't represent the citizens of these Commonwealths. They were
Usurpers or
Interlopers,
And you knew it, and if you or any other alien people loaned them money, you did at at your own risk.
But you are reaping the benefits of that risk, and ought to pony up, you say.
You seem to forget, my Christian friend, that where one dollar was invested in public improvements four dollars were
Nimbly nimmed

improvements four dollars were
Nimbly nimmed
By the blackleg corrowers.
You disfranchised the whites;
You made the darky a voter;
You sent hither a mortal horde of aliens and adventurers to prey upon our property.
These fellows herded with the blacks, won the confidence of the blacks, were elected to office by the blacks, and were protected at the point of the bayonet by Grant and the strong Government of 1869-775.

Enougher all this, you trusted them with strong Government of 1869-775. Knowing all this, you trusted them with your cash.

Now, whistle for that cash, but you'll never
whistle the third of it back.

And it's good for you, and we glory in your

loss.
We will pay you back the last red copper that brought welfare to our hearthstones, and will leave you to recover the remainder from the robbers to whom you loaned it.
Isn't that as fair as the flowers of May? Isn't that as fair as the flowers of May?
WILL H. KERNAN. The Only Case.

The Only Case.

Detroit Free Press.

The man who works up the "straw" business on the railroad trains has been very scarce this year. Indeed, only one instance of canvassing a Michigan railroad train has been reported thus far during the campaign. On the train going to Saginaw three or four days ago a man who had enough whisky in him to make himself enthusiastic asked permission of the conductor to make a canvass of the train, and was told to go ahead at his own peril. Armed with paper and pencil, he began at the last seat in the rear coach. This was occupied by a man who rose slowly up, shed his coat, and quietly remarked:

"Mister man, I'm going to make your heels break your neck in just sixteen seconds!"

The only reason he didn't was because the canvasser hurried to the other end of the car. He began operations here by punching an old man who was fast asleep. As sooner as the sleeper got his eyes open and saw the pencil, he called out:

"Over three months ago I swore to do it or

out:
"Over three months ago I swore to do it or
lose my vote, and here goes!"
He made a sudden rush at the canvasser,
threw him over a seat, hit him below the belt,
and might have crippled him for life had he not
been taken off. A quarter of an hour later the
conductor found the canvasser on the platform
with his nose skinned and his enthusiasm all

"How did the vote stand?" inquired the micial.
"I was elected over all other candidates by
wo majority," was the prompt reply, as the
nan wet a bit of paper and stuck it on his nose.

No other Whisker Dve equals Hill's-50 cents



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DANCING ACADEMIES, 55 Ada-st., 22 Chicago-av. Send for Circular.

PROF. COHN'S SCHOOL of LANGUAGES CENTRAL MUSIC-HAIL.

German and French on the Natural Method. Adranced, intermediate, and beginning classes meet day and evening. Classes also meet at First Institute, its Abland-av. Students received at any time. Circurs are at Jansen, McClurg & Co. & For information adverse to Lieb.RY COER or Madame LEUNZINE LENGT-COHN, Directions.

MR. AND MRS. BOURNIQUE'S Schools for Dancing. est Side-Natatorium, 501 and 505 West Madison-st.

Pupils received at any time. For particulars send for catalogue. CHICAGO FEMALE COLLEGE. Morgan Park, near Chicago. Vall Term, Septem-er 7. For Catalogues, address G. THAYER, Pres't, lorgan Park, 11t., or 77 Madison-st., Chicago. Miss Eddy's Kindergarten and School,

SEISHOP COURT, one block east of Union Park. Next School Year will begin Sept. 6, 1881. MISS RICE'S SCHOOL

r Young Ladies and Children. 481 North La Salle Thorough English and Classical Course of Study dame Russell, resident French Teacher, will giv vate instruction. CHICAGO LADIES' SEMINARY

For circulars address, or call, on Principal, Miss C. A. GREGG, 15 and 17 South Sheldon-st., Chleago, Ill. MADEMOISFILLE TARDIVEL.

25 West Forty-sixth-st, New York, reopens Sept. 37.
Boarding and Day School for Young Ludies and Children. Thorough teaching; daily lectures; languages spoken within six months. Drawing and masical advantages unsurpassed. Public examination for graduates.

BOSTON SCHOOL OF ORATORY. Full course two YEARS, three hours daily; shorter course, ONE YEAR. Term begins cet. 7. Applications at 1 Souncestes, Boston, any day after Oct. 1, from 10 to Ba. m. For circulars apply to B. K. BAYMOND. Principal. M. DA SILVA & MRS. Bit. ADFORD'S (FOR-merly Mrs. Ogden Hofman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, II. West Thirty-eighth-st. New York, will reopen Sept. 27. Application may be made by letter personally as above.

WALTER-C. LYMAN, ELOCUTIONIST, ROOM 30 Central Music-Hall, A. J. Cutler, Manager, Class Instructions Monday ev'rs at 8. Private lessons daily GENERAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF The Silver Islet Consolidated Mining and Lands Company,

52 Broadway, Notice is hereby given that the Directors of this Company, by authority specially conferred by the Shareholders, hereby call for a "Contribution or Assessment" of One Dollar per share, payable on the first day of November next. Stockholders are requested to read and conform so the stipulation in without remedy. Interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum with be allowed on payments made prior to ist November.

N. B.—Remittances for Contributions should be accompanied with the Certificates of stock, that payment may be acknowledged thereon, but where this is impracticable or inconvenient, receipts will be returned for attachment to certificates on which payment is made.

Direct all registered mail matter for this Company

Direct all registered mail matter for this Company to No. 52 Broadway, N. Y. The above notice is issued pursuant to a Resolution of the Directors passed July 10, "To provide means for operating expenses at the mine": and, inasmuch as the prospective product of the rich mineral since discovered cannot be realized in time to provide for winter supplies, etc., it is deemed inexpedient to defer the call. EDWARD LEARNED, President. New York, Sept. 15, 1839.

OREGON RAILWAY & NAVIGATION COMPANY, ONASSAT-ST. NEW YORK, Sopt. JS. 1880.—The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of TWO (3) FER CENT, paysable Nov. 1. at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. 30 Exchange-place. New York; also a scrip dividend of TEN (10) FER CENT, paysable at the same time and place, both paysable to stockholders of record Sept. 28. For the purpose of preparing for a special meeting of the stockholders to be held at Fortland, Oregon, Oct. 30 (of which special notice will be given by circular letter to stockholders), the transfer books will be closed from Sept. 28 until Nov. 5.

HORACE WHITE, Treasurer.

OREGON RAILWAY & NAVIGATION COMPANY, 20 NASSAU-ST., NEW YORK, Sept. 28, 1880. ADDITIONAL NOTICE.

In compliance with a ruling of the Governing Com-mittee of the New York Stock Exchange the transfer ses of subscription to new stock by stockholders of ord Oct. 25th. By order of the Board of Director T. H. TYNDALE, Ass't See'y.

RUPTURE \$100 Reward.

We will pay to a charitable institution SiO in case of an Inguinal Hernia that can be retained by the hand that we cannot retain with the PARKER RETENTIVE COMMON-SENSE TRUSS, patented July 1,1873. BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER, DR. PARKER, the patentee, has had 29 years experience, the last 8 years with Marine Hospitals, Army, Navy, and Fensioners, the Government having adopted our appliance as the best in use.

Cases that can be dured we never fall to ours.

Manufacturers of the REAMLESS-HEEL ELASTIC STOCKINGS.

OCEAN NAVIGATION. STATE LINE ToGhsgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and London-derry, from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, 30 to 75, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, 3d. Steerage, 55.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.

B Broadway, N. Y., and 184 Randolph-st., Chicago
JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager. ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS

ETHIOPIA, Oct. 28, 2 a m | CHECASIA, Nov. 8, 8 a m | BOLLVIA, Oct. 20, 2 p m | DEVONIA, Nov. 13, 2 p m a These steamers do not carry catele, sheep, or plus ALSATIA. Oct. 20, 2 p m | DEVONIA, Nov. 5, 8 a m | Cabins, 850 to 850. Excursion These at reduced rates. HENDERSON BROTHERS, 96 Washington-st.

CENTAUR LINE. The following first-class, full-powered British stean ships will be dispatched as under: To London. City of London. Oct. 2 | Standard. Oct. City of Liverpool. Oct. 5 | Lamperts Oct. 2 | City of Liwerpool. Oct. 5 | Lamperts Oct. 2 | City of Limerick Oct. 3 | Eipis Nov. For freight apply to WILLIAM H. THOMPSON CO. Agents, 15 Broadway, New York.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

New York-London-Paris. Steamers sail every Saturday from New York for Southampton and Bremen. Fassengers booked for London and Paris at Jowest rates. Rates of passage from New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, Hills second-class cabin, 401; secenace, 501. Return tickets at reduced rates. OELEICHS & Cu., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. The steerase rate by the North German Lloyd from Bremen to Chickets of the Chapter of the Chapt

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

Executor's Sale. In order to close up the estate of Ira O. Di ceased, we offer at private sale his 800-acre fa good improvements, good buildings, and s stock, two large orchards, well, stock water, exercial hundred acres of timber and mead All situated in Lake County, Ind., two miles Lansing Station, on Pan Handle and Gran Bailroads. Bids will be received for said land cels or for any number of parcels together, said lands perfect. Terms of sale, one-third bailance in two equal payments due in two

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Rubber GOSSAMER COATS, Ladies' Circulars, etc., Wholosale and Retail, Wholosale and Retail, I SI and 183 Lake-st. BUSINESS CARDS. WOOD MANTELS BAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

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ion Saturday night to Gilman only. Chleago & Atten.
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- 7:35 am - 7:40 pm

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iparsiso Accomm'dat'n—ieave tarrive cor Western-av & 384n | 5:31 p m | 9:23 s m

its for Milwaukoe, etc., Monday, Tue i Friday at D. m. and Saturday,... agton, Manistoe, etc., Sat. and San. e. pec. etc., Tues. and Frid. 7 s. m. and F iven, Muskegon, G. Rapids, etc., daily

Impaneling of the October Grand Jury in the Criminal Court.

Judge Gary on Personal Robberies Result ing from Drunken Sprees.

The Divorce Mill Steadily at Work on a Large Scale.

STAUBER V. M'GRATH. Yesterday was the day for settling the pleadings in the contested Aldermanic election of Frank Stauber and J. J. McGrath, demurrers had been filed to the repli-

cations, and they were sustained as to the seventh and eighth pleas by Judge Moran. An issue, however, was made on the other pleas, and the case was set down for hearng next Monday. The counsel in the case ay the trial will take anywhere from one

DIVORCES. Wilhelmine Abraham filed a bill yesterday gainst her husband, Carl Abraham, asking for a divorce on the ground of desertion. Elizabeth Burtis asked for a divorce

In the Circuit Court Lizzie Schneider was the first to invoke the very liberal laws of the State on the subject of divorce, She was ried in 1877 to Charles Schneider, but diately took to drinking, and then to ing her, and has kept it up with cheer-ularity until the present time to her

discomfort,
lise Beyerman had the misfortune in
o promise to love and obey Louis Beyeru, and she has kept her obligation
igh eleven years of grass-widowhood,
she thinks she is equitably released ner vows. Sarah J. Brown closed the procession prayer for final separation from James own on account of his drunkenness

and adultery.

Judge Barnum granted a divorce yesterday to Emily A. Cunliffe from William B. Cunliffe on the ground of drunkenness.

Judge Tuley granted a decree to Louise Kienzle from Frederick Kienzle for deser-

ndge Drummond is engaged in hearing a som-lifter patent suit.

will be default day in the Cir-Receiver, V. A. Turpin, was authorized ell Lot 25, Block 16, of Bowen's Addition Chicago, for \$180 cash. He was also horized to sell for \$100 three orders on the cago & Illinois River Railroad Company ten bonds of the Company for \$1,000 cach.

STATE COURTS. nry D. McCullough began a suit in atment yesterday against Henry Myers,

Guilhufa & Avery brought suit for \$2,500 W. E. Vigus sued August W. Nohe for-

lla Kendell began a suit to recover of School Directors of District No. 7, N. R. 14. Culbertson & Blair Packing & Provis-N. K. 14. Culbertson & Blair Packing & Provis-ompany commenced an action for debt st the City of Chicago, laying damages

Charles L. Spalding began a suit for \$10,-damages against the Chicago West Divis-Railway Company.
ohr. L. Redick brought suit to recover 1,000 of Frederick Gustorf.

The Grand Jury were impaneled yester-day in the Criminal Court as follows: John ay, Foreman; James McAndrews, C. W. Finn, B. Allendorf, C. M. Hammond, Oliver Sykes, A. II. Perkins, H. Lowy, T. Tuley, W. H. Brown, E. Lowenthal, W. H. Adams, J. C. Harper, W. H. Metzger, W. R. Jenrs, Henry Willey, A. C. Hermann, James W. Raffen, A. H. Briggs, Max Hahn, Charles Armstrong, A. G. Warner.

Having answered the roll-call and taken Having answered the roll-call and taken the usual oath, the jury were addressed by Judge Gary, who remarked that he did not wish to speak at any length, but as it was usual for the Court to say a few words to each Grand Jury in the nature of a charge he would call the'r attention to two matters in which he desired them to exercise great care. He wanted them to do it in the consideration of cases where people sought to have indicted parties whom they charged with embezzlement and kindred offenses. Of course, many such cases were honestly ourse, many such cases were honestly rought, but in a number of instances it as sought to utilize the machinery of the riminal Court as a collection agency. Where evidence that such was the case appeared, they should at once ignore the charge. Another case in which the exercise of discretion was necessary, was that in which one Another case in which the exercise of discretion was necessary, was that in which one or more of a party of carousers were charged with robbing other parties to the spree during its continuance. Men went on a spree together, and in the morning one found out he had lost his money, and he mmediately charged his companion with its theft. In such cases the testimony of one of the carousers would not do, unless it was supported by the evidence of a person who was sober at the time the robbery occurred. By disregarding cases of this kind much trouble would be saved, as, when the evidence of a person who was clearly drunk at the time the transaction upon which he testified, was brought before a petit jury, they did not believe it.

The Grand Jury retired to their room, where they held a brief session.

The jury in the case of John Steward and Charles Schultz, tried Saturday on a charge of robbery, returned a verdict of guilty against the former, assessing his punishment at two years in the Penitentiary, and of guilty of petty larceny against the latter.

THE PROBATE COURT. Bernard H. Mess' will was admitted to proof yesterday and letters testamentary were issued to Anna Mess, under a bond of \$18,000.

In the estate of the late William Hickey, letters of administration were yesterday issued to Catherine Hickey under a bond of \$4,000. TWO ADROIT SHOPLIFTERS.

The Milwaukee shoplifters who were lodged in the County Jall last Friday to await their trial for plying their vocation in Field, Leiter & Co.'s store have been fully identified, and, instead of being Minnie eyers and Minnie Marks, as they are en-red on the jail books, their names are Kate Wolff and Lena Kraft. The latter, who is younger of the two, was brought before Criminal Court yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus secured by her counsel, Mr. Van Buren, who made a strenuous effort to secure her release on the ground that she was not in any way implicated in the robbery.

He urged that his client, while traveling to Chicago from Milwaukee, fell in with and made the acquaintance of the elder woman, who, when they reached Chicago, induced her to become her companion in the shopping trip which ended so disastrously for both.

The Court said that he did not think that the original supports manuscripted statement to this

The Court said that he did not think that the prisoner's unsupported statement to this effect would be sufficient to clear her from the responsibility of being in company with the other prisoner, upon whom the goods were found, at the time of the stealing. If she were to bring evidence to prove that her character were such that the charge was a very improbable one, the application might have some force.

character were such that the charge was a very improbable one, the application might have some force.

Mr. Van Buren, seeing that his application was not going to prove successful, asked to have the writ dismissed by the Court, which was done. This saved his client some trouble, for if she had gone on the stand and testified to the statement of facts advanced by her counsel, whom she had doubtless imposed upon, she would have heen at once contradicted by Detective Riemer, of the Milwaukee police force, who would have shown that both prisoners are well known in Milwaukee, where they have been arrested together on charges of shop-litting. Officer Riemer stated that Lena Kraft was the most expert shoplifter in Milwaukee, where she had made \$5,000 at the jusiness within the past year, and that there

is perhaps not her equal in the art of stealing from the shop-counter in the country.

THE CALL.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Call of his chancery calenar. No case on trial.

APPELLATE COURT—Motions.

2,974, Weeks v. Bradley, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—33, 35, 39. No case on hear Ing.
JUDGE ROGERS—85%, 80%, 90, 92, 93, 94 to 99,
Inclusive, except 98. No case on trial.
JUDGE MORAN—No. 514, and all cases passed
to the foot of the calendar. No. 3,827, Chicago,
Milwaukee & St. Paul Raitroad Company v. Bea-

Milwaukee 2 St. Paul Railroad Company ton, on trial. JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions. JUDGE BARNUM—No call. No. 1,407, Melchert v. Melchert, on hearing. CRIMINAL COURT—NOS. 382, 419, 427, 430, 431, 434, 435, 437, 441, 442. JUDGE LOOMIS—Term Nos. 855, 860, 861, 862, 866, 871, 873, 878, 888, 923, 924, 954.

JUDGMENTS. UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—CONEES-SIONS—First National Bank of Ottawa v. Rich-ard L. Divine, \$2,500. SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Frank Posta vs. Anton and Josefa Wiasak, \$187.50.—Excel-

tone Company v. James Rutherford.

-Leopold Miller v. Abner C. Loomis. \$658.66.

JUDGE SMITH—Henry Budde v. John and Barbara Lippert, \$600.—H. T. Lally v. John P. Curran and Isanc Wuiff; verdict, \$113.57.—A. W. Martin v. Theodore Stone, \$308.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE MORAN—V. W. Panton v. G. W. Lyman and M. P. Weston, \$211.60.

NO CHANGE WANTED.

New York Opposed to It—The Manufacturers Active in Showing Their Employes that Free Trade Would Be Ruinous—Prominent Democrats Changing Their Party for Business Reasons – A Strong Feeling Among Both Employers and Employed – Large Democratic Losses Among Workingmen in New York.

New York Tribune, Oct. 18. dealers in various trades show that a most significant change has been made among democrats by the agitation of the tariff ques tion. Manufacturers have worked earnestly in efforts to convince their employés that the interests of both demand the retention in power of the Republican party, and the rethe statements given below.

David L. Einstein, a large woolen manufacturer, has the names of 900 employés on his pay-roll at Somerset, N. J. These voters were nearly all Democrats until the follow-ing card, printed in English and German, was circulated among them, and caused the conversion of many of them to Republican prin-

The Democrats, if successful in the present election, will, as promised by them, largely reduce the import duty on all kinds of foreign goods, such as woolen, cotton, and silk goods, hosiery, clothing, boots and shoes, hats and caps, etc., and consequently immense quantities of these commodities will be imported. Workingmen eigaged in manufacturing these goods all over the country will either be thrown out of employment or will have to work for the very low wages paid in Europe, and their present favorable position will be reduced the level of the latter, under a better demand for their products from this country, naturally will be improved.

The weekly wages of tailors in Europe are \$4 to \$7.

The weekly wages of shoemakers in Europe are \$3 to \$7.50. are \$3 to \$7.50.

The weekly wages of carpenters in Europe are \$5 to \$8.50.

The weekly wages of cabinetmakers in Europe are \$5 to \$9.

The weekly wages of porters in Europe are \$3 to \$5.

"Do you think that many converts have been made for the Republican party by ar-guments based on the protection that party will give to American industry if continued

guments based on the protection that party will give to American industry if continued in power?"

"An immense number of conversions has been made. Now there are 100,000 journeymen tailors working within a radius of twenty-five miles of New York. The only thing that interests or affects them in politics is the tariff and their wages. Many cards in regard to the tariff have been circulated among the workingmen in this city by merchants and manufacturers. The cards are doing a good work where arguments or pamphlets would be useless. The tariff is the great question in this canvass, and it has made Republicans this year of others who would otherwise have been Democrats. The country is interested in the tariff question as never before. I read in an evening paper tonight that a Democratic candidate for office in New Jersey felt compelled to tell his constituents, on receiving the nomination, that he was not in accord with the low tariff plank of the Democratic party. Two or three days before Indiana was heard from I asked a Democratic friend, who has had large interests in Texas since the War, how he intended to vote. 'If this election had taken place two years ago,' he replied, 'I should have voted for Hancock, but to-day the country is in so prosperous a condition that I shall vote for Garfield. I don't want a change.' A Cincinnati buyer who came to this city last week was undecided as to the amount of his purchases, owing to the doubtful political outlook. The day after the great Republican parade he said he was so deeply impressed by the demonstration as significant of Republican success that he decided to make large investments at once. The country is satisfied with its prosperity, and doesn't want any Democratic free-trade experiments."

TALKS WITH EMPLOYES.

TALKS WITH EMPLOYES. Seeing one of the workmen disengaged for a moment, the reporter left Mr. Lyall and spoke to the man. Pointing to the eard posted up near by, the question was asked:

"What do the workmen think about

as affecting my wages until those cards were put up, and then I didn't take just what the cards said, but studied up the matter, found it was true, and came to the conclusion that I wanted to belong to the party and work for the party that would do the most for me."

"How is the question affecting the workmen generally?"

"Pretty much as it has affected me. The Democrats are thinning out, I tell you, and none of them are being discharged either."

The Brighton Mills were visited, and there the same sentiments were expressed. The men seemed well contented with their work, their employers, and particularly with the Republican ticket. In the Brighton Mills there are hundreds of hands employed in manufacturing quiltings and damask work.

"I wish you would come over to the jute mill, too," said Mr. Lyall. "Quite a number of the workmen there also have come over to us from the Democratic ranks."

At the jute mill, Superintendent Creighton, who will vote the Kepublican ticket for the first time, this year, is one of the active workers for that ticket. He said that the cards put up about the mill had had considerable effect upon the men, and fie thought they had been the means of converting a number of Democrats to the true faith. Among those who had come over he mentioned Michael McDonough, overseer of the carding-room, and the assistant overseer, named Dugan.

When questioned regarding his "change," McDonough said: "Yes, I was a Democrationg enough. I think I know better now, though, and I'm not the only one who has come over, either. There were a dozen ex-Democrats from here in our part of the procession the other night—men who had expressed their intention of voting for Hancock a few weeks ago, just as I myself had done. But we know where our interests in consideration." How is the question affecting the work-

now, and we'll vote with our interests in consideration." consideration."

Thomas Dunn, employed in one of the finishing rooms or the mill, was asked whether the tariff question had been debated much in the mill. He answered:
"Debated? Why there is nothing about it to occasion debate. It is, all one-sided. There to occasion decate. It is all one-stated. There can only be one view of the question from the workingman's standpoint. Whatever is best for the employers is best for the employes, and that is clearly protection. The men understand that pretty thoroughly now, and will vote according to their understanding."

A GREAT TELEGRAPH PROPERTY.

Western Union's Enormous Business Re-election of Directors-Telephon

New York Times, 14th The telegraph opposition organized by Jay Gould did not make its appearance yester-day, and the entire old Board of Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company were reflected unanimously, the number of votes cast being 292,000. The annual report of this Company shows the capital stock outanding on June 30, 1880, to be \$41,014,554.50, in addition to which there is in the treasury \$58,855.50. The bonded debt, less sinking funds, amounts to \$6,006,229.64. During the year £2,100 of the sterling bonds were re deemed. The statement of the year's business has already been published. The report contains a general statement for fourteen years, from the date of the general consolida years, from the date of the general consolida-tion, July 1, 186, showing net profits of \$45, 525,598,72, from which there were paid in divi-dends \$23,103,492,99; for interest on bonds, \$5,447,015.54. Deducting the present surplus and sinking funds, the increase, amounting to \$16,565,748.41, represents the increase in assets now on hand. This outlay has in-creased the Company's plant from 75,636 miles of wire and 2,250 offices to 233,534 miles of wire and 9,077 offices, and its business from 5,579,282 messages per annum to 29,215,509 messages transmitted last year, besides re-ducing the bonded debt \$1,339,691.96 and pur-chasing stocks of other companies of a mar-The weekly wages of carpenters in Europe are \$5 to \$5.0.

The weekly wages of porters in Europe are \$5 to \$9.

The weekly wages of porters in Europe are \$5 to \$5.

And other workingmen in proportion. Now, if you want to work for these starvation wages, vote for Hancock and English. On the other and, the Republicans, if successful in the present cletchion, will retain the present duty on foreign goods, and wages naturally will be the same as they are now. Therefore, if you want to be sure that your wages will remain high, and that you will have steady work, vote for Garfield and Arthur.

In conversation on the subject, Mr. Einstein was asked:

"How do the manufacturers of New York and New Jersey, either Democratic or Republican, feel in regard to a change in the administration of the Government?"

"There is but one feeling among manufacturers. They are satisfied with the prosperity of the country, and do not want a change which they fear would be disastrous, I know of many merchanis in the dry-goods business who were Democrats until the present year, and they want to see the Republican party continue in power for purely business reasons. I would not care to give you their names, however, without their consent. I know of a transaction in real estate in which \$200,000 was involved, which had been in doubt for two weeks, but was closed up immediately when the news from Indiana was received. I know a young man, the brother of a prominent Democratic politician, who will come over to the Republican ranks this year and vote for Garfield and Arthur."

The Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, of which the Gold and Stock Comp

on bonded debt, and \$130,000 for construc-tion of lines and purchase of patents. The surplus of the year of \$38,000 has been in-vested in the American Speaking Telephone Company, of which the Gold and Stock Com-pany owns a two-third interest, and has the control and management. It receives a royalty of \$1 on each telephone in use, with-out expanse for manufacturing or repairs royalty of \$1 on each telephone in use, without expense for manufacturing or repairs. The Gold and Stock Company also owns \$53,875 of its own stock, three-fourths of the stock of the Philadelphia Local Telegraph Company, one-half of the stock of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company of California, 40 per cent of the stock or the Metropolitan Telephone & Telegraph Company, and large interests in the Central District & Printing Telegraph Company of Pittsburg, and the Michigan District Telegraph Company of Detrict, which embraces the telephone and commercial news business of the State of Michigan. These assets have a market value greater than the entire capital of the Gold & Stock Company. The Company's bonded debt is \$500,000, of which it has in the treasury \$65,000.

bonded debt is \$500,000, of which it has in the treasury \$65,000.

The Western Union Company also owns \$1,033,500 of the capital stock (\$1,500,000) of the International Ocean Telegraph Company. The latter Company earned net during the year \$299,164.73. Out of this the remainder of the bonded debt was wiped out, and 8 per cent was paid in dividends, leaving a surplus of \$125,743.32. An increase of capitalization or of the rate of dividends is contemplated. The Company holds \$97,300 of its own stock. The press service transmitted by the Western Union Company during the year aggregated 74,550,820 words, or counting drop copies and multiple deliveries of the same reports, 611,199,330 words. The revenue derived was \$1,083,755.21, being 8 4-10 per cent of the entire revenues.

of the same reports. 611,199,190 words. The revenue derived was \$1,083,755.21, being \$4-10 per cent of the entire revenues.

During the year a contract has been entered into harmonizing the Gray, Edison, Phelps, Dolbear, and other telephone patents controlled by the Gold & Stock Telegraph Company, with the Bell, Blake, and other inventions owned by the National Bell Telephone Company. The Western Union, not having any direct interest in the telephone (except as half owner of the Gold & Stock Company), was, however, a party to the agreement, and, in consideration of turning over at cost some telephone exchanges it had established, secured stipulations in the contract protecting this Company against competition in the telegraph business by the licenses of the telephone, and giving to this Company an exclusive license to use the telemphone for telegraph Company and American Speaking Telephone Company surrendered the manufacture and leasing of telephones and obtained royalties on the gross rentals amounting to an average of about \$1 per annum on every telephone in use.

company), was, however, a party to the eard posted up near by, the question was asked:

"What do the workmen think about that?"

"Well, sir," was the reply, "they think there is a good bit of reason in that."

"Do you think most of them will vote the Republican ticket."

"It was a Democrat myself not so very long ago, and meant to vote for Hancock, but I have 'reformed. The tariff business brought me over, just as it is bringing over at good many more. I can understand that if my employer doesn't make any money the chances are against my making good wages; and I tell you the question of the amount of wages we receive is an important one to us."

"Are there many discussions among the men concerning the tariff question?"

"Yes, there is considerable talk about it."

"Were you one of the men in the procession the other night?"

"Yes, sir."

"Do you object to allowing me to publish what you have said, with your name?"

"No, sir, not at all, if it will do any good; my name is William Leggett."

Another of the men named Philip Miller corroborated the statements made by Leggett regarding the effect the tariff cards were flaving in the factory, and thought that before election day most of the few remaining Democrats would be brought over.

Before leaving the loom-works the reporter met another of the workmen, who happened to be in the office. His name was William McEwen.

"And how do you feel regarding the state in the deceind shape of the State in the workmen, who happened to be in the office. His name was William McEwen.

"And how do you feel regarding the state in the event of Gen. Garneled's election."

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the leaders of the last House, will not be in the next. This will narrow the Speakership race between Conger, of Michigan, and Frye, of Maine. Kasson, of Iowa, however, it is thought, will have aspirations in this direction, with the chances somewhat is his favor, because of a belief that Conger and Frye, if they could not be elected, would themselves go for Kasson.

One of the rumors of the street is that Jim Keene, the New York stock operator, has made millions. He always believed in Gardield's election, and bought heavily in aft classes of stocks when the Hancock boom was at its bight and the market was off. The rise since Tuesday's result, it is claimed, has been such that Keene has made a good deal more money than he did out of his wheat "corner."

It is universally conceded that if Gardield is elected the Administration will be preëminently stalwart; and Senators Conkling, Comeron, Logan, and Gen. Graint will be no insignificant parties in shaping its course and controlling patronage. The credit is given to the venerable Simon Cameron of having brought the Grant stalwarts over to Garfield. It is claimed that he conceived the plan of reconciliation, and superintended it personally at the Mentor farm.

INDIANA'S DILEMA.

Constitutional Amendments They Should Be Affirmed. PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 16 .- R. W. Thomps Secretary of the Navy, arrived in this city to-day and spoke at a Republican meeting to night. In conversation with a reporter whose identity was concealed from him, he said he feared matters would become com-

plicated in Indiana. When asked what he meant, he said: "You know the constitutional amendments fixing the election in Indiana for Governor in November were decided unconstitutional by a Democratic Supreme Court, one of the Democratic Judges, Niblock, dissenting. At the election just over two Republican Judges have been elected. It is not improbable that if the question is raised, and it will be, that the former decision may be reversed by the new Judges, in conjunction with the Democratic Judge, Niblock; thus it would be decided that the election in act was illegal. Ido not believe myself that two persons who may have litigation can, or possibly may, make it a matter of certainty it may be deemed advisable to hold another election for Governor, and, in fact, every State office, in November."

Reporter—Do you think it will be done?

Mr. Thompson—I do not know. A number of our ablest legal minds now have the question under advisement. It may be that they will decide the safer course to hold a new election; it would make the National ticket stronger, that would be all the difference.

Rep.—You have no fear but what the Re-Democratic Supreme Court, one of the Dem-

Rep.-You have no fear but what the Republicans will carry the November election? Mr. T.—Not a particle; the majority would doubtless be increased; that would be all the difference, except that it would take longer

difference, except that it would take longer to count the vote.

Rep.—If the question would come before the Supreme Court again, then these Republican Judges, if they differ from their Democratic brethren, would be compelled to decide that they, themselves, had been unconstitutionally elected, or rather that they had not been elected at all?

Mr. T.—Yes, that is how it would be.

Rep.—But if they were not elected how could they take their seats?

Mr. T.—Under the ruling now in force they were constitutionally elected, and could take their seats. In case of a new election in November they would again be elected, so they would simply be called upon to decide when they were legally elected; if in cide when they were legally elected; if in October, the matter would be settled. If they decide there was no election in October, then they are no less Judges because of being again elected in November. However, I do not think there is a cause for election and at all events, the Republicant alarm, and, at all events, the Republican will base their election on the advice from attorneys that we are now awai

REBEL CLAIMS.

Hancock's Pledge Denounced as Both Arrogant and Presumptuous.

Columbus (S. C.) Register (Dem.), Oct. 13.

It seems to us that the New York World,

"statesmen," makes an entirely unnecessary parade over Gen. Hancock's letter as to "Rebel claims." We did not say so at the time, because the letter was written in re-Hancock thought, perchance, that he might as well put his foot on it and have done with it. But, nevertheless, the letter never pleased us at all. It is the first time that we remember of a candidate for the Presidency promising to veto any measure which might promising to veto any measure which might or might not pass Congress upon the possibility of an election. It seems to us, if we apprehend the use of the veto, it was intended by the framers of the Constitution to be used very sparingly by the Chief Executive, and mainly for the purpose of protecting the Constitution against legislative inroads. When, therefore, any claim, after the deliberate examination of the committees by both Houses, should pass these bodies as worthy of payment, should an Executive take it upon himself to set aside as unworthy and without merit, we know nothing short of the word presumption to characterize such conduct. But when a mere candidate for office goes beyond this, and promises to sit down on a whole class of claims beforehand as odious, whatever merit any individual case might present to the people's representatives, and undertakes to hold the veto power as the sword of Damocles over any and all such claims whatever concress in its sentatives, and undertakes to hold the veto power as the sword of Damocles over any and all such claims, whather Congress, in its strictly appointed sphere of duty, should find them of unquestionable merit or not, we are inclined to think this is arrogance as well as presumption.

inclined to think this is arrogance as well as presumption. If there are any claims arising from losses suffered during the War by "loyal Southerners," why call them "Rebel claims," and in what sense are they "Rebel claims," and in what sense are they "Rebel claims," For instance, there are helpless women, daughters and granddaughters of Revolutionary soldiers, who have been stripped to absolute beggary by the sale of their estates during the War for taxes. Why are not such men, who honestly entertained Union views, as John Belton O'Neill and James L. Petigru, and many other distinguished South Carolina Unionists, as good men as Bayard, and Seymour, and Hancock? When, then, the honest claims of such men are presented, is it becoming or proper for the Brigadiers to grow restive in their seats and drive such claimants back with their claims as disloyal knaves to their own section and people? They should receive a fair hearing, and be rejected or satisfied, each claim according to its own honest deserts.

IRELAND.

The Criminal Statistics of a Year-Figures from Dr. Hancock's Blue

Dr. W. Neilson Hancock's bulky Blue Book giving the criminal and judicial statistics of Ireland for the year 1879, has just been published, The indictable offenses not determined summarily numbered 8,089, being 1,130 more than in 1878, while in the latter year the number was 631 in excess of the number in 1877. The last year in which there was a similar increase was 1863. The increase of 1,120 was distributed over thirty-five county 1,120 was distributed over thirty-five county and town districts, the most marked increase being 228 in Dublin City, 217 in the County Galway and 194 in the County of Mayo. On the other hand Kildare showed a decrease of sixty-six, Cork East Riding sixteen, and Cavan fourteen. The number of offenses determined summarily was 255, 670, being a decrease of 12,889, of which decrease 8.702 was in publishelle drunkenness. of offenses determined summarily was 255,670, being a decrease of 12,889, of which decrease 8,702 was in punishable drunkennesss,—a result which Dr. Hancock attributes to the Sunday Closing act. The statistics relating to the Landed Estates Court show that there was a fall in the average price realized from eighteen nine-tenths years' purchase in 1873 to seventeen seven-tenths in 1879. The average of the five years ended 1876 was nineteen four-tenths. Of course fewer sales were effected and the total amount of the purchase money was only £799,000, as compared with £1,217,000 in 1878. There were 1,482 bills of sale registered in 1879, as against 800 in 1878 and 444 in 1876. The County Court ejectment suits increased from 5,942 in 1877 to 7,501 in 1878 and 9,611 in 1879. The execution of the decrees in these suits by the Sheriff increased from 1.905 in 1877 to 2,676 in 1879. The increase of ejectment suits in the High Court of Justice was only four in Connaught and twenty in Ulster, while in Leinster there was an increase of 169 and in Munster 141. As to other creditors, the amount recovered by ordinary civil processes increased from 2,507, as against 21,678 in 1878. The gross total of ejectment proceedings increased from 2,517 to 3,526. Of this licrease of 1,000, no less than 928 were in ejectments for non-payment of rent. The amount of compensation for disturbance granted in Ulster, where non-payment of rent does not forfeit the right to compensation, was £5,220,

nding the increase in the nents from 1,779 to 2,428, the pensation for improvements granted showed a decrease of £1,194, or 40 per cent, while under the head of compensation for disturb-ance there was a falling off of £2,568, or 45

INDIANA.

The Disconsolate and Deplorable Clique-Each Putting the Blame on

the Others.

By Telegraph to New York Herald.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 14.—Referring to the cheerful tables heretofore sent for details of the great upsettal, permit me for a moment to withdraw the public gaze from the smoke-grimed bulletins and enlist sympathy in behalf of Messrs. Hendricks, English, Me Donald, Landers, and Voorhees. They need it. A more lugubrious set of men never walked the muddy streets of Indiana. They don't even try to whistle, but lean on the graveyard fence and quarrel over the politcensure for the death of their friend. Their censure for the death of their friend. Their diverse hopes are united in a common, or rather an uncommon, grave. Just now they contemplate a resurrection, but they go about as though without hope, and there is no health in them. Gov. Hendricks has shown no strength in the campaign. Indeed, when you recall that he led his party but 1,100 votes when he was elected Governor, it will be difficult to prove any special popularity. I noticed in Shelbyville that he was regarded affectionately by the older residents of the county, but the youngsters look on him as the old man of the past and played out. He has not been in retiracy during the campaign because of his modesty, but because between him and English there is not the faintest bond of sympathy; because he regards English as the whip in Tilden's hands by which he was threatened in Cincinnati, and was to be whipped in Indiana; because his failure and English's success in the city of their common residence was a perpetual thorn in his fiesh, and a never-ending mortification. Mr. English is gloomy because he is made the scapegoat of all disaster. That he got it because his friends said he would put out \$100,000 is another fact. But he is a shrewd, practical man, fond of details, and he at once demanded that he should manage the campaign. It was granted, and again Hendricks was snubbed, and the ex-Governor and perpetual candidate was compelled to see his hated rival establish his party's headquarters in the very house in which he and his estimable and ambitious lady reside.

At first everything was lovely, and English violed it; but sorrow cannot sure and even as usual and a point of the property and english entired its but sorrow cannot a surely and a point of the property and english entired its but sorrow cannot appear and a point of the property and English entired its but sorrow cannot appear and entered and ambitious lady reside. diverse hopes are united in a common, or

which he and his estimable and ambitious lady reside.

At first everything was lovely, and English enjoyed it; but sorrow came as usual, and a demand for more funds was ever in the air. Five hundred letters a day, and all asking for money. It seemed to Brother English as if the party had resolved itself into one vast mouth, which never wearled of its monotonous clamor for the opening of his wallet. I say wallet, because at that time he never dreamed they would dare approach his barrel. Then came the assaults personal to himself and prejudicial to his reputation. Of these he was good enough to say the Herald's interview with him cleared his name effectively; but some stains stick, and these, having been rubbed in rudely, remain. The campaign proceeded, and although English was not, as he calls it, "an October candidate," helsaw that he was on trial. The people so regarded it, and his associates used it as a chisel, or better, a bungstarter. The bung-starters labored to no good purpose. It never started a stave even. Then, too, English is nobody's idiot. He isn't playing fool this year. He saw that Mr. and Mrs. Hendricks despised him. He discovered that Senator McDonald was terribly in earnest about the Legislature, and with good reason; and he began to feel that, tail as he was to the National kite, he was expected to furnish a frame for the kite itself. Naturally reserved, he became morose. Intercourse, never pleasant, became extremely disagreeable. Then Senator Barnum took a hand in. He came here with his eyes on a twinkle, his cheeks rosy with good cheer, his smile bland and manner persuasive. He readily took in the situation, but he didn't take in 'English. English was Chairman de jure, and he was determined to remain Chairman de facto. He was willing to yield to Mr. Barnum because he is of the National Committee; but he vowed he would see Hendricks père and Hendricks mère, with McDonald, Fleming, and the rest, in an exceedingly uncomfortable summer resort, and in a painful state of mortification, before he At first everything was lovely, and Englis

another form the same danger which called him to the field in 1861, and he is rendering as good service now as he did then. Such devoted patriotism strengthens his claim upon the affection and gratitude of his coun-try.

T. W.

OUR NATIONAL DEBT. The Wisdom of Our Policy Shown by a Comparison with England.
In an article on the finances of the United States the London Standard says: "The first loans raised by the Government during the Civil War were contracted at a moderate rate of interest; but by-and-by, as the box rowing was continued, the Government had to offer 51/4 and 6 per cent interest. In the course then adopted by the American Gov-ernment lies the too little noticed germ and explanation of the marvelous financial successes recently attained. They took warning from England and our 3 per cents, adopting a wholly different method of borrowing. During the great French war it became impossible for our Government to borrow at less than 5½ or 6 per cent. Nevertheless, the Ministry and Parliament of the day resolved to borrow only (or nearly so) in the 3 per cents; and as no one would then lend money at that rate of interest, the Government had to be content to receive (roundly speaking) only £60 for every £100 inscribed in the national ledger. By this means the rate of interest was really brought up to 5 per cent. Such a policy could only be excusable on the assumption that the debt was never to be paid off, and the course then taken has constituted by far the most serious obstacle to the reduction of the national debt, which all parties in this country now so heartily desire. We can only cancel this debt by giving £100 where we received merely £30. The Americans acted more wisely. When they could not borrow at less than 6 per cent they accepted that condition: but they insisted on borrowing at par—that is, upon getting £100 for every \$100 inscribed on the roll of debt. They are now reaping their reward, both with respect to paying off the capital of the debt and in refunding it at lower rates of interest. Thanks to aftered times and improved credit, the American Government can now borrow at 4 per cent, and all it has to do is to issue new bonds at that rate of interest, and with the proceeds pay off an equal amount of the old 5¼ and 6 per cent bonds as these mature. In this way the American Government benefits by the natural change of time and circumstances. When its credit was low, at the crisis of the Civil War, it had to borrow at high rates of interest; but now it avails itself of its improved credit and the increased national prosperity by refunding the debt or converting the bonds into others bearing a lower rate of interest; but now it avails the for its improved credit and the in explanation of the marvelous financial successes recently attained. They took warning from England and our 3 per cents, adopt-

C. W. CATHCART,
J. D. BRIGHT.

WILLIAM ROCKHILL.

This letter, as will be seen, bears the same date as Mr. English's untrue explanation of the matter to Secretary Marcy, heretofore printed. The latter having abundant evidence in the official papers before him that the explanation was false, refused to accept it as satisfactory. The matter had been previously called to the attention of Robert J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury, and a letter had also been addressed to him asking for the charges which were operating against Mr. English.

To this Secretary Walker replied that if the writers would call on him he would inform them privately. The result of it all was that President Polk declined to interfere to save Mr. English, and he was compelled to leave the Treasury on March 3, 1849, three days before Secretary Walker turned his portfolio over to his successor, William M. Meredith. It is easily seen that the case against Enlish must have been regarded as a very bad one by President Polk and the two members of his Cabinet who passed upon it, when they would not grant him the few days which remained till the new Secretary of the Treasury of the succeeding Administration came in, even on the written request of one Senator and five Democratic Congressmen from English's own State.

The Hon. Thurlow Weed, in a late card to the New York Tribune, thus expresses himself in regard to the English pension case, which that journal printed in full:

"If the exposures in this morning's Tribune had been made against a Republican candidate for Vice-President, they would have awakened outspoken indignation from the Republican press and people. We have evidence of this in the fact that a former Vice-President of the United States from Indiana, for an offense venial in comparison with the double fraud perpetrated by Mr. English, was driven from public life. We shall now see what reputable Democrats say of their candidate for Vice-President, who, while a clerk in the Treasury Departmen', fraudulently obtained \$3,900 from the Pensio

condition of the middle classes. They contain we are told, the religious might of the Nation, but they "display deplorable moral weakness in reference to commercial transactions." The admission that the most religious part of the community is deeply tainted with commercial dishonesty is at any rate courageous, and if it be true it complicates the knotty problem which the Church Congress has set itself to face.

THE GREAT ISSUE.

A Letter from the Veteran Thurlow

New York, Oct. 16.—To the Editor of the New York Tribune: 1 am unhappily incaacitated for an active participation in a canvass involving the same vital National interests that were struck at in 1861, differing only in the circumstance that we now encounter ballots instead of bullets. Against bullets we triumphed, as we should against ballots with a free franchise and a fair count. The South is only solid because in at least six Southern States more than one-third of their electors are deprived by fraud, violence, or false counting of their votes. Official returns in the election of 1876 show that in eleven counties Tilden received 16,000 votes, where only 21 votes were counted for Hayes.

In view of the interests involved in the present canvass, the result ought not to be in doubt. A Republican triumph secures a continuance of unprecedented prosperity,—prosperity which reaches the capitalist, the merchant, the manufacturer, the mechanic, and the laborer. On the other hand, victory won by an alliance between Southern Rebels and Northern Copperheads threaters us not only with a business paralysis, but with an avalanche of Rebel claims, aggregating incomputable millions. And to secure the payment of these claims the constitutional amendments are to be declared void by the demoralization of our highest judicial tribunal. South is only solid because in at least six

amendments are to be declared void by the demoralization of our highest judicial tribunal.

We are largely indebted for the preservation of the Government and the Union to loyal Democrats, who, when rebellion confronted them, rose from partisanship to patriotism. Prompted by Davis, Toombs, Hampton, and other Confederate leaders, the South is again, solid against the Union; but, unfortunately, James S. Wadsworth, Dean Richmond, William F. Allen, and other patriotic Democrats are not here again to kindle enthusiasm in their friends. There will, if the worst comes, be small consolation in the knowledge that Democrats, like Republicans, will reap what they have sown, aggravated in their case by the knowledge that they have brought it on themselves. But their remorse will come too late. We know enough of the spirit of the Rebellion to be sure that the Rebel Brigadiers will use their power remorselesly. Individual Democratic members of Congress will be startled at the amount of Rebel claims and shocked at the proposition to create a dozen Confederate and dough-faced Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. But in the next, as in the last Congress, King Caucus will put on its screws. Our only safety lies in the election of a Republican President, and he should be supported, it possible, by a Republican Congress.

If the exposures in this morning's Tribune had been made against a Republican candidate for Vice-President they would have awakened the outspoken indignation of the Republican press and people. We have evidence of this in the fact that a former Vice-President of the United States from Indiana, for an offense venial in comparison with the double fraud perpetrated by Mr. English, was driven from public life. We shall now see what reputable Democrats say of their candidate for Vice-President, who, while a clerk in the Treasury Department, fraudulently obtained \$8,90 from the Pension Fund and then cheated his own relatives out of their share of it. Let it be remembered that the principal witness against

statesman.

I cannot close this brief letter without expressing my grateful acknowledgements to ex-President Grant for the characteristic fearlesness with which he has thrown himself into the canvass. Nothing but a clear, strong, and devoted sense of duty could have aroused him to such efforts. He discerns in

THE CHAMPION MEAN MAN.

How English Was Kicked Out of the Treasury Department Three Days Before His Time Expired. WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16.—When Secretary Marcy called on William H. English

for an explanation of his illegally drawing a pension due his deceased grandmother and then withholding it from her heirs, Mr. English undertook to save himself by securing the intervention of the Democratic members of Congress from Indiana. The Secretary of the Treasury had notified him that he must resign, when English appeared before Presi-dent Polk with the following letter:

resign, when English appeared before President Polk with the following letter:

House of Representatives, Jan. 22, 1849.—
James K. Polk, President of the United States—
Sire: The undersigned have accred with some suprise that an effort is about to be made to remove from office William H. English, Esq., a clerk in the office of the Second Auditor. Mr. English is a son of the Hon. Ely English, now and for several years a prominent member of the State Senate of Indiana, and this is a young gentleman of high character and respectability, and is held in high esteem by the Democracy of our State as a useful and efficient member of the Democratic party. As we have heard no reason for his removal we respectfully ask that he may be permitted to serve out the small remnant of time which we have reason to believe is allotted to all faithful Democratic incumbents of public office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,
Thomas J. Hendricks,
JOHN L. ROBINSON,
W. W. WICK,
C. W. CATHCARF,
J. D. BRIGHT.
WILLIAM ROCKHILL.

This letter, as will be seen, bears the same date as Mr. English's nutrue generations.

England's Religious Condition.

Pait Mail Gasetts.

Papers were read at the Church Congress yesterday which confirm in a remarkable manner the truth of Mr. Bright's epigram that "the working classes care as much for the dogma as

BADWAY'S READY BELIEF.

DR. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT. THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

Changes as Seen and Felt, as they Daily Occur, After Using a Few Doses.

Doses.

1. Good spirits, disappearance of weakness in anguor, inclaucholy, increase and hardiness of tiesh and muscles, etc.

2. Strength increases, appetite improves, relish for food, no more sour cructations of water brash, good digestion, calm and undisturbed sleep, awaken fresh and vigorous.

2. Disappearunce of spots, blotches, pimpless the skin looks clear and healthy; the urbot changed from its turbid and cloudy appearance to a clear cherry or amber color; water passes freely from the bladder through the urstime without pain or sealding; little or no sediment; no pain or weakness.

4. Marked diminution of quantity and frequency of involuntary weakening discharged off afflicted in that way, with certainty of permanent cure. Increased strength exhibited at the secreting glands, and function harmony restored to the several organs.

5. Yellow tinge on the white of the eyes, and the swarthy, suffron appearance of the skin changed to a clear, lively, and healthy color.

6. Those suffering from weak or ulcerated lungs or tubercles will realize great benefit in expectorating freely the tough phlegm or mucus from the lungs, air cells, bronchi or windpiss, throat or head; diminishing the frequency of cough; general increase of strength throughout the system; stoppage of might-sweats and pain and feelings of weakness around the ankinglegs, shoulders, etc.; cessation of coid and chills, sense of suffocation, hard breathing and paroxysm of cough on lying down or arising in the morning. All these distressing symptom radually and suredy disappear.

7. As day after day the SARSAPARILLIAN a taken new signs of returning health will appear as the blood improves in purity and strength disease will diminish, and all foreign and inspure deposits, nodes, tumors, cancers, hard lumpa etc., be resolved away, and the unsound made

as the blood improves in purity and strength disease will diminish, and all foreign and impure deposits, nodes, tumors, cancers, hard lumns, etc., be resolved away, and the unsound made sound and healthy; ulcers, fever sores, chronis skin diseases, gradually disappear.

8. In cances where the system has been ally vated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing carries of the oones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortion, white swellings, varicose velus, etc., the SAB-SAPARILLIAN will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

9. If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, or Syphilite diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better" and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even kepting its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse,—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SABSA-PARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

The great power of this remedy is in disease that the reater death, as in

CONSUMPTION

of the Lungs and Tuberculous Phthisis, Sla-Syphiloid Diseases, Wasting, Degener and Ulceration of the Kidneys, Diabetes, page of Water dinstantaneous relief at where catheters have been used thus away with the painful operation of using instruments, dissolving Stone in the Bi and in all cases of

Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys. In chronic cases of Leucorrhees and Uteria

ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

R. RADWAY'S

READY

RELIER

Bowe: Complaints.

Locamese, Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus or psinful dis-changes from the bowels are stopped in to or 8 mis-ture by taking kadway's Ready Relief. No conges-ion or inflammation, no weakness or insettude, will ollow the use of the R. R. Reliaf. IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflaminations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach. Bowels, of other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES. No matter how violent or excrucinting pain the Rhuematic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may unfler, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will affect the standard of the control of

ouis, Neuraigie, or prostrated with dissections and fer RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BUNEDS.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BUNEDS.

SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING.

SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING.

PALPITATION OF THE HEART,

HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA.

CATARRH. INFLUENZ.

HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE.

NERVOUSNESS, SILEPLESSNESS,

NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM.

CHILBLAINS, AND FROST BITES.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbier of water will in a few minutes cure cramps. Sprains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhora, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Leady Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy of Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER and AGUE FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Maiartous, Bilious, Scariet, Typhoid, Yellow, and oths fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.

KADWAY'S Regulating Pills!

PERFECT PURGATIVES, SOOTHING APELLENTS, ACT WITHOUT PAIN, ALWAYS
BELIABLE, AND NATURAL IN THEIR OPERATION.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Fills for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver. Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Hendache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsis, Billiousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive curs. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, mineral, or deleterious drugs.

127 Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:
Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn. Disgust of Food, Fullness of weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinkings or Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying poture, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Duil Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, vellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Fipshea of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system from all the above-named disorders.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

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Read "FALSE AND TRUE." Send a letter stamp to HADWAY & CO., NO. 22 WARREN-ST., COR. CHURCH-ST., NEW YORK.

TO THE PUBLIC. There can be no better guarantee of the value of Dr. Radway's old established R. R. R. Remedies than the base and worthless imitations of them. As there are False Resolvents, Reliefs, and Fills, be sure and sak for Radway's and sethat the name "Radway" is on what you buy. VOLUME XL.

Hundreds turned away thing unknown in

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English Ulsters,
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100 PIECES NAVY BLU

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"46 Inches Wide," 75c per yar

"One Dollar general retai SAMPLES MAILI "AS USUAL,"

LEADER OF POPULAR PR **Madison and Peoria**

I Tate of Thicago, on I Tate of Ten (10) Cents 6ach. Present condition, and, compared its the tree the progress exceptished in of those seeking informance ghill studied, will richly reward. EXPOSITION,

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J. L. HATHAY

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